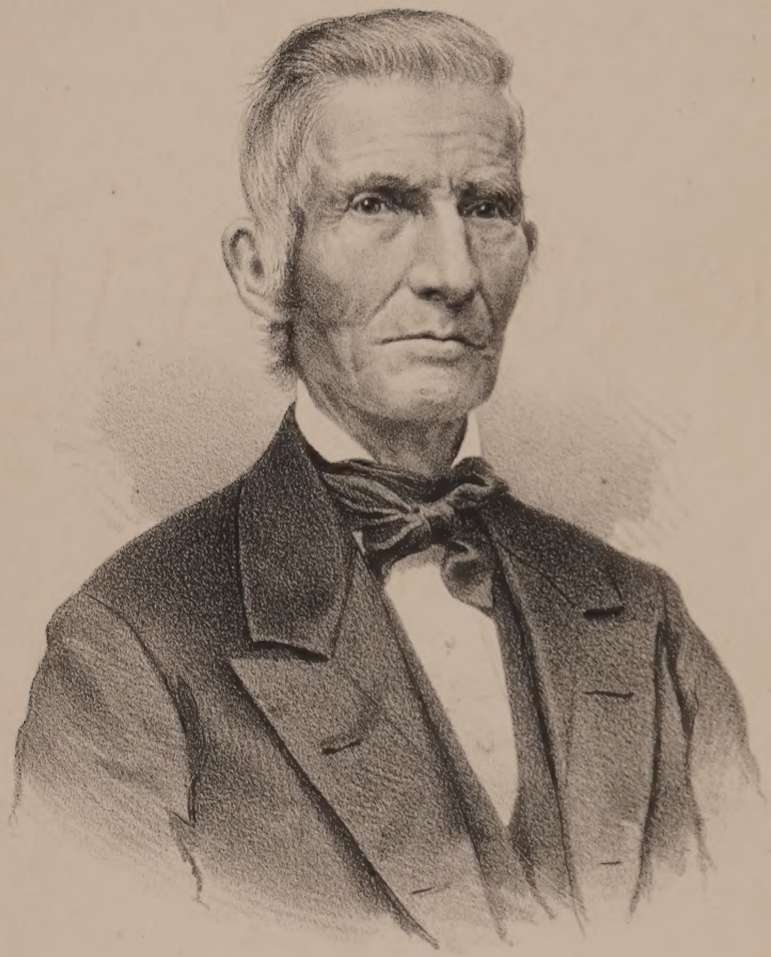

HISTORY
OF
SCIOTO VALLEY
1884
OHIO



L. W. Cole

HISTORY

OF

LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY,

OHIO,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

CHICAGO:
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PREFACE.

Three-fourths of a century and over has rolled away since the Lower Scioto Valley became the permanent home of the white man. The trials and suffering which has brought the dense wilderness from its virgin wildness to the realms of civilization and luxuriance can not be fully portrayed. It would take a more graphic pen than the writer to do justice to the noble band of civil heroes who pitched their tents in this beautiful valley. Their labors were as trying to their minds as bodies. As physical and mental strength in a great measure waste together, the memory of names, of dates and events is gradually lost under the weight of accumulating years. Events, fresh in the memory ten or twenty years ago, are now, after passing their three score and ten years, entirely forgotten by the old pioneer; or, if remembered, it seems to be but a vision only, and memory's veil has hidden it from a plainer view.

From this it will be seen that irreconcilable statements of early or pioneer history may be found, and it is not an easy task to compile a full and satisfactory record of many affairs which have passed in this valley. Names, their correct spelling, dates, etc., it seems almost impossible to secure correctly, but every effort has been made and no labor spared; and while there are undoubtedly sins of omission and commission, yet we are free to say, and have the satisfaction of knowing, that this history is more full and complete, and we believe more reliable, than any history of this section ever before published, and the crucial test of local patronage has caused us to spare no expense to make it so.

Another by no means uninteresting feature are the many portraits of the representative men of the Lower Scioto Valley. From the pioneer of early days to the leading men of the present, each will be found with its representatives. It is these that will give the work much value to future generations, for they will have before them those who made history, and gave the light of civilization and progress to their country by their indomitable energy of character.

In conclusion, our thanks is heartily rendered to those who have so freely aided us in collecting material. To the press of Scioto, Jackson and Pike counties; to the officials of these counties; to the pastors of churches, officers of societies and pioneers are we grateful for the assistance and courtesies shown us. Last, but not least, do the publishers return thanks to those who, by their patronage, have aided us so liberally and materially in the good cause. Without the aid of their prompt and liberal subscription this history of the Lower Scioto Valley could never have been published.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

CHICAGO, January, 1884.

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Jacob Joseph Moore

AT THE AGE OF 94.

HISTORY OF LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY.

CHAPTER I.

WHEN THE NEW WORLD WAS FIRST SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED.

VERGING ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

The world generally dates the discovery of America from the time of the landing of Columbus, in 1492, but ancient history and ancient historians certainly point to a far earlier knowledge of this continent of ours. Still, it is safe to say that for all practical purposes its real discovery dates from the time the bold and intrepid voyager, sustained and encouraged by Ferdinand and Isabella, first trod the soil and gave the light and life of European civilization to this continent. The whole country and the islands contiguous were originally called the West Indies from its first discovery, and the name "Indian" was misapplied to its inhabitants. In the history of North America, by Samuel G. Drake, he remarked: "It has been the practice of every writer who has written about the primitive inhabitants of a country to give some wild theories of others as to their origin, and to close the account with his own which, generally, has been more visionary, if possible, than those of his predecessors. Long, and it may be added useless, disquisitions have been yearly laid before the world, from the discovery of America by Columbus to the present time, to endeavor to explain by what means the inhabitants got from the old world to the new."

WHAT THE ANCIENTS KNEW.

Hanno flourished 100 years before the founding of Rome, about 800 years before the Christian era. After fully exploring the cost of Africa he set out for what is now called the Straits of Gibraltar, and thence sailed westward thirty days; hence, many believe that he may have visited this continent or some of the West India Islands.

Plato, Diodorus Siculus and Aristotle all refer to islands and fertile lands west of the straits of Gibraltar, full of forests, navigable rivers and fruits in abundance. It is evident from this that while no positive facts are given of the time of these several voyages, and no record kept of their actual occurrence, with descriptions of what was seen and discovered by these early navigators of the ocean, yet there is the fact of tradition and a belief in a country beyond the mighty waters that swept the western shore of Europe, whose lands were rich and fertile; that mighty rivers coursed through its immense area, chains of lofty mountains and endless forests were to be found. These were not all a myth, but have become a reality, and doubtless these traditions were founded upon actual facts, yet who they were or when they came is only known as a tradition of the past. There were traditions of a country at the tropics, and only a few centuries later a native of Iceland, by the name of Liefur, actually came to the continent of America. This was in the eleventh century, and evidences have been

found that corroborate the fact of this discovery. While almost every country of Europe claims the honor of discovering America, the Iceland navigator is the earliest of whom any positive knowledge has yet been ascertained. The traditions brought down of a tropical land was undoubtedly founded upon actual facts, but when the discovery was made, and by whom, will never be known. In the language of a prominent historical writer with regard to the peopling of this continent, he says: "Though nearly four centuries have elapsed since the red man was first known to the civilized world, his origin is still uncertain. The popular opinion of the unbiased mind is, that the Creator who made the universe and holds it in the 'hollow of his hand' could make a race of people on the Western as well as on the Eastern hemisphere, and that neither Moses nor any of his priests or scribes, 'with all the learning of the Egyptians,' had the remotest conception of the extent of the world." Having no desire to take part in a discussion of this kind, and knowing that the archæological researches of this country show a pre-historic race, whom the Indians even, who had possessed the country for over four centuries, could give no account, the question will be left here, the facts embraced here being sufficient for the introduction of this work.

DE SOTO, THE SPIRIT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The next of interest in the discovery of our country, after that of Columbus in 1492, might be said to be that of that great adventurer, De Soto. To be sure his discoveries have little to do with the Northwest Territory, but in bringing the foregoing history down to the present time it will be better if the reader shall know something of the country of his birth anterior to the local settlement, so that the gap may not be too wide, and a chasm in his country's history left so wide that even in his imaginings, he could not span it. De Soto was the first white man that navigated the waters of the Mississippi, and that was as early as 1539, but he and his followers knew little of the mighty river that penetrated a continent, or its numerous branches which flowed from the east and from the west, or little dreamed of a land so rich in all the attributes of soil, climates, its forests and its inexhaustible mineral wealth. It was not these, not the evidence of the almost boundless extent of the country, which lured him on, but he traversed the country to the west to find that myth of his imagination, "The Fountain of Youth." He came back to die upon the turbid waters of the mighty stream on which he was the first to embark, at the hands of one of his followers, and the waters of the great river were his winding-sheet.

MARQUETTE, JOLIET AND LA SALLE.

In 1673, that bold and fearless spirit, James Marquette, with his companion, Louis Joliet, were the first white men who traversed the soil of the Northwest Territory. The year above mentioned they started out to find the waters of the Mississippi River, which over a century before De Soto had discovered, and upon its banks had given up his life. After many weary days they reached the banks of the Mississippi, and launched their canoe upon its peaceful waters June 17, 1673, and explored its course from the mouth of the Wisconsin River to the mouth of the Arkansas, then returned. The description they gave of the great forests which lined its banks, and here and there a broad expanse of prairie, which seemed a living sea of grass and flowers, stretching as far as the eye could see, excited a wild spirit of adventure among those who heard it, and among those who seemed to imbibe the spirit of Marquette

was Robert LaSalle. He made his first attempt the same year of Marquette's return, but a series of misfortunes seemed to pursue him from the start, and not until the spring of 1682 did he succeed in his undertaking, when he successfully navigated the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois River to the Gulf of Mexico. He not long afterward met the fate of De Soto—death by the hands of one of his followers.

Thus, step by step, has been followed the progress of our discoveries, and but a little over two centuries after La Salle made his memorable voyage a nation was born, and the ruling powers of the world gave it their recognition.

Three centuries had nearly elapsed before what Columbus discovered as a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and roving savages, became the hope of oppressed humanity and a beacon light for the downtrodden of all nations. Liberty, the word emblazoned in letters of living light upon the hearts of the American people, by the memorable struggle of 1776, to-day still stands forth in undimmed luster, flashing in luminous light, and like the "Star of Bethlehem," showing a world redeemed and a haven of rest for the weary.

1776 AND 1983.

Since the days of 1776, when the clarion voice of Henry proclaimed the knell of tyranny and oppression, and the triumph of liberty, civilization, under its inspiring wing, took a forward movement, and with steam, railroads, the telegraph and telephone, and, last but not least, the electric light, our country has rapidly advanced to the front rank of nations, leaving far behind the effete monarchies of the old world—standing forth as the pioneer in all that leads man to a higher and nobler plane. It is hard to believe that in the next hundred years the march of civilization and progress will be as rapid as that of the past century, yet with the spirit of genius expanded by the light of liberty and nobler aspirations, the people of a century hence may look upon us of to-day as but primitive in our ideas and actions compared to the civilization of 1983.

The failure of La Salle to colonize the country must be attributed to his death, for he lacked neither courage nor endurance, but his death gave it a temporary delay. However, other steps were soon taken, and the Territory of Louisiana was yet to be peopled.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The territory now comprised within the limits of Ohio was formerly a part of that vast region claimed by France, between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, first known by the general name of Louisiana. After the tour of exploration by Marquette and Joliet, and the unsuccessful effort at colonization by La Salle, the French, still ardent in their purpose of securing possession of the fertile lands east of the Mississippi, finally had the satisfaction of seeing it successfully colonized under the leadership of M. D'Iberville. This officer entered the mouth of the Mississippi and explored that mighty river for several hundred miles, made permanent establishments at different points, and from this, about 1690, the French colony west of the Alleghenies steadily increased in numbers and strength. Previous to the year 1725 the colony had been divided into quarters, each having its local government, but all subject to the superior authority of the Council General of Louisiana. One of these quarters was established northwest of the Ohio.

At this time the French had erected forts on the Upper Mississippi, on the Illinois, on the Maumee and on the lakes. Communication with Canada was yet, at this time, through Lake Michigan; but before 1750 a French post had been fortified at the mouth of the Wabash, and a communication was established through that river and the Mau-

mee with Canada. About the same time and for the purpose of checking the progress of the French, the Ohio Company was formed and made some attempt to establish trading posts among the Indians. The French, however, by establishing a chain of fortifications, back to the English settlements, secured, in a measure, the entire control of the great Mississippi Valley. Great alarm was thus caused to the British Government, and, the attempt to settle the disputed boundaries by negotiation having failed, both parties were determined to settle their differences by the force of arms.

THE GROUND OF DISPUTE.

The principal ground whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghenies, says Howe's history, was that the Six Nations owned the Ohio Valley, and had placed it with their other lands under the protection of England. Some of the Western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744, by a treaty between the Colonists and the Six Nations at that place. In 1749 it appears that the English built a trading house upon the Great Miami, at a spot since called Loramie's Store. In 1751 Christopher Gist, an agent of the Ohio Company, who was appointed to examine the Western lands, made a visit to the Twigtwees who lived upon the Miami River, about 100 miles from its mouth.

Early in 1752 the French, having heard of the trading house on the Miami, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees and demanded the traders as intruders upon the French lands. The Indians refused to deliver up their friends. The French, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, then attacked the trading house, which was probably a blockhouse, and after a severe battle, in which fourteen Indians were killed and others wounded, took and destroyed it, carrying away the traders to Canada. This post was called by the English, Pickawillany. Such was the first British settlement in the Ohio Valley of which record has ever been made.

TO GO BACK A LITTLE.

When the early explorers and missionaries first visited the country afterward described as the Northwest Territory they found it in the possession of that powerful combination of Indians known as the Six Nations. It was afterward claimed by Great Britain that the territory north of the Ohio was theirs by purchase from the Six Nations, in 1644, and was one of the reasons given for going into the French and Indian war. Later in the beginning of the eighteenth century, after their power and prestige had diminished, this region of country was in the possession of and occupied by several independent Indian tribes. Those located in what is now Ohio were the Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandots (called the Hurons by the French), the Mingoes (an offshoot of the Iroquois), the Chippewas and the Tawas (more commonly known as the Ottawas). The Delawares occupied the valleys of the Muskingum and the Tuscarawas; the Shawnees, the Scioto Valley; the Miamis, the valleys of the two rivers, upon which they left their names; the Wyandots held the country bordering upon the Sandusky River; the Ottawas had their homes in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky; the Chippewas were masters of the south shore of Lake Erie, and the Mingoes were in their strength on the Ohio, below Steubenville. All the tribes, however, frequented more or less lands outside of their prescribed territory, and at different periods, from the time when the first definite knowledge concerning them was obtained down to the era of white settlement, they occupied different locations.

Thus the Delawares, whom Boquet found in 1764 in greatest numbers in the valley of the Tuscarawas, had, thirty years later, the majority of their population in the region of the

county which now bears their name; and the Shawnees, who were originally strongest upon the Scioto, at the time of St. Clair's and Wayne's wars, had concentrated upon the Little Miami. The several tribes commingled to some extent as their animosities toward each other were supplanted by the common fear of the enemy of their race. They gradually grew stronger in sympathy and more compact in union as the settlements of the whites encroached upon their loved domain. Hence the divisions, which had in 1750 been quite plainly marked, became, by the time the Ohio was fringed with the cabins and villages of the pale face, in a large measure obliterated. In Eastern Ohio, where the Delawares held almost undisputed sway, there were now to be found also Wyandots, Shawnees, Mingoes, and even Miamis from the western border—from the Wabash, Miami and Mad rivers.

The Delawares, as has been indicated, had their densest population upon the Upper Muskingum and Tuscarawas, and they really were in possession of what is now the eastern half of the State, from the Ohio to Lake Erie. This tribe, which claimed to be the elder branch of the Lenni-Lenape, has by tradition and in history and in fiction been accorded a high rank among the savages of North America. Schoolcraft, Loskiel, Albert Gallatin, Drake, Zeisberger, Heckewelder and many other writers have borne testimony to the superiority of the Delawares, and James Fennimore Cooper, in his attractive romances, has added luster to the fame of the tribe. According to the tradition preserved by them the Delawares, many centuries before they knew the white man, lived in the western part of the continent, and, separating themselves from the rest of the Lenni-Lenape, migrated slowly eastward. Reaching the Allegheny River they, with the Iroquois, waged war successfully with a race of giants, the Allegewi, and, still continuing their migration, settled on the Delaware River, and spread their population eventually to the Hudson, the Susquehanna and the Potomac. Here they lived, menaced and often attacked by the Iroquois, and finally, as some writers claim, they were subjugated by the Iroquois through stratagem. The Atlantic Coast became settled by Europeans, and the Delawares, being also embittered against the Iroquois, whom they accused of treachery, turned westward and concentrated upon the Allegheny. Disturbed here again by the white settlers, a portion of the tribe obtained permission from the Wyandots, whom they called their uncles, thus confessing their superiority and reputation of greater antiquity, to occupy the lands along the Muskingum. The forerunners of the nation entered this region in all probability as early as 1745, and in less than a score of years their entire population had become resident in this country. They became here a more flourishing and powerful tribe than they had ever been before. Their warriors numbered not less than 600 in 1764.

OWNERSHIP OF THE NORTHWEST.

Though the actual occupants, and as most will say the rightful owners, of this region were these native tribes of Indians, there were other claimants to the soil, who, though for a long time they made little pretense of actual possession, were eventually to dispossess the Indians of their hunting grounds. France, resting her claim upon the discovery and explorations of Robert Cavelier de LaSalle and Marquette, upon a sort of nominal occupation of the country by means of forts and missions, and later, upon the provisions of several European treaties (those of Utrecht, Ryswick and Aix-la-Chapelle), was the first nation to formally lay claim to the soil of the territory now included within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, as an integral portion of the valley of the Mississippi and of the Northwest. Ohio was thus a part of

New France. After the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, it was a part of the French province of Louisiana, which extended from the gulf to the Northern lakes. The English claims were based on the priority of their occupation of the Atlantic Coast, in latitude corresponding to the territory claimed; upon an opposite construction of the same treaties above named; and last, but not least, upon the alleged cession of the rights of the Indians. England's charters to all of the original colonies expressly extended their grants from sea to sea. The principal ground of claim by the English was by the treaties of purchase from the Six Nations, who, claiming to be conquerors of the whole country and therefore its possessors, asserted their right to dispose of it. France successfully resisted the claims of England, and maintained control of the territory between the Ohio and the lakes by force of arms until the treaty of Paris was consummated in 1763. By the provisions of this treaty, Great Britain came into the possession of the disputed lands, and retained it until ownership was vested in the United States by the treaty of peace made just twenty years later.

Virginia had asserted her claims to the whole of the territory northwest of the Ohio, and New York had claimed titles to portions of the same. These claims had been for the most part held in abeyance during the period when the general ownership was vested in Great Britain, but were afterward the cause of much embarrassment to the United States. Virginia, however, had not only claimed ownership of the soil, but attempted the exercise of civil authority in the disputed territory as early as 1769. In that year the colonial house of Burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, including a large part of what is now West Virginia, and the whole territory northwest of the Ohio, and having, of course, as its western boundary the Mississippi River. It was more in name than in fact, however, that Virginia had jurisdiction over this great county of Botetourt through the act of 1769. In 1778, after the splendid achievements of General George Rogers Clarke,—his subjugation of the British posts in the far West, and conquest of the whole country from the Ohio to the Mississippi,—this territory was organized by the Virginia Legislature as the county of Illinois. John Todd was appointed as County Lieutenant and Civil Commandant of Illinois County, and served until his death (he was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, Aug. 18, 1782). He was succeeded by Timothy de Montburn.

New York was the first of the several States claiming right and title in Western lands to withdraw the same in favor of the United States. Her charter, obtained March 2, 1664, from Charles II., embraced territory which had formerly been granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut. The cession of claim was made by James Duane, Wm. Floyd and Alexander McDougall, on behalf of the State, March 1, 1781. Virginia, with a far more valid claim than New York, was the next State to follow New York's example. Her claim was founded upon certain charters granted to the colony by James I., and bearing date respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611; upon the conquest of the country by General George Rogers Clarke; and upon the fact that she had also exercised civil authority over the territory. The act was consummated March 17, 1784. Massachusetts ceded her claims, without reservation, the same year that Virginia did hers (1784), though the act was not formally consummated until the 18th of April, 1785. The right of her title had been rested upon her charter, granted less than a quarter of a century from the arrival of the Mayflower, and embracing territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Connecticut made what has been called "the last tardy and

reluctant sacrifice of State ownership to the common good" Sept. 14, 1786.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

This movement of the Ohio Company and the prompt action of the French to what they claimed as their territory, caused the British lion to roar and lash himself into fury, and reprisals were going on until war became inevitable. The French had possession of the territory and they meant to hold it, and the Ohio Company claimed that the French were encroaching on their territory. The prompt action of the French in driving out all intruders soon convinced the English government that if they retained possession or secured any of the territory it would have to be done by force of arms. They therefore sent General Edward Braddock, with a considerable force, to take possession of the country early in the spring of 1755. The Governors of the Atlantic States met General Braddock, and a plan of campaign was mapped out and agreed upon. It is not necessary to go into more than general particulars of the French and Indian war, as this struggle was called. Braddock, disdaining the advice of Washington and others, marched into the country without proper precautions, and there met defeat and death, but the war was carried on until success crowned the British arms, which in a large measure was due to the military ability of Colonel George Washington, Major Lewis and others. The latter, in January, 1756, was sent with a strong body of troops against the Indian towns on the Ohio, the Upper Shawanese towns on the Ohio, above the mouth of the great Kanawha, but this expedition, like Braddock's, was a failure, but more on account of swollen streams than want of military strategy, and upon the known treachery of the guides.

The terrible route of Braddock's troops was very paralyzing to the British forces, and although the war continued, no new expedition against that part of the French possession was undertaken until 1758, when General Forbes advanced against the French on the western frontier and Fort Du Quesne. A portion of his force, an advance guard of 900 men under Major Grant, was met and defeated with great slaughter, but this did not stop General Forbes's advance, and the French, finding that the British were still coming, and were too strong for them, abandoned the fort after removing all valuables and destroying guns, etc. This ended the French occupation of the territory, peace was concluded in 1763, and France ceded to Great Britain all her North American settlements.

In 1764, General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed down into the Wyandot country by way of Sandusky Bay. Having ascended the bay and river as far as possible in boats, the party encamped, and here a treaty of peace was concluded with the chiefs and representatives of many of the Indian tribes. The Shawnees of the Scioto River, and the Delawares of the Muskingum, however, still continued hostile. Colonel Boquet, in 1764, marched with a body of troops from Fort Pitt into the heart of the Ohio country on the Muskingum River. This expedition was conducted with great prudence and skill; but few lives were lost, and a treaty of peace was effected with the Indians, who restored all the prisoners they had taken from the white settlements.

THE DUNMORE WAR.

"Dunmore's War" is the designation applied to a series of bloody hostilities between the whites and Indians, carried out by Lord Dunmore and the troops under his command in 1774. It was the culmination of the bitter warfare that had been waged with varying success between the frontier population of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the Delawares, Iroquois, Wyandots and other tribes of Indians. One of the most noted of the many

massacres of that period was that of Logan's family by the whites, and in retaliation the swift vengeance of the Mingo chief upon the white settlements on the Monongahela, where, in the language of his celebrated speech, he "fully glutted his vengeance."

In the summer of that year an expedition under Colonel McDonald was assembled at Wheeling, marched into the Muskingum country and destroyed the Indian town of Wapatomica, a few miles above the site of Zanesville.

It is well enough here to embrace some facts in regard to the murder of Logan's family. In a late work called the "Historical and Biographical Encyclopædia of Ohio," a somewhat labored attempt is made to prove that Colonel Cresap had nothing to do with the murder of the celebrated Mingo chief's family, and that the said chief was also a murderous brute. It is a matter of both fact and history that if Logan glutted his vengeance by the murder of palefaces, he was not that brute and murderer until after all he held dear, Indian though he was, had been cowardly butchered in cold blood by the very race whom he had defended, and many of whom he had succored, and whose lives he had preserved. It would be enough to start the sluggish blood of a white man and rouse his spirit to undying vengeance, to have the friends whom he had befriended and whose lives perhaps he had saved, murder his wife and family in cold blood. Such was the fate of Logan. Is it to be wondered at, if the friend of the white man became a demon under such provocation? Craven indeed must be that man who would fail to become even a fiend incarnate under such brutal acts. So much in the defense of Logan. Who killed Logan's family may be a subject of dispute, but will hardly clear the skirts of Colonel Cresap. Logan accused him, and he was prepared to know, for it seems he hunted with the pertinacity of revenge to find the author of his wrong, and he traced it to Colonel Cresap's command, and while not personally the cause of Logan's family slaughter, which left him wifeless and childless, and turned a warm and active friend into an equally active and unrelenting enemy, it was done by a portion of his command.

In Atwater's history of Ohio, first edition, he says: "On the 27th of April, 1774, Captain Cresap, at the head of a party of men, at Wheeling, in Virginia, heard of two Indians and some of their families being up the river hunting, not many miles off. Cresap and his party followed them, and killed them without provocation, in cold blood and in profound peace. After committing these murders, on their return to Wheeling that night they heard of an Indian encampment down the river, at the mouth of Captina Creek, and they immediately went, attacked and murdered all these Indians. After these unprovoked and cruel murders, a party under Daniel Greathouse, forty-seven in number, ascended the river above Wheeling to Baker's Station, about forty miles, which was opposite the mouth of Great Yellow Creek. Then keeping his men out of sight of the Indians, Captain Greathouse went over the river to reconnoiter the ground, and to ascertain how many Indians were there. He fell in with an Indian woman, who advised him not to stay among them, as the Indians were drinking and angry. On receiving this friendly advice he returned over to Baker's blockhouse, and induced persons to entice all the Indians they could that day and get them drunk. This diabolical stratagem succeeded; many Indians coming over and getting drunk, were slain by the party of Greathouse. Hearing the firing, two Indians came over to Baker's to see what it meant, and were slain as soon as they landed. By this time the Indians at their camp, suspecting what was going on, sent over an armed force, but these were fired upon while on the river, several

being killed, and the survivors were compelled to return. A firing of guns then commenced across the river, but none of the whites were even wounded, but among the murdered Indians was the woman who gave the Captain the friendly advice; and they were all scalped who were slain. Among the murdered at Captina and Yellow Creek was the entire family of Logan, the friend of the whites. Knowing that these cruel and unprovoked murders would be speedily avenged by the Indians, all the whites along the whole western frontier either left the country or retired to their block-houses and forts." The above was published in 1838, when many living actors in the scenes of those days could be found, and it is likely to be nearer correct than any information gained nearly a half century later. A letter of General George Rogers Clarke, published in March,1839, places the murder of the Logan family at the hands of Daniel Greathouse and the men in his command. This letter was dated June 17, 1798. Captain Greathouse was under Colonel Cresap and a portion of his command, and that is the extent of Colonel Cresap's connection with the murder of Logan's family.

LORD DUNMORE'S MARCH.

In August, 1774, Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia, determined to raise a large force and carry the war into the enemy's country. The plan of the campaign was simple. Three regiments were to be raised west of the Blue Ridge, to be commanded by General Andrew Lewis, while two other regiments from the interior were to be commanded by Dunmore himself. The forces were to form junction at the mouth of the great Kanawha and proceed, under the command of Lord Dunmore, to attack the Indian towns in Ohio. The force under Lewis, amounting to 1,100 men, rendezvoused at Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co., W. Va., whence they marched early in September, and reached Point Pleasant on the 6th of October. Three days later Lewis received dispatches from Dunmore, informing him that he had changed his plan of operations; that he (Dunmore) would march across the country against the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, situated within the present limits of Pickaway County, and Lewis was ordered to cross the Ohio River at once and join Dunmore before these towns.

This movement was to have been made on the 10th of October. On that day, however, before the march had begun, two men of Lewis's command were fired upon while hunting a mile or so from camp. One was killed and the other came rushing into camp with the alarm that Indians were at hand. General Lewis had bearly time to make some hasty dispositions when there began one of the most desperate Indian battles recorded in border warfare—the battle of Point Pleasant. The Indians were in great force, infuriated by past wrong and by the hope of wiping out their enemy by this day's fight, and were led on by their ablest and most daring chiefs. Preeminent among the savage leaders were Logan and "Cornplanter" (or "Cornstalk"), whose voices rang above the din and whose tremendous feats performed in this day's action have passed into history. The contest lasted all day, but was not yet decided. Toward evening General Lewis ordered a body of men to gain the enemy's flank, on seeing which movement about to be successfully executed the Indians drew off and effected a safe retreat. The force on both sides in this battle was nearly equal—about 1,100. The whites lost half their officers and fifty-two men killed. The loss of the Indians, killed and wounded, was estimated at 233. Soon after the battle Lewis crossed the river and pursued the Indians with great vigor but did not again come in conflict with them.

Meanwhile Lord Dunmore, in whose movements we are more interested, had, with

about 1,200 men, crossed the mountains at Potomac Gap, reviewed his force at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descended the Ohio River as far as the mouth of the Hocking. Here he landed, formed a camp and built a fortification, which he called Fort Gower. It was from here that he sent word to General Lewis of the change in his plan of campaign, and he remained here until after the battle of Point Pleasant. Leaving a sufficient force at Fort Gower to protect the stores and secure it as a base, he marched up the Hocking as far as Logan now stands, and from there westward to a point seven miles from Circleville, where a grand parley was held with the Indians. It was at this council that the famous speech of the Mingo chief was made, beginning, "I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat," etc. After the execution of a treaty with the Indians, Lord Dunmore returned to Fort Gower by nearly the same route he had pursued in his advance, across the country and down the valley of the Hocking to its mouth. It is probable that his army was disbanded at this point, and returned in small parties to their homes.

In the fall the Indians were defeated after a hard-fought battle at Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side of the Ohio. Shortly after this event Lord Dunmore concluded a treaty with the Indians at Camp Charlotte, near the present site of Circleville. In 1779 Colonel Bowman headed an expedition against the Shawnees in their country. Their village, Chillicothe, three miles north of Xenia, on the Little Miami, was burned, but the warriors showed an undaunted front, and the whites were forced to retreat. In the summer of 1780 General Clarke led a body of Kentuckians against the Shawnees. On their approach the Indians burned their town of Chillicothe and retreated, but at Piqua, their town on the Mad River, six miles below the site of Springfield, they gave battle to the whites and were defeated. In September, 1782, this officer led a second expedition against the Shawnees, this time destroying their towns of Upper and Lower Piqua, on the Miami, within what is now Miami County.

Other expeditions from Kentucky were conducted against the Indians a few years later. One was that of Colonel Logan, in 1786, which was conducted successfully against the Mackachack towns, on the head waters of Mad River, in what is now Logan County. Edwards, in 1787, led an expedition to the head waters of the Big Miami, and in 1788 Todd led one into the Scioto Valley. There were also several minor expeditions at various times into the present limits of Ohio.

The Moravian missionaries, prior to the war of the Revolution, had a number of missionary stations within the limits of Ohio. The missionaries Heckewelder and Post were on the Muskingum as early as 1762. In June, 1782, Colonel Crawford, at the head of about 500 men, was defeated by the Indians, three miles north of the site of Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County. Crawford was taken prisoner in the retreat, and burned at the stake with horrible tortures.

THE TREATY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

Although the United States had declared their independence and become a distinct nation since 1776, it was not until Sept. 3, 1783, that the English monarch renounced his claim to the late Northwest Territory, by a treaty signed at Paris on that date. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were, however, signed at Paris the preceding November. During the pendency of the negotiation relative to these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, proposed the Ohio River as the western boundary of the United States, and but for the indomitable perseverance of the

Revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American commissioners, who insisted upon the Mississippi as the boundary, it is probable that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been acceded to.

Numerous tribes of Indian savages, by virtue of prior possession, asserted their respective rights which also had to be satisfied. A treaty for this purpose was accordingly made at Fort Stanwix, Oct. 27, 1784, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras; by the third article of which treaty the above Six Nations ceded their claims to a country west of a line extending along the west boundary of Pennsylvania, from the mouth of the Oyounayea to the river Ohio.

By acts of Congress all citizens of the United States were prohibited settling on lands of the Indians, as well as on those of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT OWNED IT.

The United States Government was the only one claiming authority over the Northwest, for at this time, 1786, all the States had ceded their claims to the country, and there remained only the task of extinguishing the Indian title before the question of ownership could be finally settled. This was no easy matter, as the Indian tribes were allies of the English and hostile to the Americans, and they did not relish the idea of giving up their homes without a struggle. The result was a series of hostile movements and numerous acts of revenge. The Government prosecuted almost a continuous war against them without bringing about a satisfactory peace, until, in 1786, a conciliatory policy was adopted, which proved more effectual. By a series of purchases and treaties made at various dates the title of the Indians was peaceably extinguished. It is a fact worthy of note, one of which the State may well be proud, that the title to every foot of Ohio soil was honorably acquired from the Indians.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

In 1784 a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, reported to Congress an ordinance providing for the establishment and maintenance of Government in the Northwest Territory. This measure of 1784, although it remained nominally in force until repealed by the ordinance of 1787, was really inoperative—a dead letter. May 20, 1785, an ordinance was passed for the survey of Western lands. A surveyor was chosen from each State, to act under the geographer of the United States, in laying off the land into townships of six miles square. The geographer was instructed to designate the townships by numbers, beginning at the south, and the ranges by numbers, beginning at the east and going westward. It is this simple system of describing land that has been adopted by the Government in the survey of all its lands since that time.

The famous ordinance of 1787, passed July 13, and from its most important provision often termed the "Ordinance of Freedom," was the last gift of the Congress of the old Confederation to the people of the States. The ordinance of 1787 above referred to, besides the above freedom clause, provided that there should be formed not less than three nor more than five States. The western State of said Territory, if only three States were formed, should be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers, a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Port Vincent (Vincennes) due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle State was to be bounded by said direct line and the Wabash from Port Vincent to the Ohio; and the Ohio by a line drawn due

north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line, which formed its eastern boundary, this State being Indiana, and the first Illinois. The third State, Ohio, was to have the east line above of Indiana as its western line, the Ohio River, Pennsylvania and the territorial line. But it also was provided that Congress could form two States north of a line drawn due east and west, through the most southerly bend of Lake Michigan; this was done and Michigan and Wisconsin became those States. When Ohio became a State, under the rules prescribed by Congress, this east and west line and Lake Erie became her northern boundary, and the lines above quoted her western, southern, and eastern boundaries.

It was but a short time after the close of the Revolutionary war before Congress decided upon some action in regard to the disposal of the lands which had been acquired from the States and the Indian tribes. Some arrangement leading to the sale of this land at a nominal price to actual settlers or to companies who would guarantee its occupation within a seasonable time was decided upon. Only, however, a part or a small part of the acquisition was placed upon sale.

THE AUTHOR OF ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The great ordinance of 1787, which even at this day stands out boldly as an act of consummate wisdom, was undoubtedly the work and inspiration of more than one man,—and while Jefferson was absent, yet it is clear that his views were known to the author, and while Dr. Manassah Cutler was a strong factor, and the probable hand that drew this masterpiece of political wisdom,—yet it is not going beyond the bounds of facts to state that the views of Thomas Jefferson were well known to him, and was the foundation upon which the celebrated ordinance was built, that his own inspired mind was strengthened, and that the ordinance above mentioned was the work of Doctor Cutler, while it embraced the views of both Cutler and Jefferson, and was really the joint work of these master minds, who have left the impress of their greatness and wisdom upon their country's history. It was the product of what we may call inspired statesmanship, the foundation upon which five great commonwealths were to be built up, the fundamental law, the constitution of the Northwest Territory, and a sacred compact between the old colonies and the yet uncreated States to come into being under its benign influence. The Congress of 1787 "builded wiser than it knew," and more grandly. Let us pass the broader significance and vaster value of the ordinance, and look upon it simply as the act of legislation providing for the opening, development and government of the territory; we find it alike admirable and effective. It provided for successive forms of territorial government, and upon it were based all of the territorial enactments and much of the subsequent State legislation. It was so constructed as to give the utmost encouragement to immigration, and it offered the utmost protection to those who became settlers, for "when they came into the wilderness," says Chief Justice Chase, "they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil, while as yet it bore up nothing but the forest."

The authorship of the ordinance of 1787 has been variously ascribed to Nathan Dane, a Congressman from Massachusetts, to Rufus King of the same State, and to Thomas Jefferson; and arguments more or less weighty have from time to time been advanced to support their claims or those of their friends. Thomas Jefferson was, however, identified with the ordinance of 1784, which introduced the clause prohibiting slavery after the year 1800, which did not pass. Mr. King was undoubtedly the author of the anti-slavery clause in an ordinance which secured some attention in 1785, but he was not even a member of the

Congress of 1787. Mr. Dane's claim is combated chiefly on the ground that it was never made while any of the other men, who, from their position, were supposed to know about the formation of the ordinance, were alive, and on the ground that he had none of those graces of composition which are exhibited in the ordinance. Of later years investigation has convinced many prominent writers on the subject that Dr. Manasseh Cutler, embodying the views of Thomas Jefferson with his own, was the real author. The evidence is too lengthy to introduce here, but it has not been refuted, and the supposition accords very well with the known facts of history. Dr. Cutler had come before Congress to purchase for a company, composed chiefly of Massachusetts men, a large body of public lands. The purchase would have been almost entirely worthless in the opinion of most of the Ohio Company associates, if they could not have the lands to which they proposed to emigrate covered with the law to which they had been accustomed. The ordinance of freedom was, as an act of legislation, the natural predecessor of the sale to the Ohio Company. It was considered by Congress, after the plan had been fully examined, very desirable that the public domains should be disposed of, and that a colony should be established in the Federal Territory. Such a colony would form a barrier against the British and Indians, it was argued, and this initiative step would be followed speedily by other purchases in which additional settlements would be founded. The Southern States had a greater interest in the West than New England had, and Virginia, especially, from her past protection, future prospect and geographical location, was especially eager for the development of the country beyond the Ohio. Virginia and the South in general may have justly regarded the planting in the West of a colony of men whose patriotism was well known, a measure calculated to bind together the old and new parts of the nation, and promote union. It is presumable that much was said by Dr. Cutler upon these advantages, and that it was their importance which led the Southern members to favor the measure and procure the enactment of such an ordinance.

In May, 1785, Congress passed an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of these lands. Under that ordinance, the first seven ranges, bounded on the east by Pennsylvania and on the south by the Ohio River, were surveyed. Sales of parts of these were made at New York in 1787, the avails of which amounted to $72,974, and other sales of the same were made at Pittsburg and Philadelphia in 1796, the aggregate of these latter sales amounting to $48,566. A portion of these lands were located under United States military land warrants. No further sales were made in that district until the land office was opened at Steubenville, July 1, 1801. On the 27th of October, 1787, a contract was entered into between the Board of Treasury of the United States and the New England Ohio Company of Associates for the purchase of a tract of land bounded by the Ohio from the mouth of the Scioto to the western boundary of the survey just mentioned, thence by a line north to the northern boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio River, thence by a due west line to the Scioto, and down that river to its mouth, the point of starting. The bounds of that contract were altered in 1792 when the western boundary was set further to the east. The settlement of this purchase, commenced at Marietta in the spring of 1788, was the first permanent one formed within the limits of Ohio. An attempt at settlement had been made, however, in April, 1785, at the mouth of the Scioto, on the site of Portsmouth, by four families from Redstone, Penn., but the hostility of the Indians compelled its abandonment.

The year in which Marietta was settled Congress appointed General Arthur St. Clair, an officer of the Revolution, Governor, and

Winthrop Sargent, Secretary. Soon after the territorial government was organized, sundry laws were adopted, and by a proclamation of the Governor the county of Washington, then extending westward to the Scioto and northward to Lake Erie, and embracing about one-half the present State, was formed.

A short time after the settlement of Marietta had commenced an association was formed under the name of the

SCIOTO LAND COMPANY.

A contract was made for the purchase of a part of the land included in the Ohio Company's purchases. Plats and descriptions of the land contracted for were, however, made out, and Joel Barlow was sent as an agent to Europe to make sales of the lands for the benefit of the company, when sales were effected to companies and individuals in France. Feb. 19, 1791, 218 of these purchasers left Havre, France, and arrived at Alexandria, D. C., on the 3d of May, following. During their passage two were added to their number. On their arrival they were told that the Scioto Company owned no land. The agent insisted that they did, and promised to secure to them good titles thereto, which he did at Winchester, Brownsville and Charleston (now Wellsburg). When they arrived at Marietta about fifty of them landed. The rest of the company proceeded to Gallipolis, which was laid out about that time, and were assured by the agent that the place lay within their purchase. Every effort to secure titles to the lands they had purchased having failed, an application was made to Congress, and in June, 1798, a grant was made to them of a tract of land on the Ohio, above the mouth of the Scioto River, called the French Grant, which contained 24,000 acres, and was in the southeast part of what is now called Scioto County.

JUDGE CUTLER'S LETTER.

The annexed article respecting the Scioto Company and its connection with the Ohio Company was written by Ephraim Cutler, of Washington County. Judge Cutler was the son of Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was the agent for the New England Ohio Company, in making the contract with Congress for their lands. His opportunities for accurate information upon this subject render his testimony of great historical value; it also explains the foregoing passage more fully:

"The Scioto Land Company has been the subject of considerable mystery and the cause of much misrepresentation. I am not precisely informed concerning its origin. It was probably started during the negotiation of Dr. Cutler with the old Congress, in 1787, for the Ohio Company's purchase. Dr. Cutler arrived in New York, July 5, and carried on his negotiations for a week; he was then absent another week on a visit to Philadelphia, where the convention that formed our Federal Constitution was sitting. On his return from New York the project for the Scioto Company was broached to him by Colonel William Duer, as appears by the following extract from the Doctor's journal: 'Colonel Duer came to me with proposals from a number of the principal characters in this city to extend our contract and take in another company.'

"The arrangements of Dr. Cutler with the Government made room for another company. But this other association was entirely distinct from the Ohio Company. Yet it has been represented that the Ohio Company was concerned in the alleged wrongs toward the French emigrants of 1790, who were induced to come over in expectation of beneficial acquisitions of land in this quarter, by the agency of Joel Barlow. But this imputation is entirely groundless. What were the actual regulations and doings of the Scioto Company previous to or connected with that agency I have never learned. Dr. Cutler contracted for a million and a half acres for the Ohio Company. In connection with his

negotiations, the 'Board of Treasury' was empowered to sell all west of the seventh range up to the northwest corner of township 10 to the Scioto, and south to the Ohio. This would have included Zanesville and Columbus. It was estimated at 5,000,000 acres—much below the actual amount.

"The arrangements and objects of the Ohio Company and the Scioto Company are believed to have been very different. The aim of the Ohio Company was actual settlement by shareholders. The lands obtained were u timately to be allotted in shares, of which no one was to hold more than five shares.

"The object of the Scioto Company seems to have been solely and simply land speculation; to purchase of Congress—nominally at two thirds of a dollar per acre—paying mostly in continental money, at that time passing at an enormous discount, so that in fact the actual cost per acre might not be more than 8 or 10 cents, then to sell at prices which would yield them enormous profits.

"That any dishonest intention was entertained by Colonel Duer or the other associates of the Scioto Company, I have no belief. Dr. Cutler speaks of the association as comprising some of the first characters in America. Their object, no doubt, was to make large profits by the purchase and sale of public lands.

"It is understood that Joel Barlow was by them authorized to offer lands in France, and to invite French immigrants, but of his authority or instructions we have no specific information. In this matter the Ohio Company had as little concern as in the South Sea bubble.

"But the splendid project of the Scioto Company was blighted. Probably they expected to purchase public securities to pay for their purchase of Congress at the excessively low rates of 1787. But the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the successful establishment of the Federal Government under Washington and his compatriots raised the credit of their securities and blasted the hopes of speculation. Meantime the French immigrants were coming. The Scioto purchase was not effected, and where should these immigrants go?

"Certain persons who styled themselves 'trustees to the proprietors of the Scioto lands' applied to General Rufus Putnam and Dr. Manasseh Cutler, two of the directors of the Ohio Company, for the purchase of certain interests in this company. The persons who thus styled themselves 'trustees' were William Duer, Royal Flint and Andrew Cragie. They bargained with General Putnam and Dr. Cutler for 148 forfeited shares in the Ohio Company. The eight, three and 160 acre lots and the town lots had been already allotted and drawn. The undrawn portions—equal to 100, 262 and 640 acres to each share—were to be located in a body, in the southwest corner of the purchase, viz.: Townships 1, 2 and 3 in range 14; townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in range 15; townships 1, 2 and 3 in range 16; townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 in range 17; and so much of south of township 4, range 16, and township 5 in range 17 as would make up in all 196,544 acres in this compact body.

"This contract was ratified by the Ohio Company. The lands for the French settlement of Gallipolis (which is in the fourteenth range), were located and occupied, I suppose, in consequence of this arrangement. General Putnam, as agent for Duer & Co., provided, at some $2,000 expense, for the accommodation of the French immigrants there, and by the failure of Duer & Co. had to lose most or all of it.

"The Scioto Company not only failed in securing the large purchase contemplated, but did not succeed in obtaining the interest for which they stipulated in the lands of the Ohio Company. They did not pay, and the contract with Putnam and Cutler became a nullity. All that was required by the con-

tract was, that the Scioto Company associates should pay as much proportionally as the Ohio Company were to pay Congress, and relinquish to the Ohio Company the preemption right which the Scioto Company was understood to have, in reference to lands lying north of the Ohio Company's location. All was failure on the part of the Scioto Company. The French immigrants were planted at Gallipolis, and General Putnam was left to pay some $2,000 expended in behalf of the Scioto Company.

"It is rather surprising that any complaint should have been made against the Ohio Company for selling the lands in and about Gallipolis to the French for $1.25 per acre. It was, in truth, an act of favor and courtesy in deference to the misfortunes of the French. The Ohio Company was under no obligations to them. They had no agency in inviting or deceiving them. How much blame there was in the case, and to whom it belonged, we are not now able to decide. Barlow was poetic, but we know not that he was intentionally false. - Most probably the immigrants were greatly beguiled by their own vivid imaginations. We may well enough suppose there was more poetry than truth in the whole concern."



Jas O Johnson

CHAPTER II.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS.—GROUPING OF INTERESTING FACTS.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of the Scioto Valley, or northwest of the Ohio River, was in 1774. Then quite a number settled within the limits of what is now Ohio. There were small villages at Hocking Falls, at the Muskingum, the Scioto, Miami, and along the north bank of the Ohio. The largest appeared to have been Hocking, and there was quite a town on the Mingo bottoms, opposite what is now Wheeling.

In January, 1785, the commissioners to treat with the Indians in possession of the territory, Messrs. George Rogers, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, were compelled to cease negotiations until the lands west of the Ohio River were dispossessed of the white settlers or pioneers. Ensign John Armstrong was sent by Colonel Harmer to drive those white invaders from the Indian soil. Some failed to leave. The Delawares and Wyandots were in possession. This was in March, 1785. It is very probable that these primitive settlements were formed by soldiers from Lord Dunmore's army, which, after a short campaign against the Indians in Ohio, was disbanded at the mouth of the Hocking River in the fall of 1774. The fact of the disbandment of the army, about 1,200 men, at the time and place above named, has been accepted as conclusive, and as no facts to the contrary have ever been presented, nothing seems more plausible than that parties of these soldiers, on discovering the fertility of these valleys, tarried long enough to test their fruitfulness, and afterward sent for their families or friends.

It is fully evident from the foregoing that the whites had fastened themselves upon the country as early as 1774, but there is no evidence at hand to prove that any fixed settlement was founded for the active development of the country until the close of the Revolutionary war, which proclaimed to the world a nation born and liberty triumphant. The country was then in an exhausted condition, and the people had little means, either for home comforts or to travel to unknown and far-off lands. However, the recuperation of the populations from the devastations of a seven years' war was remarkable for its rapidity, and the desire to explore the then great unknown West became a consuming one. A government of peace, however, had to be founded, laws made, and all the machinery of law, order and the inalienable right of a free people was to be inaugurated that would secure a continuation of that peace which had cost so much, and for a prosperity which was absolutely necessary to the welfare of an impoverished land. This was the labor of years, yet the year 1787 saw the fruition of the work, and a glorious structure was reared which has stood the test of time, the assaults of a foreign foe, and a civil strife unparalleled in the history of nations.

Under the ægis of this law the pioneer left his Eastern home and planted the banner of civilization upon the boundary line of the

great Northwest, and from there took up his line of march into the interior, blazing a pathway for others to follow, and, at times, leaving his body as a bloody offering upon the shrine of freedom, and the burning of his cabin a torch to light the footsteps of those who came after. All was not peace in the West when freedom sat enthroned on the Atlantic Coast. The Indians were not willing to give up their hunting grounds without a struggle, and bravely they repelled the pale-faces. But destiny had decreed their doom, and the white man was master of the country.

GOVERNOR APPOINTED.

Under the Act of Congress of July 13, 1787, Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory; Sam'l H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong were appointed Judges; the latter not accepting, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargent was appointed Secretary. The officers of the Territory started for their destination and arrived at Marietta on the 9th of July, 1788, excepting Judge Symmes, who joined them, however, soon after, and their commissions were published as well as the ordinance governing the Territory. The Governor called the attention of the judge to the organization of the militia, but they paid no attention to it, but got up a land law for dividing real-estate, which was rejected for its crudities and the fact that non-resident land-holders would have been deprived of their land. On the 26th of July, 1788, the county of Washington was organized by proclamation and the Governor appointed Rufus Putnam, Benj. Tupper and Winthrop Sargent, Justices of the Peace.

Its boundary was defined as follows: "Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the north of Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks, at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westwardly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami upon which the fort stood that was taken and destroyed by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the Lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River, down that to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning."

He erected a Court of Probate, established a Court of Quarter Sessions, divided the militia into two classes, Seniors and Juniors, then added, Aug. 30, 1788, three more Justices of the Peace in the persons of Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord, and giving them power to hold the Court of Quarter Sessions. They were in fact Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Return Jonathan Meigs was the clerk of this court.

The Scioto Valley began to attract attention and Chillicothe was laid out, 1796, by Nathaniel Massie, when the ground was covered by a dense forest; Portsmouth was located in 1805, by Henry Massie; Piketon in 1814 and Jackson Court-House in 1817. Pike County was first settled in 1796, and the old salt works in Jackson County were worked by the whites in 1798, while the Indians and French had used them as far back as 1750; a French map in 1755 gave the location of these works or springs.

A TERRIBLE AWAKENING.

For a while after the close of the Revolutionary war peace and prosperity had been the lot of the white settlers, and they had been spreading their cabins into the interior, until at last they aroused the red man to a sense of his danger in being dispossessed of his hunting grounds. Then again the frontiersmen, those who in a measure made hunting their occupation, had the impression that an Indian,

like a wild beast, was game, and he was generally killed on sight. The Indians were by no means backward in retaliation, and the scalp of a hunter was something they considered a legitimate trophy, and a great one if the hunter was a good fighter. Of course this state of affairs was bound to breed trouble, and when in addition to this the palefaces overran their lands or hunting grounds, they determined upon driving them out of the country. The result was a general rising, in which the shriek of their victims and the light of their burning cabins called upon the Government for immediate action.

The Indians were urged on to their terrible work by British spies and agents, doing their utmost to precipitate an Indian war. The latter were supplied with arms, ammunition, blankets, etc., by these agents, and through their evil and persistent machinations at last succeeded in lighting the flames of an Indian war. The settlers were soon surrounded by hostile Indians, and every pioneer carried his life in his hands—who stepped even beyond their threshold, in many cases. The first display of hostility by the Indians was upon the groups of Government surveyors, who were regarded by the Indians as their especial enemies. Their lining out or surveying the land was definite enough for the Indians to understand something of its nature, and that what they thus marked out was forever lost to them. Their hatred to these bands of surveyors resulted in sudden attacks, and many were killed. It soon became evident that the land could not be surveyed and brought into market until something more definite was determined upon. The Indians all seemed to be united in their determined opposition to the further encroachment of the whites, and to defend their hunting grounds from the invasion of the palefaces. Nothing was to be done but to chastise the Indians and bring them to terms of peace This was not accomplished without a long and bitter struggle.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Peace overtures having failed and the Indians aggressive to a murderous degree, General Harmer was directed to attack their towns. In September, 1790, with 1,300 men, he marched from Cincinnati through the wilderness to the Indian villages on the Miami, which he burned. On his homeward march he was attacked by a superior force of savages, and, after a desperate battle, was totally defeated. General Harmer was barely able to make good his retreat to Cincinnati. His expedition was a failure and gave the Indians renewed courage and hope.

From this time there were four years of uninterrupted war with the Indians, and sad indeed was the condition of the settlers. Wherever the settlements extended, the whole frontier was lighted by the flames of burning cabins and destruction of improvements. An attack was made on the settlement at Big Bottom, in Washington County, on the Muskingum River, Jan. 2, 1791, characterized by the usual horrible features of stealth and sudden surprise by the savages, of quick massacre and scalping of the victims, and of hasty retreat into the wilderness. In this attack twelve persons were killed and five carried into captivity.

The surprise and slaughter of the troops under General St. Clair in their camp on the morning of Nov. 4, 1791, was a scene of appalling horror. Then came a rest. The Indians and their British allies were jubilant. A day of retribution, however, was in store for them. Refusing peace overtures, the Government determined to wage a vigorous and relentless war upon the savages until they would cry for peace, but no more overtures would be held out. If peace came it must come from the actions of the forest chiefs who had commenced hostilities.

WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN.

The next move was to call upon General

Anthony Wayne to take full command of the troops and to wage active warfare against the Indians, giving them no rest and destroying as they had destroyed. "Mad Anthony" did not belie his reputation gained in the war of the Revolution. During the negotiation of the commissioners, which he felt would be a failure, he marched to the scene of war with a strong force ready for active operations as soon as negotiations should cease. In the fall of 1793 he marched into the Indian country and commenced fortifying, or finishing the work commenced by the unfortunate St. Clair. He built a fort at Greenville, Darke County, where St. Clair was surprised and defeated, and gave it the name of Fort Recovery, an appropriate name, as it was truly recovered. In the following summer, that of 1794, General Wayne organized his forces and marched to the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, and there built another fort and called it "Fort Defiance," and as an auxiliary line of defense he erected Fort Adams, at what is known as St. Mary's, in Auglaize County. By August his command, numbering 3,000 men, was ready for active duty, and he at once sought the enemy upon their own ground by marching down the Maumee River to the rapids, and to where there was a British military post. Here, at the foot of Maumee Rapids, he built Fort Miami, and, feeling himself strong enough for offensive action, he offered the enemy peace. This was defiantly refused, but time was asked. This Wayne refused and immediately marched to an open strip of ground, known by the name of "Fallen Timbers," at the head of the Maumee Rapids, not far from the site of the present Maumee City, and then attacked the Indians in force, the 10th of August, and overwhelmingly defeated them. General Wayne followed up his victory, by laying waste the country, destroying the Indian towns and crops, and, moving with celerity, prevented another organization of the Indian forces. From the battle-field of "Fallen Timbers" he marched to the site of the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., and there erected another fort which he named "Fort Wayne," after himself, the name the town assumed when incorporated. Having garrisoned his forts he returned with his army to Greenville, or Fort Recovery, and there went into winter quarters. During his sojourn there General Wayne issued the following proclamation, which refers to this section as well as to other parts of the State:

"*To the Cherokees now settled on the head waters of the Scioto and to all other Indians in that quarter whom it may concern:*

"WHEREAS, I, Anthony Wayne, Major-General and Commander-in Chief of the Legion, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for settling a permanent peace with all the late hostile tribes and nations northwest of the Ohio, have entered into preliminary articles with the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawatomies, Sankeys, Shawanese, Delawares and Miamis, for a cessation of hostilities, for the mutual exchange of prisoners, and for holding a general treaty for the establishing a permanent peace at this place on the 15th day of June next; and, WHEREAS, His Excellency, Governor William Blount, has concluded a treaty on the 7th and 8th days of November last, with Colonel John Watts, of Milltown, one of the lower Cherokee towns, and Scolacutta, or Hanging Maw and other chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, at which were present 400 Cherokee warriors and a number of citizens of the Southwestern Territory, I, the said General and Commander-in-Chief, do now send this authentic information to the Cherokees and other Indians residing on the waters of the Scioto, by Captain Reid, in order to warn all and every of the said Indians against committing any murder or theft or insult upon any of the inhabitants or soldiers of the United States, but to remain peaceable and quiet,

and to bring in all such prisoners as they may have in their possession to this place at the time agreed upon, that is, the 15th day of June next, for holding the general treaty.

"If, after this friendly warning and invitation, any more murders, or robberies, or injury shall be committed by the aforesaid Indians residing on the waters of the Scioto, the said General does hereby declare that he will send out his warriors and destroy them without distinction, as it will not be in his power to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. He, therefore, advises all peaceable Indians to withdraw themselves from the bad Indians, and leave them to the fate that immediately awaits them.

"Given at the headquarters of the Legion, at Greenville, this 2d day of March, 1795.

"ANTHONY WAYNE."

A TREATY.

The Indians accepted this warning and a treaty of peace was concluded with them Aug. 3, 1795, the preliminaries being partly agreed upon in the previous June. Twelve tribes signed the treaty of peace at Greenville, and by this treaty the Indians ceded to the United States Government the present territory of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, except the Upper Peninsula, besides some sixteen separate tracts of lands including forts. This covered about 25,000 square miles of territory, and the tribes signing this treaty were the Pottawatomies, Delawares, Wyandots, Shawanese, Chippewas, Sankeys, Ottawas, Kaskaskias, Miamis, Senecas and Kickapoos. General Wayne addressed the Indians in well-worded sentences, which met their understanding, and the treaty of Greenville was an established fact, and the pioneer could now live in his rude cabin in peace,with a bright future before him.

In connection with this treaty can be mentioned the special treaty with Great Britain, which was one of the results of the subjugation and the Indian treaty above. Under the provisions of this special treaty the British Government evacuated all its Western military posts, and no foreign potentate or power was now upon the soil of the United States or her territory. The era of a new prosperity was dawning on the great West.

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

The United States was bound by that treaty to pay the following tribes, annually, forever, the following sums: To the Delawares, $1,000; Wyandots, $1,000; Shawanoese, $1,000; Miamies, $1,000; Ottawas, $1,000; Chippewas, $1,000; Putawatimies, $1,000; Kickapoos, $500; Weas, $500; Eel Rivers, $500; Piankeshaws, $500; Kaskaskias, $500; total, $9,500. The above named were so spelled at the time of this treaty. By the treaty of Fort Industry, July 4, 1805, the Wyandots, Munsee, Delaware and Shawanoese tribes were to be paid $1,000 annually, forever, by the United States. The treaty of Detroit, Nov. 17, 1807, the Ottawas and Chippewas were to receive $800 annually, forever, and the Wyandots and Putawatimies $400 annually, forever. In 1809 another treaty was effected with five tribes at Fort Wayne, and the following annuities were to be paid annually forever: Delawares, $500; Miamies, $700; Eel Rivers, $350; Putawatimies, $500, and the Weas, $100. The latter also got $300 annually at the treaty of Vincennes, while the Kickapoos were granted $500 something over a month later.

The treaty of Fort Meigs, Sept. 29, 1817, the tribes below were allowed the following annuities, annually, forever: Wyandots, $4,000; Shawanoese, $2,000; Senecas, $500; Putawatimies, for fifteen years, $1,300; Chippewas, fifteen years, $1,000, and the Ottawas, $1,000 for the same length of time.

The several treaties concluded at St. Mary's, in Ohio, in the fall of 1818, the tribes below named received permanent annuities: The

Wyandots, $500; the Senecas and Shawanoese, of Lewistown, $1,000; the Senecas, of Upper Sandusky, $500; Ottawas, $1,500; Delawares, $4,000; Miamies, $15,000: Putawatimies, $2,500, and the Weas, $1,850. The United States was also to give to blacksmith and armories, iron, steel and tool, not less than $5,000 annually, and the Wyandots and Miamies were each to have a saw and grist mill erected for their use by the Government. There was a total of 2,407 Indians within the limits of Ohio in the year 1819.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST.

The era of peace dawned upon as energetic a people as ever pioneered a path of civilization in the wilderness, and not only were those who had lived, fought and defended their homes against the ruthless savages ready to strike giant blows for renewed life, but thousands of others, brave and hardy men, came West, the advanced guard, to blaze the way for men of less nerve to follow, when civilization and Christianity had established a permanent foothold in the Great Northwest. The Ohio River was ladened with flat-boats and pirogues, bearing living freight and household goods. The years 1796 to 1800 showed thousands of people seeking homes in the new country. They came from all the Atlantic States. This immigration was encouraged by Congress, which offered special inducements to the soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, and they came in large numbers, the river towns from Marietta to Cincinnati becoming places of rendezvous.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

began its session at Cincinnati on Monday, Sept. 16, 1799. The Legislative Council consisted of Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati; Henry Vanderburg, of Vincennes; David Vance, of Vanceville, Jefferson County, and Robert Oliver, of Marietta. Henry Vanderburg was elected President of the Council or Legislature; Wm. C. Schenk, Secretary; George Howard, Door-Keeper, and Abraham Cary, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The first House of Representatives under the Territorial Government consisted of Wm. Goforth, Wm. McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell and Isaac Martin from Hamilton County; Ross County, Thos. Worthington, Sam'l Finley, Elias Langham and Edwin Tiffin; Wayne County, now State of Michigan and a portion then of Ohio and Indiana as now known, came Solomon Sibley, Chas. F. Chobert, de Jon Caine and Jacob Visger; Adams County, Joseph Darlington and Nathaniel Massie; Knox County, now Indiana and Illinois, Shadrack Bond; Jefferson County, Ohio, James Pritchard, and Washington County, Ohio, Return J. Meigs.

They elected Edwin Tiffin, Speaker; Jno. Riley, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Door-Keeper, and Abraham Cary, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Cary serving in that capacity in both Houses of the Legislature.

This was the first Legislature elected by the people for the then Northwestern Territory, now embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Governor St. Clair delivered his first message Sept. 25, 1799. Sept. 30 the first public printer appointed north of the Ohio received office; it was Joseph Carpenter. Winthrop Sargent having been appointed Governor of the Mississippi Territory resigned his office of Secretary, and Chas. Willing Bird was appointed in his place. Following Mr. Bird Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed and held until Oct. 3, when both Houses having met to elect a territorial Representative, or Delegate, to Congress, he was chosen. Harrison received eleven votes to Arthur St. Clair, a son of Governor St. Clair, ten votes. A short time after Francis Dunlevy became Secretary of the territory, which

office was vacated by the election of Harrison to Congress.

In the session of the Territorial Legislature in 1800, Wm. H. Harrison, then delegate in Congress, was appointed first Governor of Indiana Territory and Return J. Meigs, of Marietta, one of its first Judges. It is stated that the most efficient member of the first Legislature was Jacob Burnet. He wrote the reply to Governor St. Clair's first message, drafted the rules governing the session, wrote the address to the President of the United States, and drafted some or most of the laws passed. Governor St. Clair ruled as a military martinet and prorogued the Legislature in true British style. After the first session of the Territorial Legislature the seat of Government was removed to Chillicothe where it remained during the existence of Ohio as a Territory. At this last place the State Constitution was framed and Chillicothe remained the capital until 1810, when it was removed by the "Sweepers," as the party was called who succeeded in getting it removed to Zanesville. This section of the country gained in population, and not long after Ohio became a State, and at the first State session, Scioto County was formed, May 1, 1803, Pike County not being formed until February, 1815, and Jackson County in March, 1816.

LOCATION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

The location of the lands appropriate for satisfying military land bounty warrants in the district appropriated for that purpose, granted for service in the Revolutionary war, commenced March 13, 1800; and the location of lands granted to the Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees commenced Feb. 13, 1802. Those lands east of the Scioto, south of the military bounty lands, and west of the fifteenth range of townships were first brought into market and offered for sale by the United States on the first Monday of May, 1801. The western lands ceded by Virginia to the General Government had, upon recommendation of Congress, been ceded upon certain conditions; one of the conditions was, that in case the lands south of the Ohio should be insufficient for their legal bounties to their troops, the deficiency should be made up from lands north of the Ohio, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami.

The opening of the sale of these lands was to start a regular pilgrimage from the East to the West. Not all came to settle at once, but on prospecting tours for observation in view of a future residence. It was not the soldiers alone who had bounty-land warrants, for services in the cause of their country, but all classes came West to view the grand domain, which at this day has become a mighty empire, peopled with an energetic and enterprising population. The surveys of these lands had been going on for several years, and had been interrupted by an Indian war and other causes, and when the survey was at last completed and the land offered for sale in May, 1801, as above stated, there was no lack of purchasers, and location by warrants. The settlement of the country was indeed rapid, when the population of that day is considered. As before remarked, all classes of citizens came West to find homes and peace in this fruitful region, and the Ohio and its tributaries were soon peopled with an industrious race, and towns and villages sprang up, while the farmers themselves formed settlements, locating their lands within neighborly distances of each other. Schools and churches, those sure harbingers of a moral and contented people, alive alike to the present and the future, reared their humble roofs, and when the dawn of prosperity began to show itself in field and farmhouse, the school-houses and churches of logs began to disappear and the frame church painted white appeared, and the same arrangements for the advance of the pupils in the

Atlantic States were found in the West. Education and Christianity went hand in hand, and the people of the West were in nowise behind those of the East in advancing the work of civilization and enjoying its fruits, albeit their struggles and their trials would cause at times some discouraging thoughts.

The next county established in the State after that of Washington on July 27, 1788, Marietta being the county seat, was Hamilton, erected Jan. 2, 1790. Its bounds included the country between the Miamis, extending northward from the Ohio River to a line drawn due east from the standing stone forks of the Great Miami. The name of the settlement opposite the Licking was, at this time, called Cincinnati. Aug. 15, 1796, Wayne County was established, including all the Northwestern part of Ohio, a large tract in Northeastern Indiana and the whole territory of Michigan. Detroit was the seat of justice. July 10, 1797, Adams County was erected, comprehending a large tract lying on the west side of the Scioto and extending northward to Wayne. Other counties were afterward formed out of those already established, and before the end of the year 1798 the Northwest Territory contained a population of 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age and eight organized counties.

Ross County was organized Aug. 20, 1798; Trumbull, July 10, 1800; Clermont, Dec. 9, 1800; Fairfield, the same date, which made twelve counties organized up to the first of the present century in the territory of the Northwest. These counties covered the present area of five States, extending from the Pennsylvania line to the Mississippi River, and from the Ohio River to the northern territorial line. This of course was largely outside the domain of our State, but the organizations of all these counties were formed either at Marietta or Chillicothe. Up to 1803 and including that year, which was the date of Ohio's admittance into the Union as a State, these nine counties were organized within its limits.

FORMATION STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed an act authorizing the call of a convention to form a State Constitution. This convention assembled at Chillicothe Nov. 1, and on the 29th of the same month a constitution of State government was ratified and signed by the members of the convention. It was never referred to the people for their approbation, but became the fundamental law of the State by the act of the convention alone; and by this act Ohio became one of the States of the Federal Union. But besides framing a constitution the convention had another duty to perform. The act of Congress providing for the admission of the new State into the Union offered certain propositions to the people. These were, first, that section 16 in each township, or where that section had been disposed of other contiguous and equivalent lands, should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land where salt springs had been found, of which one township was situated on the Scioto, one section on the Muskingum and one section in the United States military tract, should be granted to the State, never to be sold or leased for a longer time than ten years; and, third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds of public lands sold within the State should be applied to the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through the same. These propositions were offered on the condition that the convention should provide by ordinance that all lands sold by the United States after June 30, 1802, should be exempt from taxation by the State for five years after sale.

The first General Assembly under the State Constitution met at Chillicothe, March 1, 1803. The Legislature enacted such laws as were deemed necessary for the new order of things

and created eight new counties, namely: Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Green and Montgomery. The first State officers elected by the assembly were as follows: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Nathaniel Massie, Speaker of the Senate; William Creighton, Jr., Secretary of State; Colonel Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wyllys Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court; United States Senators, Thomas Worthington and John Smith.

The first Governor elected by the people was Edward Tiffin, and the first Member of Congress elected was Jeremiah Morrow. The first United States District Judge was Charles Willing Bird. Besides the above counties organized in 1803, Muskingum and Highland counties were organized in 1804, and quite a number of others in 1805, 1806 and 1807. This showed the rapid settlement of the country, for without people counties were unnecessary. Besides the influx of population, other increases of no less consideration were that of stock and fowls. Hogs multiplied rapidly and the domestic fowl was assuming a large share of the farmer's attention. Winters were short, and, little feed being necessary, cattle also began to be numerous, and the country to assume the comforts of life at the end of the first decade.

The year 1810 was not important except for the commencement of the movements for an Indian war. The celebrated Tecumseh had been conspicuously active in his efforts to unite the native tribes against the whites, and to arrest the further extension of the white settlements. His actions and those of his brother, the *Prophet*, soon made it evident that the West was about to suffer the calamities of another Indian war, and it was resolved to anticipate their movements. In 1811 General Harrison, the Governor of Indiana Territory, marched against the town of the Prophet, on the Wabash, and in the ensuing action, the battle of Tippecanoe, in what is now Cass County, Ind., the Indians were totally defeated. This year (1811) was also made important to Western history by the voyage from Pittsburg to New Orleans of the first steamboat ever launched upon the Western waters.

In 1816 the seat of the State Government was removed from Chillicothe to Columbus, the proprietors of that town, pursuant to an agreement entered into, having erected in good faith a State-house and other public buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and officers of the State.

From this time on, until the dark days of the civil war fell like a blight upon the land, the State grew and prospered. In the month of February, 1825, an act was passed "To provide for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals." This gave confidence to the people and work for those who depended upon their daily labor for a living. The system of canals thus inaugurated was about completed in the year 1840, and these works doubtless added thousands to the population of the State which would not otherwise have found their homes here. Next came the railroad fever, and that raged for a quarter of a century, until the State became a net-work of iron roads, which are, in the near future, likely to traverse every county within its border.

CHAPTER III.

THEY FOUND A WILDERNESS AND LET IN THE SUNLIGHT OF CIVILIZATION.

PIONEER LIFE.

The present boundary of the Lower Scotio Valley was first made the home of the palefaces in 1795. That year civilization first secured it for its home. It was then a part of the territory of the Northwest, its eastern portion, east of the Scotio River, however, being included within the bounds of the new-made county of Washington. At that time Ohio could boast of but three counties within her limits—Washington, Hamilton and Wayne, the latter extending so far as to include all of the State of Michigan, besides other territory, and her county seat was Detroit.

HOME OF THE INDIANS.

This country was the home of the red men, a home from which they were loth to part. God had given them this beautiful valley of the Scioto for their home. It was a migratory field for the restless buffalo; the elk and the bear roamed its wooded hills; the deer and wild turkey made it their home; the valleys and the upland were filled with small game; fish sported in the cool and pellucid waters of its rivers and creeks, and in shadowy nooks, near bubbling springs and crystal fountains, the aborigines built their wigwams. It was a paradise for the hunter, and the Indians had roamed lord of all.

In 1795 the valley of the Scioto, with its wealth of forest and stream, with its high and rolling upland, bold bluffs and nestling valleys, became the property of the palefaces, and that which stood for centuries in its wild and rugged grandeur was, ere long, to assume a prominent place in the future of our State.

FROM WHENCE THEY CAME.

The pioneers of Ohio, especially those who settled in the valley of the Ohio and its tributary streams, like the Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum, came generally from the older States which were upon the border, like Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, but not a few found their way from the Atlantic States, and from those composing New England.

There is little difference in pioneer life even at this day. It is the poor and hard-working element that seek a home in a new country, as a general thing, and at this day, especially, very few who enjoy the churches, schools, railroads and telegraph, and are able to remain, will care to leave for a residence in the wilds of the West. The exception to these are those who may be in fair circumstances, but have large families, who are willing to give up their comfort for the better providing of the future for their children. Thus we find the pioneer generally poor but robust, with an energy which labor increases, and with an endurance that seems to baffle all opposing forces.

The greater part of the goods transported from the Eastern settlements were brought over the mountains on pack-horses. The first year's subsistence had to be carried that way, and salt was packed hundreds of miles to meet the wants of the settlers, and then sold

from $6 to $10 a bushel. No roads were laid out west of Pittsburg, and but few wagons could find their way over the mountains and through the unbroken wilderness. But upon reaching the latter place the trouble comparatively ceased, for the goods could be carried thence by river. Roads, however, were soon made, rough bridges of logs spanned the narrow streams, the rivers had their ferries, and country or general stores began to put in an appearance. They kept a little of everything, but it was always articles of necessity—hats, caps, boots and shoes, chains, wedges, pots and kettles. Mills and blacksmith shops were soon erected.

THE LOG CABIN,

a description of which may not be uninteresting now, will be of profound interest to future generations, who will be so far removed from pioneer life as to wonder over the primitive styles and habits of long ago.

Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On the appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet, from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed a tright angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside, from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity, the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wooden bars and was hung on wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by anyone on the outside by pulling the leather string at-

tached. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a sign of welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf called the "mantel," on which stood the candle-stick or lamp; probably, also, some cooking or table-ware, and possibly an old clock and other articles. In the fire-place would be a crane, and on it pots were hung for cooking. Over the door in forked cleats hung the ever trusty rifle and powder horn; in one corner stood the large bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the only table, large and strong, and in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates standing singly on their edges against the back so as to give a more conspicuous display, while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs and two or three stools. In the erection of this cabin the neighbors would come for miles around to help him and give him a fair start in the world. They gave him a warm welcome, the right hand of fellowship was extended, and the new-settler felt at home at once. The latch-string hung on the outside, and what the cabin held was at the command of the traveler or neighbor. Corn was their principal article of food, and the wild game furnished the meat for their families. A cow was generally secured, and the pioneer was then happy as well as rich. Store goods were not often seen or worn.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing posts in the floor about six feet from the one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet from the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clap-boards were laid across these, and thus the bed was complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests or travelers were on hand, many ingenious ways were resorted to for their accommodation. The clearing of the woodland was no idle pastime to even the rugged pioneer. Years of toil, of hardship and privation fell to his lot; but for the toil of the then present, he expected and did reap, in almost all cases, an abundant future. Still the old pioneer believed in labor. It was not necessary to provide for the present and future, but it gave strength to the muscles, and health to the entire system.

COOKING.

The pioneer women had very few conveniences which now adorn the kitchens of to-day. The range or stove was then unknown, but the large fire-place was fitted with a crane and a supply of hooks of different lengths, and from one to four pots could be hung over the fire at once. Then the long-handled frying-pan, the bake pan, the Dutch-oven, and along about 1830 came the tin bake-oven. With these the pioneer women did their hot, laborious work. But they knew how to cook. The bread and the biscuit of those days have not been improved upon.

A better article for baking batter-cakes was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread in those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake-kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch-oven." With coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey an spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing-pole, like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole twenty to thirty feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

At the table hot drinks were made with sassafras root, spicewood, or sycamore bark. Genuine tea and coffee were sometimes to be had but not often. Parched grains of rye or corn were sometimes pounded up and made a substitute for coffee. Corn-meal was converted into bread in various ways. The simplest method was to mix the meal with salt and water into a stiff dough and bake it on the hot stones of the fire-place—this was the original and only genuine "johnny-cake." The mixture thinly spread and baked on a board or in a pan set upright before the fire made "hoe-cake," and if mixed with eggs and baked in a Dutch-oven, it was "pone." "Corn-dodger" was another variety of the ancient nourishment made of about the same ingredients. Hominy was prepared by soaking the corn in strong lye of wood ashes to remove the outside covering and then washing thoroughly in clean water. Corn-meal was often made into mush and eaten from wooden bowls. If fried with the jelly of meat liquor it was called, by the Dutch, "suppawn," and was a favorite diet. Now and then a cup of coffee, sweetened with honey, the product of a lucky find in the shape of a bee tree, a juicy venison steak or a piece of turkey, and corn-bread made of mashed corn pounded in a mortar or ground in a hand mill, composed the steady week day and Sunday diet of the old pioneer.

WILD GAME—ITS USES.

Venison could be found in great abundance, and in the forests large flocks of wild turkeys were frequently seen. Bears were still to be seen occasionally, and at times an odd buffalo or two; but the favorite fields of the buffalo in the Ohio Valley were the grassy regions of Kentucky. Turkeys were seldom shot as the ammunition was too valuable to waste upon them. They were generally caught in traps, or rather pens, with the lower part of one side left open. Corn was strewn around and inside the pen, and the foolish birds seeing no escape at the top and never thinking to escape the way they came, became easy prisoners. In this way they were caught by the score. If the turkey was young it was sometimes prepared by skinning and roasting before the fire on a spit, the grease being caught with a dripping pan. Stoves were then unknown, and all cooking was done on the hearth or at fires kindled out of doors. In the scarcity of other game, opossoms were used occasionally for food—a dish in especial favor among the colored people. Quails were not numerous as they seem to follow civilization rather than precede it. Fish were plentiful in the streams and were caught in different ways, generally on a troll-line on a single

hook, or by piercing them with a gig. This was game for the boys.

The skins of the wild beasts were brought to the cabins by hunters, and there prepared for use. Deer skins were tanned. The hair was first removed by ashes and water and the skins were then rubbed with soft-soap, lye, and the brains of the deer. As all these substances contain alkali, they were useful in removing the fat and tissue. Then after lying for two or three days in a steeping vat or trough, the skins were stretched over a smooth round log, from which the bark had been removed, and scraped with a graining-knife. Such a dressing rendered the skins soft and pliable, and many of the settlers became skillful curriers. Bear-skins were dressed with the hair on, and used for robes, carpets or for bed-clothing. Wolves were numerous in some sections, and occasionally a panther's scream pierced the still forest, but domestic animals were seldom destroyed by them.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their condition and limitations, that in order to better show the circumstances surrounding the people, a short exposition of life at different epochs is here given. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied round his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife.

Among the Americans home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This was an excellent garment. It was made with wide sleeves, open before, of ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answered well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt was mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there was nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It was often fringed, and at times the fringe was composed of red and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, was sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were often made with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed.

The pioneer's wife, without whom a pioneer's life would have been a wretched failure, made the men's clothing and moccasins of dressed deer-skins, and spun and wove the home-made cotton for herself and daughters. Eight yards were sufficient, and a dress would last a year or two. Sometimes ginghams and calico were purchased, but it was only the rich that could indulge in such costly goods in which to array their wives and daughters. An extra quality and a brighter color of homespun was the general Sunday meeting dress of the women of that day, and when the men wanted to put on style they purchased an article of cloth called Kentucky jeans. But durability and not style was the forte of the old pioneer,

and the dress of deer-skin and the coon-skin cap were really the rage for solid wear. A bonnet, composed of calico or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament only now and then seen.

The advent of steam, of railroads and telegraph, and the rapid advance in manufactures have driven home manufactures from the household by lower-priced fabrics of distant mills.

One of the greatest troubles that the pioneers had to contend with was the extreme scarcity of salt, and the high price of that essential article often caused severe privation. At the time of the first settlement of the Scioto Valley, it was sold for $6 to $8 a bushel, and had to be packed on horseback a great distance. As early as 1788, when the first colony arrived at Marietta, it had been rumored that salt springs existed on a stream, since called Salt Creek, which flows into the Muskingum River, near Duncan's Falls, Muskingum County, and even during the Indian war a party was sent up the river from Marietta to search for them. The exploration was made at great risk, but the springs were not found. White men, held as prisoners by the Indians, had seen them make salt at these springs, and had noted their locality. An accurate description of the country having been gained from these persons, another exploring party of hunters and experienced woodsmen were sent out, a year or two later, to find the springs. This time they were successful, and brought back with them a small supply of the precious article. In 1796 a joint stock company was formed of fifty shareholders, at $1.50 each, making a capital of $75, with the object of buying castings, erecting a furnace, and manufacturing salt. Twenty-four kettles were bought at Pittsburg, and transported by water to Duncan's Falls, and thence, on pack-horses, to the salt springs, seven miles further. A well was dug, near the edge of the stream, about fifteen feet deep, to the bed rock, through the crevices of which the salt water oozed and rose, though not very abundantly. The trunk of a hollow sycamore tree was fixed in the well to exclude the fresh water. A furnace was built, of two ranges with twelve kettles each. The water was raised from the well by a sweep and pole. The company was divided into ten sections of five men each, who worked in turns for two weeks at a time, and the works were thus kept in operation day and night, the men standing regular watches. They were thus able to make about 100 pounds of salt in twenty-four hours, using about 1,600 gallons of water. This was the first attempt to manufacture salt in Ohio, and the product was a very inferior and costly article. For several years all of the salt used by the pioneers of the valley was brought from these works, and from the Scioto salt licks, in Jackson County, on pack-horses, of which an extended notice will be found in the Jackson County department of this work. Yet time changes all things, and the primitive modes of early days gave way to the inventive genius of the people, but those days were full of incidents in the struggle of life, and the progress of civilization at the hands of the pioneers was slow, but still onward.

MARKET PRICES.

In one respect the early settlers had a few advantages not possessed to-day, or by those of a generation back. While they endured the privations with which they were encompassed with heroic fortitude and a patience which exalted them, these old-time heroes and heroines could get the necessaries of life at a good deal less cost than their favored children and grandchildren of this day; and not only that, but there was any quantity of land lying around loose at Government price, $1.25 per acre, and excellent swamp land, all but the

swamp, at 25 cents per acre—twelve months' time and county warrants taken at par—anxious to be tickled with a hoe, that it might laugh with a harvest. The financial crash of 1837 had completely demoralized values; property shrank to such amazing smallness that many people were in doubt as to whether they possessed anything except their lives and their families. The wildcat banks rapidly climbed the golden stairs, and their assets went glimmering. The necessaries of life were cheap, and those who suffered most in those days were of the class called wealthy, excepting, perhaps, the managers of the wildcat banks above spoken of. The farmer and mechanic here in the West had little to complain of. Their wants were few and supplies cheap; if corn was at a low figure, tea, coffee, sugar and whisky were also cheap. The business depression brought on by the financial collapse referred to continued for several years, and still hovered over the land as late as 1842. In 1839 and 1840 prices of goods still ruled very low, and the prospect of an early rise seemed far from encouraging.

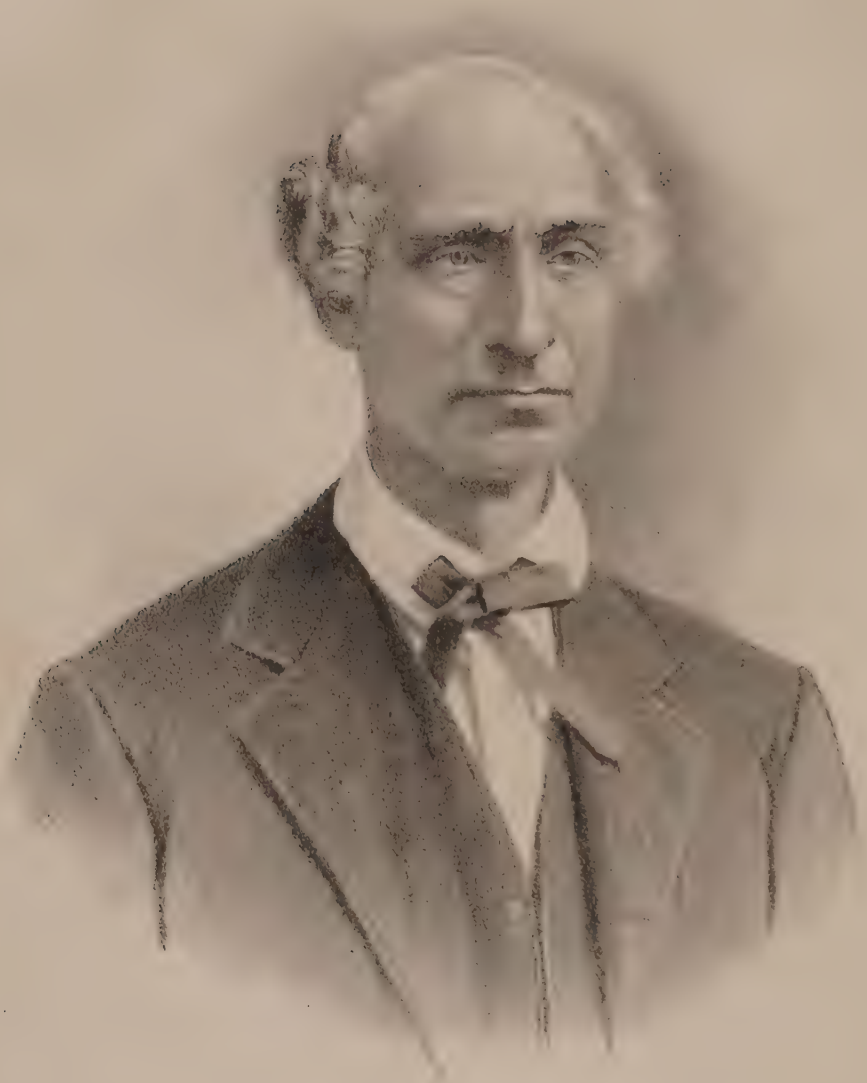
Cows sold from $5 to $10, and payable, perhaps, in trade at that. Horses brought for the best about $40, but could be bought from about $25 up for a fair animal. Working oxen were from $25 to $30 per yoke, and considered down to almost nothing. Hogs, dressed, sold from $1.25 to $1.50 each. Garnered wheat brought from 35 to 40 cents a bushel; corn, 50 cents per barrel, delivered, and a good veal calf 75 cents. You could go to the woods and cut down a bee-tree, gather the honey, bring it to market and get 25 cents a gallon for it. And such honey, so clear and transparent that even the bee-keeper of to-day, with his patent hive and Italian swarms, would have had a look of envy covering his face on beholding it. The wild deer came forward and gave up his hams at 25 cents each, and the settler generally clinched the bargain by taking the skin also, and when not cut up into strings or used for patches brought another quarter, cash or trade, as demanded. It was a habit in those days for farmers to help each other, and their sons to work in the harvest field or help do the logging to prepare for the seeding of new land. This was a source of wealth to the sons of the early settlers and to those farmers who were unable to purchase a home. They received from 25 to 50 cents per day and their board. That was wealth, the foundation of their future prosperity. It was the first egg laid to hatch them a farm, and it was guarded with scrupulous care. Economy was often whittled down to a very fine point before they could be induced to touch that nest egg, the incipient acre of the first farm.

This covers a good deal of what the old pioneer had or received for labor and farm produce.

COUNTRY STORES.

As the settlers increased country stores began to make their appearance at crossroads, followed by the necessary concomitant, the blacksmith shop. Portsmouth and Chillicothe became somewhat of trade centers, and Piketon also had a local habitation and a name as early as 1814, and Jackson C.-H., a few years later, but the country stores flourished outside of these points, because they were as much a convenience as a necessity. Their stocks consisted of salt, tea, tobacco, cotton, yarns, iron for horseshoes, nails, etc., powder, lead, shot, and steel points, for plows. Added to these and considered staple articles, there was kept a moderate supply of calico, ginghams, domestic cotton, Kentucky jeans, boots and shoes, etc., with a fair article of corn whisky.

These country stores were strongly built, and the logs of which they were composed hewed flat on the inside. The goods were placed in the most convenient places to get



John O Vaughters.



Mrs A. J. Vaughters.

at. Boxes were utilized as counters, and while there was but little display in those good old times, little was desired. If the goods they wanted were there, it didn't make much difference to the people whether they were on shelves, or even had shelves. The smaller merchants purchased the goods at Pittsburg or Marietta, while these in their turn ran flat-boats down the river to New Orleans.

RAISING BEE.

Settlers flowed in. The early years of the present century gave life and progress to the Scioto Valley. New arrivals made the woods echo with the sound of their axes, and cabins sprang up as if by magic. The miles which had been between cabins had become reduced so that once in awhile neighbors would be within a mile, or even a half a mile, of each other, and "raising bees" became common, and were greatly enjoyed. A new comer would cut the logs for his cabin, haul them to the ground ready to be put up, and then announce a "raising bee." The neighbors came from miles around, and the way that cabin went up into a square shape, capped with weight poles, was a "caution to slow coaches." And they sang at their work:

"Our cabins are made of logs of wood,
The floors are made of puncheon,
The roof is held by weighted poles,
And then we 'hang off' for luncheon."

This would be followed by a swig from the little brown jug, kept especially for the occasion, and then with a hearty shake of the hand and a "wish you well," the neighbors left the new comer to put the finishing touches to his cabin. And this was a "raising bee" of ye olden times.

BRINGING IN STOCK.

The pioneers were very few who had any kind of stock when they settled in this valley. Horses were brought by a good many and oxen for work, but of cattle, sheep and hogs there were but few, except, perhaps, cows. Some were soon brought in as it was found they could subsist almost entirely on mast, or other wild food. They were slaughtered in early winter and what was not needed for present use was salted down for use in the hot months when venison was not fit for use.

Cattle were also introduced, but the pioneers experienced very little trouble in providing for them. The forests were filled with budding sprouts while the low and open lands were densely covered with long grass which furnished splendid provender till late in the winter. Toward spring, when the early buds began to swell, they were preferable, and if the under-brush became stripped, large beech trees were frequently felled for the cattle to trim up. The winters at this date were, however, much milder than at present, as is definitely known. Snows scarcely ever remained longer than three days, and the record of the weather kept at Ludlow Station, in the southwest corner of the State, shows a vast difference in the variation of temperature, then and now. The average temperature of the winters from 1804 to 1811, as shown by these records, was about 40° Fahr., while the lowest temperature was 8° below zero. Later experiences show a great difference in the variations of the weather, from the heat of summer to the cold of winter, brought about evidently by the clearing of forests, draining of swamps and other changes incident to advanced civilization.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the newcomer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the

"first-rate claims in this neck of woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of his proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new arrival would be as well situated as his neighbors.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was, in some respects, a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in this art. He would carefully watch, as it filled itself with the product of some flower and notice the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of a tree. This tree would then be marked, and in September, or a little later, the tree would be cut and the honey secured, and pretty active work was required to save it from wasting, as sometimes the tree would be shattered in its fall. Several gallons have been known to have been taken from a single tree. Thus by a very little work, pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round, and thus save buying sugar at the store. By the time the honey was a year old, and sometimes sooner, it would granulate, but this did not interfere with its quality.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of pioneer life was the procuring of bread. The first settlers had to be supplied the first year from other sources than their own lands, and the first crop, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills at hand to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and very many families were very poorly provided with means for doing this. The old grater and the wooden mortar burned in the end of a log did duty for many months ere either a hand-mill or horse-mill was found in the country. Soon after the country became more generally settled enterprising men embarked in the milling business, selecting sites on streams that were large and rapid enough to furnish the power. Mills were considered a public necessity, and were permitted to be erected wherever a desirable water-power could be secured. Those who lived contiguous to the rivers or streams did not have far to go, but those who located in the country back had many hard days' travel "going to mill." When it became a day's journey or more, it was considered quite a job, and sometimes swollen streams, without ferries or bridges would keep them several days on their journey. Not only did the old settler go to mill, but he managed to lay in some supplies at the store which was generally near at hand.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State were the deer, wolves, bear, wild cat, fox, raccoon, woodchuck, or ground hog, skunk,

mink, weasel, muskrat, opossom, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, wild turkey, hawk, turkey buzzard, crow and blackbird, while the woods would be filled by smaller songsters who made the hills and vales resound with the music of their voices. Some of these animals and birds were the only meat of the early settlers, but they gave way at last to the hog and the chicken, and the unerring aim of the woodsman's rifle. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep, and sometimes attacking other domestic animals and even human beings. Their hideous howling at night was so constant and terrifying that they seemed, almost, to do more mischief by that annoyance than by direct attack. To effect the destruction of these animals the authorities offered a bounty for their scalps, and this brought about a

BIG WOLF HUNT.

The "circular wolf hunt," in which all the men and boys would turn out on the appointed day, was generally considered the most effectual as also the most exciting method to get rid of these pests and depredators. The band of hunters would form in a circle comprising several miles square of territory, and then with their horses and dogs close up gradually toward a common center of the field of operation, gathering in not only wolves, but also deer and other animals. Five and sometimes ten wolves were captured and killed in a single day. The men were organized in true army regulation style, and posted in the meaning of every signal and the rule to follow. Guns were seldom allowed on such occasions, as their use, while dangerous in a formed circle, was also likely to frighten and excite the animals to a more dangerous degree. The dogs, which were held by their keepers until the proper time arrived, were depended upon in the final slaughter, and when the signal came they were turned loose, when they rushed to the center of battle, followed and cheered by the excited hunters. They would fight and hold the animals until the men got a chance to get in their work. The scene which would then transpire in the center of the battle could not easily be described, but it was exciting and dangerous enough to satisfy the most reckless.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, adder, blood snake and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting some of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice in some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of citizens, on hand by ap-

pointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

These implements as used by the pioneer farmers of the State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "barshare" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. Sometimes they were made shorter to suit the ground in which they were to be used. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of the required length. The mold-bard was a wooden one split out of winding or cross-grained timber, or hewed into shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was dragged in by drawing over the ground saplings with bushy tops. Instead of reapers and mowers for harvesting, the sickle and cradle were used, and the wooden rake. The grain was threshed out with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two covered with loose boards or plank, constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and was placed near an inclined hogshead in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from the crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged, to hold the animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder-stick," that is, running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the breast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher-knife into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling hot water with a shovelful of good green-wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved round a minute or so until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform where the cleaner would take hold of him and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout men would take him up between them, and a third man to manage the gambrel (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

After the slaughter was over and the hogs had had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women of the household, and the surplus hogs taken to market, while the weather was cold, if possible. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of business or at some convenient building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and cut it for the market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village, who could cut and pack pork all winter. The hauling of all this to the river would also give employment to a large number of teams, and the manufacture of pork barrels would keep many coopers employed.

There was one feature in this method of packing and marketing pork that made the country in the fall and winter a paradise for the poor man. Spare ribs, tenderloins, pigs'

heads and pigs' feet were not considered of much value, and were freely given to all who would take them. If a barrel was taken to any pork house and salt furnished, the barrel was filled and salted down gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they were hauled away in wagon loads and dumped in the woods out of town or some convenient ravine.

MONEY AND BARTER.

Money was a scarce article, and was not seen in large quantities, often, among the settlers. Indeed, unless to pay for their land or invest in a yoke of oxen, they had little use for it, as they could transact most all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein a good deal of tact in making exchanges was often displayed. When it failed in any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the 25 cents demanded by the Government.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be custom to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

When the settlers first came into the wilderness, some supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them, and then they came in so slyly as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy pioneer thus learned to bear hardships, privations and hard living, as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, they lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling. But among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then selling whatever claim with its improvments they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found, in the country. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed and were willing to endure privations belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one —men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and privations endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to those hardy pioneers who could endure that the people of to-day owe the wonderful improvements made, and the developments, almost miraculous, that have brought this commonwealth in the past eighty years from a wilderness to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommoda-

tions of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fire-place wide and deep enough to receive a four to six foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and may be a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front, sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs or "puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world, and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. So with many of the most eloquent and efficient preachers.

SPELLING-SCHOOL.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first thirty or forty years of pioneer existence was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the more modern civilization. Good sleighing weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain. Perhaps a greater part of the time from November to April the roads would be muddy and often half frozen, which would have a very dampening and freezing effect upon the souls as well as the bodies of the young people who longed for a good time on such occasions.

As an illustration of the painstaking which characterized pioneer life, we quote the following remark of an old settler: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I was awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling," and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hand was busily engaged in making the quilt, the desire being always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was subject to a kiss from her partner; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss his lady partner. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Ohio is a grand State, in many respects second to none in the Union, and in almost everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. Where but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude hut on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation? This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts

be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and fogy ways and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education, and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, woven and made into garments with their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but forescore years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red man, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of over 3,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns, and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

In closing this section it would be well to impress on the minds of the reader the fact that a debt of gratitude is due to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memory of them lose none of its greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with just devotion and gratitude.

WOMEN PIONEERS.

Thus far the pioneer has been referred to as of the sterner sex, but were they the only pioneers in these once uncivilized regions? Was man the only one who suffered privation and want, who worked that a generation, then verging on manhood, might find the way "blazed" to the light of a higher civilization, and that a generation yet unborn might find the fruits of struggle in well-tilled fields, a full granary, and a home blessed with all the art and progress that a new era gave them? Was it in the culture and refinement of the people of a later day, who had received not only wealth descended from their forefathers, but those benefits which science had discov

ered hidden in the deep and dark mysteries of nature, and were they to thank men alone for the blessings around them? No! but high on the scroll of fame should the pioneer women of our land have their names em blazoned that generations yet to come, and for all time, may honor and bless the memory of the heroic women who gave themselves to the duties of a pioneer's life, and who proudly and uncomplainingly did the work which came before them, as only women could do it, smoothing their rugged lives with the light of an undying love, and proving in every way the equal of man in carrying forward the work of making a wilderness take upon itself the garb of civilization, and barren plains the wealth of fruitful fields and abundant harvests. Thus have the pioneer women worked and struggled, and the rude cabin to them was a home of love and happiness.

Rude and primitive as that cabin might be, with a floor of mother earth, simple and unadorned, there was found within its walls many a heroine of early days. Not in the palaces of the rich of what is called this enlightened era was more true life-like happiness found than in those lowly cabins. There was no waiting in those days for a home of splendor before man found his mate, but the heroes and heroines of those days joined hands and hearts, and helped each other down the rugged pathway of life. He went into the field to work, that he might supply the food necessary for life, while she worked on in her own sphere, furnishing her husband's cabin with smiles of a loving heart, greeting her partner with the evident work of willing hands, keeping her true and womanly talents in full play, not only in preparing the food for the family meal, but in spinning and weaving, cutting and making, not only her own clothing, but the garments of those who were of her household and under her loving care. Much has been written of the "old pioneer" and his struggles in the early years of his life, heavy trials, misfortunes, and ultimately his success, but little has been recorded of his noble companion, the light of his cabin, who cheered him in his misfortunes, nursed him in sickness, and in health gave her whole strength to labor for their future welfare and happiness. There was little luxury or ease for the pioneer's wife of those early days, but whatever her destiny might be, it was met with a firm faith and a willingness to do her whole duty, living in the love of her husband and children and trusting in Providence to receive her final reward for the unceasing labor of years, well and nobly performed. Yes, there was something decidedly primitive in the building and furniture of those cabins of old. They were built one and a half stories high, in many cases, that they might have a "loft" to store away things, and sometimes to sleep in. The windows were covered by a light quilt to keep the wind and rain out; the puncheon floor was laid, the stick-and-mud chimney set up, a table and a chair or two, or stools made of split logs, with auger holes bored to put in the legs; some shelves made of the same material, holes bored and pins put in to hang up their clothes and other things, and that pioneer heroine was ready to meet her friends and neighbors and the world at large in a roomy and comfortable house.

Then it was discovered that woman's work was never done. The household was asleep. The tired husband and father was resting his weary limbs in dreamland; the children were tossing here and there on their beds, as restless children always do. Nature itself had gone to rest and the outer world was wrapped in darkness and gloom, but the nearly exhausted mother sewed on and on, and the midnight candle was still shedding its pale light over the work or the vigils of the loved and loving mother. And this is the record of the thousands of noble women, the female

pioneers, whose daily presence, loving hearts, earnest work and keen judgment made the work of civilization and progress one of success. And the question has often been asked, "What would the men of olden times have done if the women of olden times had not been with them?" And the reply comes back, "Ah! yes, what would they have done?"

These were the kind of women who made civilization a success, and brightened the pathway of material progress with the promise of a glorious future. There are a few yet living of that glorious pioneer band of women who gave their lives to the hard fate of a pioneer's wife. They bore their share of the trials, troubles, and labor of the times. They are deserving the love and veneration of all, and may their pathway to the unknown river be brightened by kind words and loving hearts. Let them glide softly and pleasantly down the river of Time, and let no regrets come from them of neglect or coldness. Their young days were days of hardship; let the evening of their life be bereft of care, peaceful and joyous.

Of those who are now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, they did their duty nobly and well, and while their allotted time on earth has passed they have gone to a better world, a reward to all those whose life's pilgrimage has been worthily performed. And thus the pioneer women pass away. May they be ever blessed while living. One and all, living or dead, deserve a high and honored place in our country's history, and the compiler of the "History of Lower Scioto Valley" gives this short tribute to their memory. Not that it is much, but that the lives of those who have done so much to bring this once wild valley to a land of civilization and Christianity has the veneration of the writer and of those he has met. And of those who have gone before will he hold a cherished memory until he, too, joins the throng on the golden shore, where time ceases and eternity begins the endless round.

A PEACEFUL LIFE.

The Scioto Valley from the exit of the red man had few stirring incidents to record in its early history. There was little to arouse the old pioneer from the even tenor of his way. The Indians had ceased from troubling, game was plenty and honey could be easily found. The distance to mill and postoffice to those who settled back in the country was their greatest trouble, and though wolves were oftentimes found troublesome on the way, there were no thrilling horrors enacted, and so the settlers, through all these trying years, trying because of the privations endured, if not from danger, were working to improve their homes, that they and their children might have a competency in their old age. To be sure there were many incidents of these privations and cares that would be interesting to the reader; of hunting excursions that sometimes cost more than they came to; of the simple implements of industry which are now obsolete, and yet were the only help in all those early years of the hardy pioneers, and of the forest and the prairies.

This and much more could be written, yet it is more or less familiar to all. The old pioneer in many cases, has departed to his long home; even the children of those days have passed their threescore years and ten, yet with memories tenacious they have told of their childhood days until it has become an open book to all. Yet these pages are gathered together that with the future onward march of time, when memory has ceased and the last link broken that unites the present with the early days, then this work will be treasured as the missing link that should forever unite the pioneer of early history with the men and women of to-day.

The country grew and prospered under the

strength of the brawny arm and endurance of her noble old pioneers. Civilization advanced, and material progress could be seen on every hand. School-houses were built; education and Christianity went hand in hand, for the school-house was also the church, and thus the pioneer sought enlightenment, and bowed before his Maker.

Such has been, in a measure, the history of the early pioneers of this beautiful country, and those who are living can look back with unabated interest to the days which tried the nerve, the muscle and the indomitable will of the fathers and mothers who had the infancy of the Lower Scioto Valley in their keeping.

In closing this part of our history, covering a little less than a quarter of a century of time, there has been something written founded upon tradition, but little of it in comparison with the vast array of facts gathered and compiled within its pages. The early pioneer made history, but knew little how to preserve it. This is a sad loss to the country. Those years and the lives and actions of the heroes and patriots then living, were of the greatest importance. Then it was that the foundation was laid upon which a noble and enduring superstructure was to be reared, and upon which the moral, physical and political future of the country was to rest.

There were no great stirring events or remarkable happenings, but it was a time of self-reliance, of persevering toil, of privations and of suffering that was endured with heroic fortitude. They believed in a future reward of successful labor and of the good time coming when the wooded hills and open prairies should resolve themselves into well-cultivated farms, their humble cabins into residences that would be fitting their improved financial condition and the advanced era in which they would live. They had come into the boundless wilderness poor in purse, but rich in faith, powerful in endurance, and their future was before them.

CHAPTER IV.

SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF SCIOTO VALLEY.

PRELIMINARY.

The Scioto Valley runs due north and south. Within its limits known as such are fifteen counties, and it is one of the richest of the river sections of the State, both from an agricultural and mineral point of view. The richness of this valley is known far and wide. Its deep alluvial soil is inexhaustible, and this may also be said of its mineral deposits of coal and iron ore, its quarries of stone and its beds of fire-clay. Especially is this mineral region in the Lower Scioto Valley the theme of wonder for its richness, ease of mining and its immense quantity and quality. Nature has seen fit to combine nearly all the wants of man within the area of this wonderful and fruitful valley, and in this great laboratory of minerals she has abundant material for future exhibits of her cabinet of mineralogical wealth.

The river section, termed the Scioto Valley, is composed of the counties of Delaware, Pickaway, Franklin, Ross, Madison, Marion, Highland, Union, Morrow, Fayette, Hardin, Pike, Jackson, Scioto and Adams. These counties are geographically arranged under the Scioto Valley sectional head, but the scientific sketch relates principally to that part of the Scioto Valley district which lies within the mineral district and the coal measure, known as the Lower Scioto Valley, and drained by the Scioto River and its eastern tributaries. These lower counties lie wholly or in part within the mineral belt, for this work relates only to the counties of Scioto, Pike and Jackson. The latter is wholly within the coal measure, a small portion of Pike, and about one-half of Scioto. The Scioto Valley bottoms contain a very large amount of gravel belonging to the drift period. The eroding of the hills and the decay of vegetable matter make a soil fertile in the extreme. The limestone ridges also make a very durable and fertile soil.

ITS TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of the Lower Scioto Valley presents a great variety of interesting features. The valley presents a magnificent array of fruitful farms, and its hills, gorges, ravines, etc., present to the eye a varied landscape which, at every turn, presents new, beautiful and interesting changes upon which the sight never wearies. The wild and romantic scenery up the little valley of Salt Creek, in Jackson County, is hardly to be surpassed in the beauty of its ever-changing and kaleidoscopical appearance. Following the eastern divide of the Scioto Valley beginning at its southern extremity and traveling northward, nature varies your prospect with every change of horizon. The curves which you are following (the curves of the water-shed) which drain the mineral region of the Lower Scioto Valley, seem to change their course in every few rods of advance. At one time you are climbing a high conical peak from which your view is quite extended and enchanting. Again you descend into a low gap in the divide,

where your outlook is circumscribed by surrounding ridges and protracted spurs, shooting forth from the chief divide. In this manner you travel, up and down, to the right and to the left, till, passing around the heads of the eastern confluents of the Scioto, and noting all their hills, spurs, gulches, ravines and tributary valleys describing its northern curve, you arrive at the extreme head of the coal measure which bounds the eastern and northern limits of the valley. The land surfaces in the Scioto Valley present a continued succession of bottom lands, more or less extended. Above these low creek and river bottom lands are a few plains, scattered here and there, while the higher lands consist of side-hills, slopes or plains, forming with the horizon every possible angle of inclination, having a face for every point in the heavens.

Other portions of the surface form coves under which were the early creek and river channels, now covered by ancient land-slides to the depth of twenty to fifty feet. The crests of the spurs and principal ridges are usually very narrow. Sometimes, however, they are broad, rich and well adapted to grain and fruit culture.

In the Scioto Valley, consisting of the river trough, its tributary valleys, its ravines, gulches, plains, river and creek bottoms, coves, side-hill slopes, spurs, and their main ridges, we can find but little waste land. A few acres of swamps and ponds, the remaining parts of old beds of the river and branches, are to be found in the Scioto Valley. It now remains to introduce the agency by which these physical changes, already described, were formed, which refers almost exclusively to the mineral region of the Lower Scioto Valley. But first let us describe the beautiful river from which the valley takes its name.

THE SCIOTO RIVER.

The Scioto Valley is noted far and wide for the richness, the fertility and the inexhaustible quality of its soil, the beauty of its landscape, and the wealth, culture, and refinement of her enterprising and hospitable people, but no less so is the beautiful and gentle Scioto River, known for its extraordinary length and the fan-like shape shown by its numerous heads. It takes its rise in no less than six different counties, with as many fountain heads, forming a fan-like shape from just above Chillicothe, each stream which centers there being the framework of a fan. The head waters of the river are formed in Hardin, Marion, Crawford, Union, Delaware and Richland counties. Its branches, like itself, are long and numerous, and are called "long legs," for their size. On the east are the Oleutangy, Gahannah or Big Walnut, Little Walnut and Salt Creek. On the west side are Rush Creek, Mill Creek, Boke's Creek, Darby, Deer, Paint and Brush creeks. They all rise in a comparatively level and alluvial country, excepting the Salt Creek, whose magnificent scenery—in the grandeur of its bold bluffs, the rugged outlines of its massive ranges of hills, of its dark, deep and gloomy gorges, its little valleys that here and there admit the shimmering rays of the glorious sunlight—makes a picture the traveler drinks in with silent awe. Then again as a dark cloud obscures the sun's bright rays, a weird and ominous-like gloom pervades and hovers over its wild and mystic water-course, giving shape to the imagination of phantom spirits reveling in the spirit world. South from Chillicothe, where this fan-like shape unites into one noble stream, it enters the sandstone region and breaks through these hills, spreading out again into the beautiful and far-famed valley which has become so well known and noted. The River Scioto is fully 200 miles in length, and from its head waters to its mouth it has a distance on an air line of one hundred and thirty miles, and this is the length of this magnificent valley, with a breadth averaging from fifty to seventy miles.

Here, just before the harvest season, can be seen a perfect paradise, waving with grass and grain as far as the eye can see, interspersed with fine farm residences, well-filled barns, lowing herds, and here and there beautiful cities, hamlets and villages nestling on its quiet bosom. Seeing this valley, and then the work of the Mound-builders, showing that it once was largely peopled with a prehistoric race, and remembering in our own time the love the Indians had for this rich and lovely valley, the mind can easily contemplate the bitter and unrelenting hate of the Indian for his paleface brother, when he was deprived of this glorious heritage of his ancestors. And it is not to be wondered that the daring pioneer left many a record of Indian hate and revenge in the deadly work of the tomahawk and scalping knife and in the burning of his cabin. Time and man's industry has but added to its beauty, and the present is but a continuance of the past and the light of its future.

ITS DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The surface configuration of the Scioto Valley from its head waters to its mouth, the land formations, are a series of effects of adequate causes. The principal agent that has operated through many geological ages to bring about such stupendous results is water. That fluid is an erosive agent, as well as a shipper. It loosens the dissolving elements and transports them into the sea.

The Scioto River takes its rise in the Northwestern part of the State. It is by far the longest river in the State in proportion to its water flow or supply. It drains in its northern and central portion a magnificent agricultural country. Its course is southeast and east of south until it reaches Columbus, in Franklin County, when it curves slightly and runs almost due south, except one big bend to the east in the lower part of Ross County, coming back to its general course in the northern part of Pike County, and then as before running due south until its waters mingle with those of the Ohio. The Big Scioto River, passing as it does nearly through the center of Pike County from north to south, with its tributaries, gives a very effectual drainage to that county, its slopes all tending, although in devious courses, to be drained by that river. Coming into Jackson County there is a peculiarity of this drainage system which is worthy of attention. The back bone or ridge which runs through the east side of the county divides its surface drainage. Raccoon Creek, which rises in the northern part of Vinton County, passes close to Jackson, runs south and southeast through Gallia, and empties its waters into the Ohio. Little Raccoon Creek, one branch of its head rising in Vinton County, the other in Lick Township, Jackson County, runs east and southeast and unites with Big Raccoon. Then comes Symms Creek, rising in Madison Township, Jackson County, runs nearly due south, passing through a portion of Gallia, and through Lawrence from north to south, and empties also into the Ohio. Therefore the east portion of Jackson County is drained by the waters of these creeks. Passing through the southwest portion of the Hocking Valley, while the water-shed of the Scioto River lies within a mile or two of the head waters of these creeks, and empties into either the Ohio or the Big Scioto River. Jackson County, however, is given a place in the geographical department, known as the Scioto Valley. The Little Scioto River, of which its confluents, the Rocky Fork and Brushy Fork, unite and form this stream in the northeast corner of Bloom Township, which then takes a generally southwestern course, sinuous in the extreme, and mingles its waters with the Ohio about six miles above the city of Portsmouth. Pine Creek, which rises in the southern part of Jackson County, is another tortuous stream, rising in the southern part of Jackson

County, flowing first southwest, then south, touching Lawrence County, then west and northwest, emptying into the Ohio. It waters Bloom, Vernon and Green townships. Its northern arm is called Hale's Creek. These are the principal streams that take their rise in the water-shed that slopes to the southeast and south directly to the Ohio River. Within Scioto County, the Scioto River has no large tributaries on the east side, the dividing ridge giving the streams a southerly course, like the Scioto itself, emptying into the Ohio. On the west the Scioto's largest tributary within the limits of the territory embraced in this work is Brush Creek, as distinguished from Brushy Creek, a fork of the Little Scioto. This stream rises in Highland County, and finds its way through a serpentine course, coming into Scioto County at its northwest corner, and flowing southeast and east unites with the Scioto near the center of Rush Township. Its principal tributaries are South Fork and Bear Creek, the latter rising in Brush Creek Township, the other in Adams County. A short stream called Pond Creek, which takes its rise in Union Township, after a sinuous northeast and southeast course flows into the Scioto River at the northeast corner of Washington Township, opposite Big Island. Pond Run with its three forks take their rise and are wholly within the limits of Niles Township. The extreme southwest like the southeast drains its waters into the Ohio. There are numerous streams and tributaries besides those mentioned. Thus in a measure has been recorded the drainage system of the Lower Scioto Valley, with its ridges and cross ridges, giving its water ways, which take their rise within a short distance of each other, in diametrically opposite courses.

Drainage is not the entire object of our river systems. Irrigation and exposure of deep and otherwise hidden treasures are evidently had in view by the Author of Nature with all its elementary combinations. He that makes eyeless fishes where no light can ever penetrate would not upheave and plow down the earth's crust without having in view some special object. Scioto Valley is not, by any means, destitute of the foot-prints of the Deity, but is a proof of his handiwork.

This completed the survey of the river system of the Scioto Valley and its tributaries, from its fountain head till its waters are seen mingling with its kindred waters of the noble Ohio. Many questions of interest might be discussed relative to this river system. Of the seven river systems of Ohio, which is the most ancient? for they are, geologically, quite different in their ages and unlike in their growth. Their modes of formation and their movements and their mission are dissimilar. A few words relative to the ages and mission work of the Ohio rivers will enable the reader better to understand the philosophy of the things in the Scioto Valley.

1. The Maumee Valley, embracing eighteen counties, shows glacial action over its entire surface, in its heavy drifts of bluish clay intermingled with sand, gravel and boulders. Its drainage is peculiar. The St. Joseph River has no tributaries on the south, and the St. Mary is without any on the north. Old drift deposits determine the features of its drainage, whether to the lake or to the Mississippi.

2. The Western Reserve drainage is sluggish, except where the streams head near the lake. Twelve counties lie principally within the lake basin. The rim is about 600 feet, in places, above the surface of Lake Erie. The Cuyahoga and Chagrin rivers are rapid and eroded; deep valleys mark their flow to the lake.

3. The Ohio River section has its peculiarities of drainage. This section numbers four counties. It is drained principally by short affluents of the Ohio, taking their rise in the

extremity of the spurs of the river hills. The valleys are, generally, deep erosions.

4. The Muskingum River Valley, having sixteen counties, has its name from its principal river, its system of drainage. It is a valley of erosions, it being noted for its small amount of drift, and, consequently, its large amount of native soil—that which is formed from erosion and disintegration of its own strata. Its drainage extends to the center of the State.

5. The Scioto River section includes fifteen counties. The Scioto River has great length in proportion to its volume of water. Its course is from the north to the south, following one meridian in much of its southern division. Its branches are usually lengthy, its western affluents predominating. The coal-measure hills give rise to its eastern tributaries.

6. The Miami forms another extended river system. It includes fifteen counties and has an area of 6,440 square miles. This section has the highest and the lowest land in the State; still the surface slopes so gradually that the country seems somewhat level. The river erosions have been moderate, the waters flowing tardily.

It will be seen, from the sketch above given that Scioto Valley has its peculiarities of drainage, the closer resemblances being found between it and the Hocking and Muskingum valleys.

THE GEOLOGY OF SCIOTO VALLEY.

Having noticed in a measure its surface and drainage let us investigate the causes which in the past ages have superinduced these surface configurations and drainage. The rock formations of the valley are chiefly the coal measures. They are fire-clay, sandstone, limestone, coal and iron-stone and shale. In Fairfield County we have the Waverly group, and the glacial drift. The fertility of the soil and its large, well-cultivated and well-stocked farms are the objects of attraction in this district. In the Eastern portion the surface prospects assume a more rugged form; spurs, between which are seen the most lovely valleys, give signs of your proximity to the Alpine district of Ohio.

Jackson County is rich in coal and iron. The celebrated Jackson Shaft coal and the Hill coal is here. The Waverly sandstone is also found. It has limestone in vast quantities, and its beds of fire-clay have stood the test of practical manufacture. These remarks apply with equal force to Eastern Scioto County. Pike County has but little coal or iron. It has vast quarries of the Waverly sandstone. It just touches on its eastern side the great coal means, and the western line is found within its border. The next interesting feature of the valley may be termed the analysis of its geology.

ITS STRATIGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

In the geological sketch is described each formation as a whole, such as shales, sandstones, limestones, fire-clays, marls, iron ores and coal.

All the formations native to the Scioto Valley are what may be termed sedimentary. The particles of which they are composed were held in solution by the waters of the ocean once covering the entire globe. Scioto Valley cannot date beyond the Waverly. Its age is that of the lower productive coal measures. The valley is, geologically, young. Ages after the Laurentian Mountians of Canada and the Adirondack Mountains lifted their snow heads above the primeval ocean the Alleghany Range quietly slept beneath its turbid brine. In the revolving cycles, the loftiest peaks struggled into atmospheric life; through a series of risings above the sea surface, and fallings beneath it, the mountains stood forth to sink no more. By the upheaval of the Alleghany Mountains and the

Cincinnati Arch, the Ohio River trough was formed, the western side of which has, in part, been grooved out into what is now called the Scioto and Hocking valleys. The valleys themselves have, therefore, been formed since the deposit of all its eroded strata, and is more recent than the Cincinnati Arch and the Alleghany Mountains. The strata that form the lower coal measures are sedimentary deposits from the ancient ocean. And since coal is of vegetable origin, the forests which produced the coal must have grown above the waters, and, afterward, submerged, and made the floor of later deposits. All the other strata, such as shales, fire-clay, limestone, sandstone, iron ore, were submarine deposits.

When speaking of strata it must not be supposed that each stratum is found in every part of the valley, nor that they are of uniform thickness. Shales vary in thickness from a few inches to fifty feet. As they were still-water deposits, the duration of the stillness and the amount of the clay sediment and clay and sand determine the amount of deposit. Limestone formations are not uniform; nor are the sand rocks, iron ore and coal deposits; they often lie in pockets and lagoons. As we pass down the valley we shall pass up the strata, as one ascends a flight of stairs, each stratum being a step, or, as the shelves of a mineralogical cabinet, each stratum forming a shelf. Commencing with the Waverly as the floor of our cabinet let us note each shelf and its contents as we ascend.

It may be remarked, then, that the first shelf in our coal-measure cabinet has the Maxville limestone; this horizon does not extend over the entire valley, still it is a large deposit in certain localities, and is of considerable value. It is a valuable deposit of the cabinet. The shale stratum is next in order in the ascending stratigraphical shelves. As the shales have not been utilized, only by nature in forming the basis of many of its soils, we shall pass them with a general remark, that they, being still-water deposits, predominate in our valleys and determine, principally, their extent.

The alternation of mineral rock deposits require sandstone. The sandstone strata are numerous, and vary exceedingly in their texture. Some are too soft for building stone, others hard and shelly; some are conglomerate and coarse grained. The ridges have specimens of glass rock over fifty feet thick. Some of the rocks resemble the best Waverly sandstone. The valley contains extensive beds of excellent flagstone; therefore is placed the freestone stratum among our valuable minerals. There are many horizons of fire-clay. These are in places of excellent quality. They form the floors of our iron ore beds, coal seams, and sometimes underlie limestone formations. The fire-clays are therefore of great commercial value. The iron ore of the valley has been used fully a half a century. The veins are of varying thickness, and on analysis yield from twenty-five to sixty per cent. of pure iron, which, mixed with Lake Superior and other ores, makes an excellent iron. The geological history of the State gives the stratas and their thickness in successive order, giving the shale, sandrock, limestone, coal, etc., etc., as the shaft passes through the different formations.

This inclined plain, which was, by erosion, constructed into the Scioto Valley by the rising of the land, must have had six formative periods when the surface was above the sea and remained above water until the growth of vegetation prepared materials for a vein of coal, when it again subsided, thus rising and falling till the last coal vein was formed, when, after the various strata were deposited, it arose to sink no more. Such appears to be the process by which the plain was formed. The valley was grooved into this inclined plain by running water. The Ohio River

flowed toward the gulf down a series of inclined plains 100 feet below the plains down which its waters now flow. The tributaries were formed by a similar process, the eroded materials being carried into the main stream. In like manner the branches of the branches, even to the smallest rills, were eroded. This process of erosion is still in progress, and would finally carry all the hills to the ocean, unless a new era should change the order of things. What a vast amount of eroded particles have been taken out of the valley. For the purpose of drainage, irrigation and exposure of the mineral resource, what a work has been and is being accomplished in the Scioto Valley. The earth truly is standing out of the water and in the water, and was thus formed; the strata, coal excepted, were formed in or under the water, and the coal elements growing out of the water, but converted into coal under the water.

Thus has the Architect of all the created universe, in his laboratory in the ocean caverns, constructed a rich cabinet of minerals for exposition and future use. After constructing the materials for ages to come, and placing his mineral merchandise upon their appropriate stratigraphical shelves, he raises the entire materials above the deep, and begins the process of opening his grand exposition. We have seen his erosive work. It is our duty to examine the effects that we may discover their intelligent, all-powerful cause. Having now examined the geological make of the Scioto Valley in its mineral capacity, and walked up and down its strata, noting their variety, their position, and searched into the modes of their formation, its practical uses can now be referred to. The deposits of iron ore and coal, both in their superior quality and their inexhaustible quantity, in Scioto and Jackson counties, is admitted; Pike County is only partly in the coal measure, but it has an immense quantity of stone deposits of the very best building material. The celebrated Waverly is found there as it is also in Scioto and Jackson, and the fine millers' burrs. Scioto and Jackson have immense beds of coal and iron as above remarked, and some idea of its exhaustless nature may be gathered from Prof. Briggs's report some years ago, State Geologist. He said "that the counties of Jackson, Lawrence and Scioto were able to supply 400,000 tons of superior iron annually for 2,700 years." This, it will be observed, would be fully as long as any generation that the people of this day would be in any way interested in. He also remarked in regard to the coal measure in the same trio of counties, speaking of the extent and thickness of the veins, "that this belt of coal is equivalent to fifty miles in length, five miles in width, and nine feet thick, and will yield 9,000,000 of tons per square mile." Prof. Mather endorses this, and says: "This coal is very pure, yielding but little ash or residuum, and has scarce a trace of sulphur." A recent development of this coal and iron in Scioto County has been examined by a scientific and practical committee, who report that in all the numerous hills, in some five miles square, which they examined, they found nineteen feet of pure coal, which by a railroad of less than twenty miles, can be delivered in Portsmouth at $1.40 per ton, or 5 cents a bushel, and to manufacturers for a less price.

The discovery also of the celebrated black-band ore among the other varieties is an important source of wealth to the iron interests of the valley. These were located within an average of thirty miles of the mouth of the Scioto River; fifty-seven furnaces with an annual capacity of 142,500 tons of pig-iron, the quality known in commercial terms as "Hanging Rock," of which the best iron and steel is made.

FIRE-CLAY, ETC.

Abundance of this article is found through the Lower Valley, and it has become quite an

important manufacturing interest, and is rapidly developing itself. The supply, like that of coal and iron ore, will last a decade or two of centuries.

A portion of the rock in the region is so perfect an argillaceous sandstone, or nearly silicate of alumina, that it is largely used at home and abroad for fire-beds and cupolas to furnaces; supplies Tennessee for that purpose, and cargoes have been sent to Oregon. The deposits of coarse sandstone are very large and valuable—are, and will be, used for furnaces, as well as other buildings. The deposits of blue, white, and ferriferous limestone are also large and not the least valuable of her vast deposits.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

What races of men occupied the Scioto Valley before the white man entered it, and its forest began to retire before the march of civilization? To answer this question intelligently, and with entire satisfaction, requires more data than we are able to command.

When the Europeans first entered the Scioto Valley they found it occupied by the Indians. But who were the Indians? Were they indigenous to the soil, natives, born out of the earth of the valley, or were they exotics? Elias Boudinot, LL. D., held that the Indians were of the ten lost tribes of Israel. He made a collection of many of their traditions, manners and customs, and, from testimony which he deemed sufficient, came to that conclusion. Be this theory true or not they were not aborigines of that valley. They came into this valley from some distant country of the East, with their peculiarity of living and mode of thought. The Indians seemed not to have any idea of the Mound-builders, or when the mounds were built. That these mounds were built over chieftains and near battle-fields as well as cities, is attested by the fact that warlike instruments, flint arrow-heads, are sometimes found quite numerous near these tumuli, and in such cases undoubetdly was a battle field. These are numerous in the Scioto Valley. The materials of which these mounds are composed vary according to the geological formation of the country or districts where they were erected. On the plains they are found principally of the drift-sand and gravel. The materials were carried great distances and by many persons, showing a populous country; and well packed, for they have stood the storms of centuries without being washed to a level plain, which would have been th case if science and art had not existed in directing their formation. The valleys of the Hocking, Muskingum and Miami, as well as the Scioto, are full of these wondrous works of a prehistoric race. Their weapons of war, their arrows and battle-axes were made mostly of flint, which they might have secured from the river terraces or from distant points where flint is found. Some of these stone instruments were of a nature that their uses were hard to discern. The race of Mound-builders was an industrious one. It is said that there are 10,000 mounds, and 1,500 circumvallations in Ohio. Of what race were these Mound-builders has not been satisfactorily ascertained. That they were originally from Asia it seems quite sure. From a skull obtained from one of these mounds it would give them a Mongolian extract. They evidently came to America over Behring's Straits, which they could have crossed on the ice, or in small crafts. It would require centuries to have gone as far south as Central or South America. As they moved toward the south they advanced in their arts. That they came from Northeastern Asia and from that quarter peopled America will appear from this: that the American continent, between the great mountain range (consisting of the Rocky Mountains in North America and the Andes Mountains in South America) and the Pacific Ocean, was first peopled and grew into powerful empires. The memory of the

Mound-builders has perished from the earth, and the rude monuments give us a far more imperfect sketch of their being and character than that of the fossils whose tombs are in the earth's strata.

Just when they came, how long they remained, and what caused their being effaced from the face of the earth, has been in the thoughts of men for over a century past, and much time and research have been given to solving the problem as to who the mysterious people were who inhabited this valley and State.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

That the valley of the Scioto was the habitation of the Mound-builders is well-known. The evidences of their work is found from Portsmouth on the Ohio River to the northern limit of the valley, and especially in Ross and Pickaway counties, where so many mounds have been found, exceedin in number those seen in the Lower Scioto Valley. Still these ancient works and their contents; for some have been opened and examined, have been confounded more or less by superficial observers and writers, as of a more modern date. The fact that medals have been found bearing date of the 15th century and of French origin, sometimes in or near these mounds, or in caves, have caused some to believe that the early French settlers, or the inhabitants, Indians, were in some way connected with these Mound-builders. That cannot possibly be. W ho theseMo und-builders were is simply conjecture, but facts have been gathered to show that a race of people living on the Eastern Continent in Asia and the Scythian race of men were the original Mound-builders.

FRENCH JESUITS

of the East, were undoubtedly the first pioneers and settlers in this northwestern territory. They were all, or nearly all, of French extraction. They are a pioneer race and a devoted one to the tenets of their faith, and on their arrival in this country early in the 16th century they did not remain on the Atlantic coast, but pushed inland, secure in their faith and in the spirit which controls the pioneer. They proclaimed not their intentions, but quietly left the coast, and pushed their spirit of adventure into the vast and unknown wilderness which lay before them. That the Jesuits had several settlements between Lake Michigan and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers is quite certain, and that these were made in the 16th century is also quite certain. LaSalle found one of these settlements in what is now Illinois, which seemed to have been quite old, while on his trip from the lakes to the Mississippi, in 1679. The Jesuits were among the first arrivals on this continent, but their religion did not coincide with that of the Mayflower immigrants, and they did not seek to mingle with them, but pushed boldly into the interior among the Indians. Two French settlements were made in Central New York in 1654 and 1656, under the auspices of Jesuit missionaries.

Quite a number of French relics have been found in different sections of the State. A medal was found near Portsmouth early in the present century by a Mr. White. It was of Masonic origin with Roman letters on both sides, with a half moon and star on one side and on the other a human heart with a sprig of cassia growing out of it. General Robert Lucas saw this medal, and it seemed to be of French origin, and of date earlier than the settlement of this country. It was probably brought here by the Jesuits and lost. Other medals and Roman coins were found in other sections of the country.

WHERE THE MOUNDS ARE FOUND.

In regard to the work of the Mound-builders, they are found all along the Ohio on both sides, and seemed from their great ele-

vation to have been signal points. The largest series of these mounds or works were found on Paint Creek, Ross County, and of such an extent as to fully gain the impression that a large city once covered its immense area. In and around Chillicothe and at Circleville these mounds and evidences of a former civilization were found. At the mouth of the Scioto were found, also, very extensive ones. Right opposite Portsmouth, or, more properly speaking, the old site of Alexandria, on the Kentucky shore, a fort once stood, and every evidence goes to show that a once populous and flourishing settlement rested on both sides of the Ohio River at this point. The following description of this fort was published by the American Antiquarian Society in 1820: "On the Kentucky side of the river, opposite the mouth of the Scioto River, is a large fort, with an elevated, large mound of earth near its southwestern outside angle, and parallel walls of earth. The eastern parallel walls have a gateway leading down a high, steep bank to the river. They are about ten rods asunder, from four to six feet in height at this time, and connected with the fort by a gateway. Two small rivulets have worn themselves channels quite through these walls, from ten to twenty feet in depth, since they were deserted, from which their antiquity may be inferred. The fort is nearly a square, with five gateways, whose walls of earth are now from fourteen to twenty feet in height. From the gateway at the northwest corner of this fort commenced two parallel walls of earth, extending nearly to the Ohio, in a bend of that river, where, in some low ground near the bank, they disappear. The river seems to have moved its bed a little since these walls were thrown up. A large elevated mound was at the southwest corner of the fort, but outside of the fortification. It had some twenty feet or more elevation, and was undoubtedly a signal station, and covered some half acre of ground. Buried in the walls of this fort have been found and taken out large quantities of iron manufactured into pickaxes, shovels and guns, supposed to have been secreted by the French when they were driven from the country by the English and American forces." On the north, or Ohio side, still more extensive works have been found. Commencing near the banks of the Scioto are two parallel walls of earth, a counterpart of those built on the Kentucky side. They leave the Scioto River bank eastwardly for about 150 feet and then widen, and at about the same elevation, keeping some twenty rods apart, climb a hill some forty to fifty feet in height. On the top of this is a level plain and a well found some twenty-five feet in depth, but is supposed to have been filled up fully as much, if not more, or in other words, from the surroundings, the well must have been from sixty to seventy-five feet deep. Here on this plain are all the evidences of a large city. Here are three circular tumuli elevated about six feet above the plain, while not far distant is another some twenty feet in height, and yet another of conical shape twenty-five feet or more of elevation. Two other wells were found and parallel walls running for two miles in length to the Ohio, averaging from six to ten feet in height, but were probably of uniform elevation when built. The earth between these walls was smooth, and made so probably at the time the walls were made, being like a wide level avenue.

PIKETON WALLS.

At Circleville, at Newark, and on the Little Miami duplicates of these works are found; near Piketon two such parallel walls of earth were found fully twenty feet in height; the land on each side seems to have been leveled, or, in fact, a uniform surface was made on each side and between them when the walls were made. These walls lead directly to a high mound, which seemed to have been a place of sepulcher. From the number and

size of these mounds on both sides of this stream, near Piketon, it is believed that a great population once existed there. Sometimes these walls encircle the mounds found near them, being a sort of protecting work for their preservation as the sacred receptacle of their dead.

That these people lived here for a long time is very evident from the numerous cemeteries, and the vast number of persons of all ages buried. It would seem as if more people were buried in these mounds than was living in the State of Ohio at the time the researches were made, between 1815 and 1825, or in other words over three-fourths of a million of people occupied the Ohio Valley and the valleys of its tributaries, like the Miami, Scioto and Muskingum rivers. Their largest settlements in Ohio were on Paint Creek, a few miles from Chillicothe; at Circleville, along the banks of the Ohio River, especially near Gravel Creek, and at the mouths of the Muskingum and Scioto rivers. They seemed from increased numbers to have moved down the Ohio, and it is believed they came there in the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries, if not earlier, and were of Asiatic origin. Of course absolute certainty as to number is not possible, but the examination of these mounds, their city grave-yards, tell of a wonderful people and of a populous country. The antiquarian, Brackenridge, estimated there were 5,000 villages of these people in the valley of the Mississippi, and it is believed that the valley of the Ohio was fully as populous. Many of the mounds at the mouth of the Scioto and others mentioned above contain an immense number of skeletons. Those of Big Grave Creek were believed to have been filled with human bones, and millions of people have been buried in these tumuli. It would seem from this, that the arts and agriculture must have been extensive to have supported such a number of people. The question then arises, What became of them? Was it a scourge or a deluge that swept them from the face of the earth? The curtain of the past cannot be lifted, and the mind is left in a chaos of doubt and bewilderment. The arts flourished among these people. Gold and silver ornaments have been found in these tumuli, and in some good brick have been found, besides copper bowls and kettles, arrow-heads of the same metal and medals; urns made of clay (fire-clay) seem to have held human bones; these things and many others besides being found in the tumuli, have been found in other places from six to fifteen feet below the surface, showing that centuries must have elapsed to have them covered so deep. One of the medals found by Judge Crull, of Scioto County, represented the sun with its rays of light. It was made of very fine clay, colored and hardened by heat. It was about three inches in diameter. It will be thus seen that our fire clay was known and used many centuries ago. Idols also have been found, and conjecture even is at fault as to their uses, the only evidence being in Europe, Asia and in Africa similar works have been found, and that this people belong to the different races of those who worship idols. But still that these inhabitants of the valley were an idolatrous people must also be left somewhat to conjecture. Again, these people covered nearly the whole of this Western country. On the Canada side of the river, above Malden, and nearly opposite the city of Detroit, Mich., are a group of tumuli, three large and of uniform size, and the smaller ones standing in prominent places, which are a counterpart of three such found near Athens in this State, and on many places along the Ohio River. The same gods they worshiped, in the shape of idols, are found in Mexico and in Peru. Were these people then driven from this country by the Indians of the Atlantic Coast, and in thus being dispossessed of their country did they follow the course of the river,

and at last find a home and refuge in Mexico? History can give us no information of their chiefs, their statesmen, orators or poets; the veil cannot be lifted, and the past will remain an impenetrable blank. Imagination, taking its wings from the imperfect record left us of the tumuli, forts and ruined city, the building up of a vast and populous country filled with a strange people, versed in the arts, sciences and agriculture, who inhabited all this region, the valley of the Scioto being among their chosen places to enjoy life, and when the mind gets thus far in its imaginings, then comes the terrible one of a known fact, that they have disappeared from the face of the earth, and how?

THE FAUNA OF SCIOTO VALLEY.

It is thought best to describe Scioto Valley in its three departments, or kingdoms: Mineral, Animal and Vegetable. Having described its mineral or geological formations, and dropped a few thoughts relative to its aboriginal inhabitants in their monuments, it now remains to consider its original animal and vegetable kingdoms. What beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles originally occupied the valley?

THE BEASTS OF THE VALLEY.

When the first white man entered within the limits of the Scioto Valley, it was a dark unbroken wilderness. The silence of its continuous forest was broken by the piercing cry of the eagle, the howling of wild beasts and the whoop of the savage. The co-mingling of such wild, unusual and discordant voices produced a sense of loneliness to which the present occupants of the valley are utter strangers. Far from the cheering smiles of quiet civilization he is resolved to take up his abode with these untamed denizens of the valley.

What were they that made his nights so dangerous and gloomy?

A few of its most dangerous occupants deserve special notice. Others will be simply named.

(*a.*) *Puma, or Cougar*, is one of the largest of the American feliæ, rivaled only by the jaguar. It is called panther. It is sometimes called the American lion. It does not often attack man, but has an unusual thirst for blood. One puma has been known to kill fifty sheep in one night, drinking a little blood of each. These monarchs of the forests were not numerous in this valley, but their name always carries terror with it. When it was reported that a panther had been heard or seen in any district, the whole country turned out for a hunt, each man hoping to be the fortunate one to give it the death shot. This animal was the prince of beasts, though sometimes mastered and killed by a single dog.

(*b.*) *Bear.*—American black bear were found in abundance, all over the valley. It was rather timid, but had great muscular power. It usually fed on berries; seldom made an attack on man, but, when attacked it was very dangerous. The bear was hunted for the value of his fur and oil. Bear-hunting was a chief pursuit in the early settlement of the valley, and a successful "bear hunter" was enrolled among the honorable. Bear meat was a great relish. Long since has the American black bid adieu to his favorite haunts in the Scioto Valley, and retired to Western lands, from the face of his human foe, there to pursue in secret his own natural calling.

(*c.*) *The Wolf.*—The gray wolf was the wolf usually found in this valley, though now and then a black wolf was caught. The wolves roved in packs, and when hungry disputed with the early settlers the right of possession of the flocks, and at times challenged man to mortal combat. Their barking howl, breaking upon the ear at noon of night, reminds one of those fabled monsters

that are said to guard the entrance to the realms of Pluto.

Wolf hunts were very common and quite necessary. They, too, have been driven from the Valley, and in a few more years even their name will scarcely be known.

(*d.*) *Deer.*—Deer were in early times very numerous. They were hunted for their skins and flesh. Many families lived, principally, on venison, and made deer-hunting their chief occupation. The deer have also retired from the valley. Here and there one may be seen, but they are so scarce as to render the hunting quite unsuccessful. The four kinds of animals formed those classes which were, perhaps, the most noted. While these haunted the valley, hunting formed one of the chief occupations. When they disappeared hunting became more of a sporting business. Other wild animals were numerous, some of which were valued for their furs, such as the beaver, foxes, otters, muskrats, minks; others may be enumerated, as the hares, squirrels, mice, rats, weasles, porcupines, badgers. These animals occupied the valley at the time when the white man first entered it. The smaller animals still continue. Foxes have been very numerous and often destructive on the poultry. The opossums were numerous.

BIRDS OF THE VALLEY.

The Eagle Family deserves the first notice as it is the royal family among birds. The eagles were, in the early settlement of the valley, quite numerous, there being many species. The eagle has always been a noted bird. Its extraordinary powers of vision, the height to which it is able to rise, its love for wild scenery, and its longevity constitute it as a bird of poetic associations. "It was associated with Jupiter in the Roman mythology; its figure on the standards of the Roman legions expressed and animated their confidence in victory." It is the emblem of our standard. The American eagle inspires the American soldier in the day of battle. The species of eagles formerly numerous in the valley are: (*a*) The white, or bald-head eagle of America, the chosen emblematic eagle of American States, is also one of the eagle group; (*b*) The forked-tailed eagle was another species quite common in the early settlement of the valley. On almost any clear day of summer its piercing cry would call your attention. Looking toward the sun you would discover the eagle, with expanded wings immovable, and forked tail, circling in a spiral path upward till it disappeared in the boundless expanse above. That bird has also forsaken the valley. The bald eagle did much damage in the way of carrying off pigs, lambs and other small animals. Sometimes infants have been stolen.

The Hawk is an "ignoble" bird of prey. This family has always had a full representation. The two most noted species are the (1) "hen hawk," so called from its larger size; and (2) the "chicken hawk," one much smaller. A third species may be added, the "blue hawk." The three species are "ignoble" birds of prey. They are far-seeing, and have always been disputants of a large share of the domestic products of the poultry. Our good and wise law-makers placed the family for a time, under legal restrictions, but, for some reason, wise, perhaps, have signed for them a reprieve. This large family is pleased with its treatment and fare, and has concluded to continue its residence in the valley.

The Owl.—This family is the nocturnal section of birds of prey. It was once a very large family in the valley, and made the nights hideous with its hootings. The owl family has always been one of poor repute, being a family of "evil omen." It has this bad reputation from gloominess of its haunts, such as old, dilapidated buildings, caverns, and the dark solitudes of the woods; and, especially, from its cry, "hollow and lugu-

brious," but loud and startling, "heard during the hours of darkness, and often by the lonely wanderer. It is evidently from this cry that the name owl is derived, as well as many of its synonyms in other languages, and of the names appropriated in different countries to particular species, in most of which the sound *oo* or *ow* is predominant, with great variety of accompanying consonants. Many of the owls have also another and very different cry, which has gained for one of them the appellation screech owl, and to which, probably, the Latin name *Strix* and some other names are to be referred." Between the settlers and the owl family there has been a continued struggle as to the right of certain kinds of property, the owl being a noted thief and robber, sleeping in the light of day, but wide awake in the hours of darkness—having such a big eye and so peculiarly constructed that it can see without light. The owl family still remains in the valley, following its old occupation. The eagle, the hawk and the owl were the principal families of prey; what the eagle and the hawk failed to accomplish in the light, the owl finished in the darkness.

Birds of other families abounded in the valley. Enter the dark valley of the primeval forest in the hot and shady months, and the notes of a great variety of "feathered song sters" always salute the listening ear of the lonely traveler. These families prefer the retired wilderness abode to the cultivated lands of civilization. Other families soon formed an intimacy with the new comers of the valley. As the forests removed and the lands were made productive they came in for their share in payment for their "gabble" and musical entertainments. Of these there was a great variety, such as the buzzard, the raven, the crow, the dove, the lark, the quail, the partridge, the black-bird, blue-bird, the humming-bird, the wild turkey, water-fowls, and a great variety of swallows, martins, American mocking-birds (cat-birds), robins, whip-poor-wills, yellow-hammers, wood-cocks, wood peckers, and many other families; these continue in the valley, and prefer the haunts of civilization. One other family of birds should not be overlooked, since it outnumbered the sum of all others, viz., the wild pigeons. Flocks of pigeons often in their flight darkened the whole heavens. Their roosts were so crowded and large that they broke down forests. This family have now deserted the valley for homes more retired.

FISHES (PISCES) OF SCIOTO VALLEY.

The Scioto River and its tributaries were abundant in their supply of excellent fish. Some have been caught weighing fifty pounds. They were of many varieties, and of nearly all sizes. Those prized most for food were the pike, weighing from one pound to ten pounds; the black perch, sometimes called bass; white bass; the sucker and salmon. The cat fish, sometimes called "mud cat," is now, by far, the most abundant in the Scioto waters. It grows, sometimes, to a very large size, and affords an excellent supply of choice food for the inhabitants of the water courses. During early spring fishing is made a pleasing and profitable amusement. To fish with a hook and line, standing in the water up to the middle, was one of the early pioneer spring and summer occupations. Should our waters be supplied with foreign varieties of choice fish, the time may come when Scioto River and its affluents will yield the citizens of the valley a satisfactory income. Fish culture, in point of commercial value, will, perhaps, compare favorably with grain products, provided, however, that the culture is properly guarded.

THE REPTILES OF SCIOTO VALLEY.

When first discovered, the valley was full of reptiles. (1) Ophidia, or serpents; (2) Sauria, or lizards; (3) Chelonia, or tortoises. The serpents were of many species: (1) The

rattle-snake; (2) Copperhead; (3) The black-snake; (4) The striped snake; (5) The "racer." These were the most common of the serpent family. The rattle-snake and the copperhead were very poisonous. The rattle-snake always gave warning, and was not, therefore, so dangerous as the copperhead, which accomplished its deadly work from an ambush. The racer was not poisonous; still it was dangerous in its mode of attack, coiling about its victim, and, suddenly, and with great power, crushing the object. There were combats between the rattle-snake and the racer which resulted in the total destruction of the former. The serpents of the poisonous species have become scarce; except in a few localities. Lizards in the Scioto Valley are small, and without any special interest. About the same may be said of the tortoises; some few species are used as food.

The insects of the valley were also numerous, some of which are useful. The wild honey-bee belongs to that class. Many species may be placed in the rank of pests. Space will not allow further notice.

Before closing this notice of the Fauna of the valley, it may be well to notice some ancient animals that once occupied the valley but are now either extinct or have long since retired to other regions.

Among these we may reckon the buffalo, and the mastodon. That both of these species once made this valley their homes, we have sufficient proof. The points of ridges were selected by them as watch towers, to give alarm at the approach of an enemy. What proof, it may be asked, is there that the mastodon ever inhabited this section of country? About fifty-one years since, the Hocking River, during a high flood, on its east bank, on the farm of William Courtney, one mile above the town of Athens, washed out part of the skeleton of a mastodon. It was in the alluvial bank, about thirteen feet below the surface. Its molar teeth and some parts of the jaws remained; still, exposed to the air they began to slack. They were removed to the museum of the Ohio University, where they remained for many years. From the size of those parts obtained the size of the animal was approximately estimated at about eleven feet high and sixteen feet long. It was deposited in the water, or mud of the river. Whether it died there, or washed there from some other part of the valley, cannot be ascertained. It was not found, however, in the glacial drift. That the buffalo and the mastodon once fed upon the banks of the Scioto and Hocking rivers, passed up and down its numerous branches, roamed over its ridges, and stood upon its spurs, cannot be a matter of any doubt.

They had left the valley before the white man entered it; how long before is a matter of conjecture. From the condition of skeletons, the mastodon and the Mound-builders might have been face to face.

But, aside from the ancient denizens of the Scioto Valley, let us view the inhabitants of the valley when first seen by the Caucasian. Not a tree had yet fallen before the ax of the white man. Among the waving branches of the heavy timbered bottoms, and on the stately oaks of the hills, were heard the notes and cries of birds of various plumage, new and strange. The Indian whoop, the panther's cry, the hoarse growl of the bear, the howl of the wolf, mingled with thousands of notes of living organism, fall upon his ear, as from the animated beings of a new world. Is he dreaming? or, does he behold the animated beings of a literal country, like the one left behind him?

Are these numberless organisms indigenous to the soil, like the trees that grow out of it? or, are they the offspring of eastern ancestry, that, in ages long passed, found their way over a pathless ocean? Has the human family one center, or many? Do animals follow the same law of unity? These points are unsettled in

the minds of many learned men. The animals of the new world had their laws of natural combination corresponding with a new human development, each to move in unison as another great whole in the divine government.

THE FLORA OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

The flora concerns those trees and plants which are indigenous to the district, and will, under this term, include the botany of the valley, as it was when first settled by Europeans. A few general remarks will be of use to a proper understanding of what shall follow. The Arctic flora of Europe, Asia and America resemble more closely than that of the equatorial regions. The same holds true of their fauna. This affords an argument in favor of one floral center. Species in the three grand divisions are not alike. Trees of the same name differ in America from those in Europe and Asia. These variations are mostly the result of climate and soil, and not because of different original centers; the families are more alike than their species. The family name is not changed, but the species differ. The American forests, as in Europe and Asia, consist of pines, oaks, birches and willows; but they are not like those that cover the plains and mountains east of the Atlantic. The same is true of other trees, such as poplars, elms, maples, hazels, and other families of trees, and, also, it holds good with roses, brambles, strawberries, bilberries, etc.; it is true, also, of grasses, common flowers and weeds. Each zone, therefore, has its peculiar flora. The change in the species is evidently the result of a change in the soil and climate. The oaks and pines on the mountains of Mexico differ from the Arctic oaks and pines of America. Geological formations vary the features. Look at the white oaks, growing on thin hill land, rich north side hills, southern and western exposures, on rich bottom lands, on lands containing much iron, lime or sand, those that are on wet, cold and sour soils. To conclude, therefore, the flora of a country varies with its geological formation, temperature, light and heat. We speak of a white oak soil, a walnut soil, buckeye soil, and beech soil. Each soil is adapted to its peculiar flora. The seeds being in the soils will not germinate unless the laws of germination are met. This is true of all floral seeds. Put a heavy coating of lime on a field and, without sowing, clover springs up from seed already in the earth. These laws of germination understood, we proceed to investigate the flora of the Scioto Valley.

ITS FORESTS.

No one passing for the first time (1883) through the various sections of the Scioto Valley, noting carefully its cultivated fields; its railways, villages, towns and cities; its coal, salt, and iron establishments, can form any fair picture of the valley and its tributaries one century since. All its bottom lands were then shaded by a very dense, high, and heavy growth of green, healthy trees, composed of immense sycamore, poplar, black and white walnut, black and white ash, buckeye, beech, soft and rock maple, white, black, red and yellow oak, standing so dense when clothed with foliage as not to allow the sun's rays to penetrate to the earth, turning bright noon-day into twilight. What immense labor to consume those primeval forests. The hills were covered with a dense growth of oak, hickory, ash; here and there pine, poplar, maple and some few other species of forest trees. The ravines, slopes, and plains were covered with a mixture of the bottom and upland growth. These dense forests have given way to the march of civilization. Over a large portion of the valley there is nothing left to teach the rising generation the majestic beauty of nature's original clothing. What is a cornstalk beside a venerable oak, or poplar, or ash, or sycamore? What are

our steepled houses beside the beauty and the glory of "God's first temple"?

These forests, so wantonly mutilated and destroyed, have been the necessary servants of the citizens of the valley, by supplying them with fuel, bridge, fencing and building materials, and by satisfying various other wants. There has been, however, a great waste of timber; thousands of acres of choice timber were burned. The "log rollings" of early times are sufficient testimony of the truth of the assertion. Could that choice timber have been sawed into lumber, and have been protected, it would have supplied the wants of many generations; but where then were their portable saw-mills and the men to work them? Steam, itself, was yet slumbering.

Relative to the flora of the Scioto Valley, something should be said relative to its tree families, their location, growth, and particular habits. Many families, each consisting of several members or species of trees, formed the vast wilderness of this valley. Sometimes miles were occupied by the members of a single family, such as the oak family; in other localities the family of hickories held almost exclusive possession; in another, poplar; beech another, and so on through the catalogue of families, each family occupying the land that best suited it, forming all over the valley "little squatter" sovereignties. Other localities were covered with family mixtures. Not that they amalgamated, but that they were not exclusive in their habits; they grew up quietly in the same beautiful grove. Such habits do not come by chance; they must spring from philosophical causes. Why such habits among the more noble families of the floral kingdom? Be it true or false, we venture an explanation. Seeds, the parentage of vegetation, were the result of an original creation. Whether they were created in one place and distributed or were formed where they were afterward germinated, we do not say. The seeds, through some agency, by the waters of the flood, by birds, or by some other means, entered the soils in every quarter of the globe, waiting there for favorable conditions of germination, each variety or family varying in its conditions. They may have been placed there in the original creation. The ground is full of seed not sown by the hand of man; how long sown is not known. Seeds retain their vitality many centuries; instances are given which would show that some varieties (grains of wheat about Egyptian mummies) have held their vitality forty centuries. Corn in the tombs of the Incas has vegetated. "After the great fire of London, in 1666, plants not previously common sprang up abundantly on the waste ground; certain plants previously unknown there are sure to appear after a fire in the American forests, in deep trenching of land, or turning up of the soil, by railway or other operations, producing a crop of some kind of plants unknown or rare in the locality." The seeds then that have produced these families may have been in their localities ages before exposed to their various conditions of germination. The seed of the oak might germinate in one place; those of the beech in another; of the poplar in another, each variety of seed germinating in that locality best adapted to its growth. Thus we call one soil a beech soil, another oak, another walnut, because best adapted to that peculiar growth. These tree preferences and habits are well understood, and followed in the purchase of lands.

Each geological formation has its distinct flora. It is not our purpose to discuss fossil botany, but simply to give some account of what might be the origin of the forests. These forests sprang up among the debris of the lower coal measures, yet they are infants in age compared with the duration of those measures. To the cretaceous formation many of the genera now living are said to belong. "They formed the forests of that period, and the fos-

sil remains show that their appearance was much the same as now. Among the living genera represented were the oak, poplar, plane, willow, beech, sassafras, magnolia, fig, maple, walnut, tulip tree, etc." That the seeds were long in their various localities, and were not therefore brought from the Old World, will appear when we learn that many are natives of America, such as maize (Indian corn) and the potato.

The wild flowers of the Scioto Valley were exceedingly numerous and of many varieties. We have no data by which any botanical description can be given, neither will the limited space permit such a scientific notice. We simply describe it as the first settlers saw it. Wherever the sun was permitted to warm the earth, seeds of unknown plants germinating sprang up in profusion. The deep soils of the river and creek bottoms soon brought them into bloom. One of nature's flower gardens would extend many miles, showing every size, shape and shade of color.

Such a profusion and co-mingling of odors and tints can exist only in the gardens of nature's planting. You might walk seventy miles and still be surrounded with this wild Eden bloom. The rose, the pink, the violet, the tulip and the lilies! Who could count the numbers or tell their varieties? We have floral exhibitions of our times, but they would not favorably compare with one of Nature's exhibitions in the Scioto Valley of those early days. Over hills, up ravines, along the slopes, on the plains, in the valleys, over a space of 2,000 square miles, from April till September, was this beautiful flower garden on exhibition. How true to nature are these lines:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

METEOROLOGY OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

Meteorology discusses atmospheric phenomena, and we will confine our remarks to those phenomena that relate to weather and climate. This department of nature has, so far, refused to submit to any regular system of well-defined laws. At least it has been very reticent before the most distinguished savants.

The element that we breathe, and in which we live and move and have our being, is too intimately associated with our health and happiness to allow us not to be familiar with its nature and habits. Pure atmosphere is the element of life. Impure air is a death angel. Whatever, then, affects its purity or condition as a breathing element, or as a faithful servant and companion, should be made familiar. The atmosphere is the home of those meteors that so much affect the human family, viz.: Dew, clouds, fog, rain, hail, frost, lightning and storms of wind, rain, hail and snow. Its temperature and weight are constantly varying. Whatever changes its weight, its temperature, its moisture or its motion or direction has a direct bearing on our health and our enjoyment. We speak, also, of its electricity. In every light, therefore, atmospheric changes affect our happiness more sensibly than any other natural department. All nations are watching its changes, that, if possible, they may discover the laws which govern its greatest meteor storms, how to forecast storms, and, consequently, to avoid their terrible effects. If its tornadoes, or cyclones could be seen twenty-four hours in advance, much of their damages could be avoided. To prevent rains when too abundant, or to cause showers in times of drought, would be a great achievement. The atmosphere is like water, under the control of specific laws; these laws will finally be known, and meteorology will be brought under the theorems and problems of all true sciences. This, however, will not be accomplished until the influence of disturbing causes are distinctly ascertained. Then storms will be ac-

curately predicted and their forces ascertained. The 2,000 daily observations taken in all parts of the world are bringing about an important era in the history of meteorology. All that aid in that work are public benefactors.

Every river system has its own meteorological peculiarities. The course of the river and its branches, and the nature of its soils, determine the character of its atmosphere. These, united with temperature and the rapid or tardy flow of streams—all these combined—make its peculiar atmospheric features. The atmosphere of the Mississippi is subjected to two currents of air, between which there exists a continuous struggle; a cool, dry wind from the north and northwest, and a sultry wind, charged with vapor, from the south and southwest. Were it not for the struggle for the ascendency between these opposing winds the Mississippi Valley would long since have been a desert waste. The reason of this will appear when a third atmospheric current is traced.

A west wind, saturated with vapor, starts from the Pacific, eastward, direct for the Mississippi Valley, in the same latitude. Passing over the Coast Range, with the fall of temperature its capacity to hold moisture decreases. There it parts with a portion of its vapor. It does not recover its full capacity when it meets with its second mountain range (the Nevada), where it makes its second deposit, this range being higher than the Coast Range. Having passed the third range (the Rocky Mountains) it descends the eastern slope a dry wind. Crossing a vast extent of country with a higher temperature it has no moisture to precipitate; it reaches us a dry west wind. Should there be no north and south winds we should have no rain. Two currents, one cool, the other warm and saturated with vapor, make a general rainfall—what we call "steady rains." Summer showers are produced by the law of condensation, but in another way; a warm, saturated current moving upward meets a cold stratum of air; part of its vapor being condensed is precipitated in the form of rain or hail. The law is the same in each, but they differ in mode and direction; the one is horizontal, the other vertical. Let us examine the lay and peculiar features of the Scioto Valley. Its course is north and south, the direction of the two contesting currents of air—the line of advance and retreat of the contending elements. The storm belt is where the contending winds meet. If the wind is southeast the storm is further north; if south, then we have a northwest wind. Our various winds have the following characteristics in this valley: A south wind, east wind or southeast wind in the spring, fall and winter brings a storm, because they, being warmer and saturated with vapor, meet a cold wind which precipitates a portion of its moisture, and will continue to storm until they are driven southward, and the wind, in common language, shifts to the north-northwest. The true expression is, the colder or opposite wind prevails and has driven the warmer wind and, consequently, the storm belt to the south. The rains in the valley are local, often covering less than a mile square. Severe and protracted droughts are seldom known here. The reasons are obvious. The valley has so many hills and ridges that they serve to introduce heated rising currents of moist air; these rising currents carrying their vapor with them it is condensed and falls in rain. Hence it is said that turning up so as to show the under surfaces of the growing leaves is a sign of rain. It shows the existence of upward currents of air, which indicate rain. A west wind is usually a dry wind for reasons already given. East winds, those due east, bring rain only when they are heavily charged with vapor—for meeting a cool, dry west wind, much of its vapor will be absorbed.

The winds of the Scioto Valley are very much broken, owing to so many breaks. Every hill is a wind-break. The north winds have no obstruction, but in every other section the hills, spurs and ridges "chop" the winds. Among the hills it is difficult to determine the general course of winds, except by the clouds. Within one mile square the wind at different points blows at the same time from every quarter, it meeting with obstructions. Four persons meeting after a heavy blow, might thus speak: A.—We had a severe north wind this morning. B.—No, sir; it was a west wind. C.—You are both mistaken; it was an east wind. D.—You must all have been dreaming, for I was on a hill and know that it came from the south. They were all correct, for, chameleon like, it had a course for each. In this manner the valley in a hot summer's day, when upward currents are forming, is full of eddies or local whirlwinds. The winds of the valley are, therefore, peculiar.

Its climate, for the same reasons, is peculiar also. It has every kind of exposure. On the same farm there are summer gardens and winter gardens, summer fields and winter fields in one locality, owing to the exposures being nearly a month earlier than another. This climatic variety gives the valley an advantage in fruit culture, since there is scarcely a season in which the fruits of all its localities are destroyed.

From its conformation it has its share of fogs and clouds, rains, snows and storms. The valley, at times, has had its tornadoes, yet they have been quite limited, since all the hills combining soon put an end to their devastations. The evaporation of the valley is also very unequal. The whole structure of the valley tends to destroy atmospheric equilibrium. Storms must be the result.

One question deserves further notice: Has the valley civilization changed or modified its meteorological phenomena? What atmospheric changes have resulted from clearing, draining and cultivating the soil, and erecting villages, towns and cities, and establishing manufactories, constructing railways and other improvements?

The seasons are not now what they were one-half a century ago. The four seasons have been changed, not that they are opposite in character, but that there has been many atmospheric changes and modifications.

The valley evaporation has been made over and vastly augmented. The letting of the sun's rays, unobstructed by dense forests, falling upon the earth has greatly increased evaporation. Streams that once flowed during the entire summer are dry except after showers. This vapor floating in the atmosphere must change its density and tend to produce local rains.

The cultivated fields are great absorbents, so that the size of the streams, except in heavy rain-falls, is reduced. Much of the land since the removal of its forests lies in its undress. It suffers the extremes of heat and cold, sowing in its bosom the seeds of consumption. This epidemic tendency is communicated to the atmosphere, robbing it of its freshness and vitality. We breathe a cultivated air, impregnated with a thousand malarial impurities.

The improvements of the valley have changed its atmospheric phenomena. Prof. J. P. Espy, the "storm king," used to say: "Give me fuel enough and I can break up any drought." A great upward current thus produced would carry with it a mass of vapor to be condensed and fall in rain. An upward current must be produced to have rain-fall in the summer. It is said that it rains every day in and around London; so many fires in such a small space produce upward rain currents. These disturbing elements are increasing in the valley, and their results are apparent. Any cause that tends to break up the atmospheric equilibrium introduces a storm

element. Man has, therefore, introduced meteorological changes. These disturbing causes will increase as the valley fills up with a working, enterprising population. A coal district is subject to a greater flow of water, and, therefore, affects the atmosphere. Human industry so much changes the meteorological phenomena that it is difficult to predict accurately coming changes of weather. Every person should learn the names and peculiar characteristics of the clouds, winds and all such meteorological phenomena as affect either his health, character or business.

SUMMARY.

The natural history of the Scioto Valley has been briefly outlined. It now remains to aggregate its principal features and sketch its future.

The sections of Ohio known as the Scioto and Hocking valleys were once an irregular block of mineral deposits, about 100 miles long by fifty to sixty miles wide, and 1,200 feet deep, resting horizontally on the Waverly group, composed of about six geological formations, viz.: Sandstones, shales, limestones, fire-clay, coal and iron ore, consisting of nearly 100 layers or strata resting upon each other horizontally, as they were deposited from the primeval ocean, and, at that time, under its waters. Its upper surface was smooth, horizontal and level. That plain was some feet above the highest point of the eastern watershed, the hills being lowered by ages of erosion. When these strata were finished to the smooth surface of the last and highest stratum, a great geological change took place. The Cincinnati Arch and the Alleghany Mountains arose out of the bosom of the waters, carrying up with them the strata intervening to an elevation above the sea level, and inclining so as to form the longitudinal trough, the bottom of which is now occupied by the waters of the beautiful Ohio. Since that noted upheaval which extended over thousands of miles, there was no further submergence of these valley sections. The work of the valley formation by erosion then commenced. The Ohio River flowing in a channel 100 feet lower than its present channel made its tributaries and sub-tributaries erode very rapidly. Scioto River then ran in a channel about 100 feet below its present bed. All its tributaries near their mouths were 100 feet lower than now. This made their flow much more rapid, and the growing process was very active. Every flood carried out of the tributary valleys an immense amount of eroded debris. Thus was the valley formed and fashioned into its present size and shape. One other modification of the depth and face of the chief valley deserves notice. A glacial epoch followed with a temperature of Greenland in the valleys and over the continent. Immense masses of ice were formed, binding up in their glacial fetters millions of tons of sand, gravel and boulders. This was followed by a sinking, so far as to detach icebergs, which, floating south-southeast, by melting, deposited their drift, boulders, clay and gravel. All Western and Northwestern Ohio was leveled up with this drift. A large amount was deposited along the valley, through which the river has cut its modern channel.

Such is a brief sketch of the formation and shaping of the present valley. Had it not been for the upheaval there would still have been a sea to occupy its present site; there could have been no erosion; and without erosion the geological and stratigraphical formation of the valley would never have been known. This great upheaval gave birth to the valley, with all its living organisms. It was evidently elevated above the ocean waters and made and shaped by erosion for some wise purposes. The immense mineral deposits of the valley, exposed by the upheaval and erosion, are sufficiently indicative of the intention of its Creator.



Geo. Williamson.



Mrs Geo. Williamson

The topography of the Scioto Valley is peculiarly varied. It would be a difficult task even to count its ridges, spurs, hills, mounds, gulches, ravines, slopes, valleys and plains; its fountains, rills, rivulets or creeks; and its various bodies of water. Such a pleasing variety never tires the eye. But, to the geologist preparing to benefit mankind by his untiring researches, the valley is a theater of unusual interest. Its mineral formations are remarkably rich and exceedingly varied. Of these its early inhabitants knew but little. There are no remains of any structures in Scioto Valley that indicate any extended use of its sandstones, limestones, shales, fire-clay, coal or iron ores. Flint supplied the place, principally, of iron; cones of earth, that of marble monuments. In the midst of untold mineral wealth they pursued the chase, and, residing in forests, they subsisted on nature's most simple fare.

Its fauna and flora have changed, and we now behold a valley fast filling up with a population capable of appreciating and utilizing the resources treasured for their use by Nature's architect.

CONCLUSION—THE FUTURE OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

Who knows its future? We forecast only as He furnishes the data and ability. Three terms given, a fourth readily follows. Scioto Valley's future depends upon its mineral resources, the capital to develop and the will; their actual development necessarily follows as the fourth term. In this term is the future of the Scioto Valley. Its future, therefore, can readily be ascertained.

ITS MINERAL RESOURCES.

No mineral that is not found in the valley, and as herein described, will be named. We do not say that each one extends over the entire valley. This would not be true. What we describe is in the valley, and is equal in quantity and quality to our estimates. This is all that any one should require. What, then, are the mineral resources of the Scioto Valley?

1. *Salt.*—The brine of Scioto Valley comes from Upper Waverly. It is from 570 to 1,000 feet below the surface. It has produced a large amount of salt. Should the brine be drawn up by the power that elevates the coal, and evaporated by the slack of the shaft steam, it could be manufactured with profit. We reckon salt as one of the mineral resources of the valley.

2. *Freestone.*—Building stone is in great abundance. Some of the strata are of excellent quality. They are in localities fifty feet thick, fine grained and sharp, white and pure —a glass-making rock. We have districts where the flag-stone is well developed. The quarries consist of many layers, varying from one to six inches thick, sound, and with surfaces as level and smooth as the sawed flag of the Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. A vast amount can be obtained.

3. *Fire-clay.*—This deposit is very abundant in the valley, and much of it is said to be of very superior quality. It will, in time, add much to the mineral wealth of Scioto Valley. Three minerals remain, which, from their joint use, should stand as a whole relatively: Iron ore and limestone, and coal employed in their reduction. Profitable iron-making requires that these three minerals should be found in the same localities. This is true of the Scioto Valley.

4. *Limestone.*—Three veins of limestone extend over the most of the Scioto Valley. It may be truly said that the limestone is ample for all its practical uses.

5. *Iron Ore.*—Deposits of iron ore can be found in nearly all sections of the valley, especially in the coal measures. One vein of coal is the floor of an iron ore seam. They occupy different horizons of the same territory. One vein, on analysis, yields thirty-

three per cent. of pure iron; another, fifty-five per cent., and a third, sixty per cent. These seams extend for miles, and crop out in the opposite slopes of the same hills. Two men of great experience in iron-making, made the following remarks: One from the Cambria Iron Works said: "There is iron ore enough; the per cent. is fair." The one from Mahoning Valley said: "One bushel of the coal should not be taken out of the valley, for it will all be wanted in smelting its ores." Neither of these practical iron masters had seen all the horizons. Such declarations from practical men must have meaning.

6. *Coal.*—We have reserved this mineral to the last, because it is first in value, and well deserves the name of "King of minerals." It is the motive power—the motor of the world's machinery, for its heat generates the steam that moves the world; the treasured sunlight of the carboniferous age; the world's renovator; the fuel for man in his high intellectual life. The value of coal is measured by the power generated in its combustion.

"The power developed in the combustion of a pound of coal is reckoned by engineers as equal to 1,500,000 foot-pounds. The power exerted by a man of ordinary strength during a day of labor is about the same, so that a pound of coal may be regarded as equivalent to a day's labor of a man. Hence 300 pounds will represent the labor of a man for a year." It has been estimated that 20,000,000 tons of the annual coal product of Great Britain (100,000,000 tons the whole product) is devoted to the development of motive power, and that is equivalent to the labor of 133,000,000 men.

"These men, in this calculation, are considered as exerting merely 'brute force,' but they may all be regarded as producers only, and not consumers. The profit on the balance of her coal product (80,000,000 tons) fully covering all expenses, we are safe in estimating the contribution made to the wealth of Great Britain, by her annual coal product, as equivalent (equal) to that of 133,000,000 skilled operatives laboring for her enrichment."—*J. S. Newberry, Chief Geologist of Ohio.*

THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY,

based upon its coal, its iron ores and its limestone. Let us assume, what can be readily established, that Scioto Valley has, within itself, all the materials which are necessary to utilize all of its own mineral products, and consequently, that the entire labor can be more economically done in the valley than anywhere out of it. That being true, we conclude that work, whether by men or machinery, or by both, will be accomplished in the valley. How much work, then, must be done in the Scioto Valley, to utilize its entire mineral deposits, including its salt, fire-clay freestone, limestone, iron ores and stone-coal? Let the basis of calculations be on the products of three minerals—limestone, iron ore and coal, limestone being necessary as a flux.

What a vast amount of labor will be required to mine and utilize these three minerals? But the miners and those engaged in placing minerals where they are to be used do not constitute over one-fifth of the population.

We know of one district in the Lower Scioto Valley where it would require 2,500 persons, including miners, their families, and necessary help, to mine and remove and utilize each square mile of the minerals in 100 years.

We do not propose the above-named districts as a sample for the entire valley, for there are districts in the valley much larger than the one named that are without coal, yet the coal measures of the valley form so much of its eastern surface that we are justified in saying it will have a population far beyond any other district of equal size in the State.

CHAPTER V

MATERIAL WEALTH.—OFFICIAL LIFE.—PATRIOTISM.

A CHAPTER OF MATERIAL WEALTH.

The material wealth of the Lower Scioto Valley is so diversified as to make it peculiarly adapted to the uses of man. Its agricultural and mineral resources are both large, one inexhaustible in quantity and quality, the other fruitful beyond degree. The farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the day laborer, and last, but perhaps not the least, the capitalist, find full play for the exercise of their talent, labor and money, and the latter for all the spare capital that he may have to keep the wheel of commerce turning and aiding labor to find its profit and its reward. In the early days of its existence the wealth of the Lower Scioto Valley came from its agricultural resources. Its mineral wealth was not then known to exist, and it was not until one-fourth of a century had passed from its first settlement, in 1795, that coal was known to exist, and still later when its twin deposit, iron ore, became known.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

But what brought Ohio to the front rank of States was a system of internal improvement inaugurated in the decade between 1820 and 1830. Railroads were not known in the whole country in the first-mentioned year, for the first railroad which came into existence in the country operated by steam was in 1828. This work of internal improvement was in the form of canals, and a system of main trunk and latteral canals was inaugurated in the above-mentioned decade, its first practical work commencing in the year 1825. Not enough credit has been given to the foresight and wisdom of the movers of this successful work. Notwithstanding the railroad interest, which is very great and has been a source of immense good to the State, the canal system of Ohio gave her a start and solid prosperity ere railroads were known to exist west of the Allegheny Mountains. The General Assembly of Ohio, which commenced its session Dec. 3, 1821, passed the first efficient act, in relation to the building of canals, and the session of the general assembly in the winter of 1824-'25 passed the necessary laws to secure their building.

This law, for the purpose of giving to Ohio transportation for the product of its soil, laid the foundation of her future wealth and prosperity. It filled her waste places with a teeming population. It encouraged the farmer and the manufacturer. It opened an era of prosperity to the daily laborer, and brought to many of them comfortable homes. Then was a way opened for the transportation of the products of the soil, the mines, the mills and the workshops. It gave the State such a start in the forward march of progress and in the race for material wealth, that to-day, although the thirty-second in size of the forty-seven States and Territories, she ranks both in population and wealth the THIRD State in the Union. Ohio had brainy men in her young days, and, better still, the working of those brains was given to the public

good and to the advancement of the public welfare. This, at this day, is called progress, but it is the advance of the individual few at the expense of the many. Ohio now is supposed to be big enough and strong enough to carry out her future destiny without the aid of such unselfish patriots as the Cutlers, Putnams and Ewings of pioneer days.

THE OHIO CANAL.

This canal proved to be an important work, running through the State from north to south, having a length of 307 miles, from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River. It did much to develop the resources of the country through which it runs, and proved an important auxiliary to the commercial importance of the capital city of Scioto County. The mineral products and the sandstone became valuable adjuncts to the productive wealth of the city of Portsmouth, while, from many miles above, came the farm products of the fertile Scioto Valley. The canal was commenced in 1825 and finished in 1832, within a period of seven years. Its cost was $5,000,000. There was now transportation and a market, and the valley of the Scioto at once sprang into importance as the most fertile and productive in canals of any in the State, and this product found a market at almost every important town on the line of the canal. Portsmouth became a shipping point for a large quantity of wheat, flour, corn, and the product of the hog, and the produce began to receive a price that was near its true value. Thus the farmer was encouraged to enlarge his fertile fields, the manufacturer to increase his productive capital, and men of enterprise, generally, to enlarge the scope of their business operations.

Then came the railroad era, and thus Ohio has progressed and held up to this day the advanced position she reached by the foresight of her early pioneers, which places her, although small, as third in rank in the Union, only being exceeded by New York and Pennsylvania, both of which have much greater landed area. Thus having shown the growth of the State generally some statistics are here given of the productions of the Lower Scioto Valley, the counties of Jackson, Pike and Scioto, for the decade between 1870 and 1880.

Condition of Lands in the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY, by Counties, in 1880:

	Cultiv'd. ACRES.	*Pasture.* ACRES.	*Wood.* ACRES	*Waste Land.* ACRES	*Total.* ACRES.
Scioto.....	64,714	26,418	56,309	22,743	181,288
Jackson.....	49,625	96,342	46,900	19,154	212,021
Pike.....	58,143	40,502	72,663	5,232	171,233

Total value of Lands and Buildings in the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY, as returned by the State Board of Equalization in the years 1846, 1853, 1859, 1870 and 1880:

	1846.	1853.	1859.	1870.	1880.
Scioto...	1,571,494	2,423,293	3,138,404	3,867,465	3,821,889
Jackson..	1,047,238	1,760,479	2,064,478	2,367,154	2,467,856
Pike.....	1,389,040	1,710,422	2,261,182	2,909,882	2,981,723

MILES OF RAILWAY IN 1882.

Scioto County had in 1882 62 12-100 miles of railway within the county, valued or assessed at $408,542, upon which a tax was collected of $8,406.52 for the year 1882.

Jackson County had 87 23-100 miles of railway, the assessed valuation of which was given at $505,221, upon which a tax was levied for the year 1882 of $8,918.38.

Pike County showed a railway mileage of 40 12-100 miles, assessed at $258,549, on which a tax of $4,602.28 was collected in the year 1882.

Additional transportation facilities are found in Pike and Scioto counties in the passage of the Ohio Canal through their limits from north to south, near the center of the counties and the Scioto River.

Acreage of Wheat sown in the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY, and average grown per acre:

	1871.		1873.		1875.		1877.		1880.	
	Acres	Av.	Acres	Av.	Acres	Av.	Acres	Av.	Acres	Av.
Scioto...	4,881	8.87	7,277	10.08	9,401	5.97	9,327	9.72	14,273	8.6
Jackson.	10,526	2.70	7,378	7.42	10,137	3.57	10,763	6.78	11.838	8.9
Pike....	8,346	4.98	8,135	11.92	8,516	3.80	8,887	10.86	13,961	10.0

Production of Coal from the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY since 1870, given in bushels. Pike mined no coal.

	1870.	1872.	1874.	1876.	1878.	1880.
Scioto...	.....	17,300	No Rep't	5,087,229	39,000	186,075
Jackson.	1,870,525	2,557,955	2,058,389	No Rep't	2,134,319	4,911,300

Population of the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY, by Counties:

	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	Square Miles.
Scioto....	3,399	5,750	8,740	11,192	18,428	24,297	29,302	33,511	640
Jackson..	.....	3,746	5,941	9,744	12,719	17,941	21,759	23,686	410
Pike.....	.....	4,253	6,024	7,626	10,953	13,643	15,447	17,927	470

Total number and value of County Buildings existing in the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY in 1880:

	No.	Value.
Scioto.....	5	$100,000
Jackson.....	3	59,250
Pike.....	3	50,000

Cities, towns and villages in the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY by counties.—Population in 1880.

SCIOTO CO.	JACKSON CO.	PIKE CO.
Portsmouth 11,321	Jackson.....3,021	Piketon 665
Friendship 66	Coalton.....800	Waverly 1,539
Galena 214	Oak Hill.....646	Beaver.....95
Harrisonville..116	Berlin 216	Buchanan 71
Haverhill.....91	Ellsworth 152	Byington.....50
Lucasville.....222	Eurekaville....86	California 177
Powellsville ...69	Vega ... .29	Cynthiana....149
Sciotoville 671	Winchester....64	Idaho 106
Webster 222		Jasper.....181
Wheelersburg 422		Latham 70
		Sharonville...173

Acres of land, and the value of the real and personal property of the LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY:

Scioto County, 1882.—Acres of land, 369,794; value $4,132,310
Value of real estate in cities, towns and villages 2,503,570
Value of chattel property..... 4,172,867

Total..... $10,808,747

Jackson County, 1882.—Acres of land, 258,059; value..... $2,531,001
Value of real estate in cities, towns and villages 685,262
Value of chattel property..... 2,104,422

Total $5,320,685

Pike County, 1882.—Acres of land, 274,384; value $3,000,697
Value of real estate in cities, towns and villages 506,142
Value of chattel property..... 1,979,822

Total... ..... $5,486,661

Grand total..... $21,616,093

GOVERNORS.

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory, of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1884. Term.—Two years.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.
Arthur St. Clair[1].....	.....	1788–1802
Charles W. Byrd[2].....	Hamilton	1802–1803
Edward Tiffin[3].....	Ross.....	1803–1807
Thomas Kirker[4].....	Adams.....	1807–1808
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull	1808–1810
Return Jonathan Meigs[5]...	Washington...	1810–1814
Othniel Looker*.....	Hamilton	1814
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross.....	1814–1818
Ethan Allen Brown[6].....	Hamilton	1818–1822
Allen Trimble*.....	Highland	1822
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren	1822–1826
Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	1826–1830
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross	1830–1832
Robert Lucas.....	Pike	1832–1836
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign...	1836–1838
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont	1838–1840
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren.....	1840–1842
Wilson Shannon[7].....	Belmont	1842–1844
Thomas W. Bartley*.....	Richland	1844
Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland	1844–1846
William Bebb.....	Butler.....	1846–1849
Seabury Ford[8].....	Geauga	1849–1850
Reuben Wood[9].....	Cuyahoga.....	1850–1853
William Medill[10].....	Fairfield	1853–1856
Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton.....	1856–1860
William Dennison.....	Franklin	1860–1862
David Tod.....	Mahoning	1862–1864
John Brough[11]†.....	Cuyahoga.....	1864–1865
Charles Anderson†.....	Montgomery..	1865–1866
Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull	1866–1868
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton	1868–1872
Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton	1872–1874
William Allen.....	Ross.....	1874–1876
Rutherford B. Hayes[12].....	Sandusky	1876–1877
Thos. L. Young†.....	Hamilton	1877–1878
Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton	1878–1880
Charles Foster.....	Seneca.....	1880–1882
Charles Foster.....	Seneca.....	1882–1884
George Hoadly	Hamilton	1884–1886

[1]Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

[2]Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Governor St. Clair.

[3]Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States Senator.

[4]Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested

REPRESENTATIVES—SCIOTO, PIKE AND JACKSON COUNTIES.

On the organization of the Territorial Government, William H. Harrison was elected the first Delegate to Congress, holding, had he not resigned, from 1799 to 1801. He having, however, been appointed to the office of Governor of the Territory of Indiana, which he accepted, he resigned, and William McMillan was appointed to fill his unexpired term. Both of these delegates were from Hamilton County. From 1801 to 1803 Paul Fearing was the Delegate who represented the State on the floor of Congress, and the last under its territorial form.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

Ohio having been admitted into the Union as a State, Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County, was elected Representative from the State from 1803 to 1813, Ohio being entitled up to that time but to one Representative. He therefore was the Representative of this valley, as well as all other parts of the State. In the year 1813, the State having been divided into six congressional districts, this section was called the third, and Duncan McArthur became the first Representative, having been elected in October, 1812. Mr. McArthur resigned April 5, 1813, and William Creighton, Jr., was appointed to fill his unexpired term. Mr. Creighton, Jr., also resigned, his resignation dating from Dec. 14, 1814. No appointment was made or election held to fill the vacancy so far as any records show, and the session of 1814–'15 was without a Representative after Creighton left. Mr. Creighton, Jr., was the Congressman elect for the succeeding Congress, the fourteenth at the time of his resignation, and took his seat at that Congress. Thus it is found that from 1815 to 1823, the following served as Congressmen: 1815-'17, William Creighton, Jr., of Ross County; 1817-'19, Levi Barber, Washington County; 1819-'21, Henry Brush, Ross County; 1821-'23, Levi Barber, Washington County. The census of 1820 necessitated a new organization of districts, as under that census Ohio was allotted fourteen members of Congress.

REAPPOINTMENT.

In the organization of districts the three counties embraced in this work were placed in the Seventh District, composed of Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, Athens and Washington counties, and from 1823 to 1833 were represented by Samuel F. Vinton, of Gallia County. Under the census of 1830, Ohio increased her representatives from fourteen to nineteen, and a new adjustment of districts became necessary. The three counties were still in the Seventh District which had, however, been relieved of a portion of its territory, and was composed of Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Ross and Fayette counties. The district was represented from 1833-'35, by William Allen, of Ross County; 1835-'41, William Key Bond, of Ross County; 1841-'43, William Russell, of Scioto County.

The census of 1840 gave Ohio twenty-one members of Congress, and District Eight was

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the election of Meigs on the ground "that he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, decided that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until Dec. 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

[5]Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

[6]Resigned Jan. 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

[7]Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

[8]The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two Houses of the General Assembly until Jan. 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

[9]Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

[10]Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

[11]Died Aug. 29, 1865.

[12]Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

*Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Speaker of the Senate.

†Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Lieutenant-Governor.

composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike, Jackson and Ross counties, represented 1843-'45, by John J. Van Meter, of Pike County; 1845-'47, Allen G. Thurman, of Ross County; 1847-'53, John L. Taylor, of Ross County.

From 1853 to 1863 Ross, Pike, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson and Gallia counties were in the Tenth District, represented as follows: 1853-'55, John L. Taylor, of Ross County; 1855-'57, Oscar F. Moore, of Scioto County; 1857-'59, Joseph Miller, of Ross County; 1859-'63, Carey A. Trimble, of Ross County. From this date Pike County has been in another congressional district from Scioto and Jackson, but the districts and counties in which they are now, and have been placed since the census of 1860, is given, the counties of Scioto and Jackson following first and Pike the last.

Eleventh District, 1863 to 1873—Adams, Gallia, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto and Lawrence counties: 1863-'65, Wells A. Hutchins, Scioto County; 1865-'67, Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson County; 1867-'73, John T. Wilson, Adams County.

Eleventh District, 1873 to 1883—Hocking, Vinton, Gallia, Jackson, Scioto and Lawrence counties: 1873-'75, Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson County; 1875-'77, John L. Vance, Gallia County; 1877-'83, Henry S. Neal, Lawrence County.

Eleventh District, 1883 to 1893—Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton counties: 1883-'85, J. W. McCormack, Gallia County.

Twelfth District, 1863 to 1873—Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Pickaway, Ross and Pike counties: 1863-'67, William E. Finck, Perry County; 1867-'73, Philadelph Van Trump, Fairfield County.

Seventh District, 1873 to 1883—Adams, Brown, Highland, Ross and Pike counties: 1873-'77, Lawrence T. Neal, Ross County; 1877-'81, Henry L. Dickey, Highland; 1881-'83, John P. Leedom, Adams County.

Twelfth District, 1883 to 1893—Brown, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Ross and Pike counties: 1883-'85, Alphonso Hart, Highland County.

STATE SENATORS—SCIOTO COUNTY.

With Adams County—1804-'8, Thomas Kirker. With Gallia County—1808-'12, J. P. R. Bureau; 1812-'13, Thomas Rogers; 1813-'14, Louis Summers; 1814-'16, Robert Lucas. With Pike, Jackson and Gallia—1816-'17, Robert Lucas. With Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia—1817-'20, Robert Lucas. With Pike and Lawrence—1820-'22, Robert Lucas; 1822-'24, William Kendall; 1824-'28, Robert Lucas. With Pike, Jackson and Lawrence—1828-'29, William Kendall; 1829-'30, Robert Lucas. With Pike and Jackson—1830-'32, David Mitchell. With Pike, Jackson and Lawrence—1832-'34, John James; 1834-'36, William Kendall. With Adams and Brown—1836-'37, John Patterson; 1837-39, Charles White; 1839-'41, John Glover. With Lawrence and Gallia — 1841-'43, Simeon Nash; 1843-'45, Moses Gregory. With Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia—1845-'47, J. J. Coombs; 1847-'49, William Kendall. With Adams, Pike and Lawrence—1849-'51, William Salter. With Pike, Jackson and Adams — New Constitution — 1852-'54, Oscar F. Moore; 1854-'56, Thomas McCanshire; 1856-'58, H. S. Bundy; 1858-'60, George Corwin; 1860-'62, William Newman; 1863-'64, Benjamin F. Coates; 1864-'68, John J. Wilson; 1868-'72, James Emmitt; 1872-'76, J. W. Newman; 1876-'78, I. T. Monahan; 1878-'80, Irvine Dungan; 1880-'82, John R. Pollard.

PIKE COUNTY.

With Ross County—1815-'16, James Dunlap and Benjamin Hough. With Scioto—1816-'36. With Ross and Jackson—1836-'37, David Crouse; 1837-'39, John J. Van Meter; 1839-'41, John Hough. With Jackson, Ross and Hocking—1841-'43, Allen Latham; 1843-'45,

John Crouse, Jr. With Ross and Hocking—1845-'46, John Madeira. With Adams and Highlands—1846-'47, Tilberry Reid; 1847-'49, J. R. Emrie. With Scioto since 1849.

JACKSON COUNTY.

With Scioto County—1816-'20. With Meigs and Gallia—1820-'22, Daniel Womeldorf; 1822-'24, George House; 1824-'26, Daniel Womeldorf; 1826-'28, George House. With Scioto—1828-'49. With Gallia, Athens and Meigs—1849-'52, Horace S. Horton. With Scioto since 1852.

REPRESENTATIVES—SCIOTO COUNTY.

1803-'4, Dr. Thomas Waller; 1804-'5, David McKinney. With Adams—1805-'6, Daniel Collier, Abraham Shepherd and Phillip Lewis; 1806-'7, A. Shepherd, James Scott and Phillip Lewis, Jr.; 1807-'8, Alex. Campbell, Andrew Ellison and P. Lewis, Jr.; 1808-'9, Robert Lucas; 1809-'12, Daniel McKinney, Sr.; 1812-'14, William Kendall; 1814-'16, David Mitchell; 1816-'19, Ezra Osborn. With part of Lawrence—1819-'20, David Mitchell. With Lawrence and Pike—1820-'21, David Mitchell and William Miller; 1821-'22, Robert Lucas, 1822-'24, John Barnes, John Davidson; 1824-'25, William Collins, John Lucas; 1825-'26, William Kendall; 1826-'27, John Davidson, Isaac Bonsor; 1827-'28, Isaac Bonsor, contested, given to Samuel Crull. With Lawrence—1828-'30, Joseph Davidson; 1830-'32, James Rogers; 1832-'33, William Carpenter; 1833-'34, Edward Hamilton; 1834-'35, William Miller. Alone—1835-'36, William Miller. With Adams and Brown—1836-'37, John Glover, James Loudon; 1837-'38, William Kendall, Nelson Barrere; 1838-'40, Joseph Leedom, John H. Blair. With Gallia and Lawrence—1840-'41, Daniel Young; 1841-'42, Moses Gregory; 1842-'43, Hiram Campbell; 1843-'44, Joseph J. Coombs. With Lawrence—1844-'45, William Oldfield; 1845-'46, Timothy R. Stanley; 1846-'47, John A. Tarley; 1847-'48, Elias Nigh; 1848-'49, Joshua Hambleton; 1849-'50, James Rogers; 1850-'51, Oscar F. Moore. New Constitution—1852-'54, Wells A. Hutchins; 1854-'56, Samuel J. Huston; 1856-'58, Daniel McFarland; 1858-'60, James B. Ray; 1860-'62, John W. Collins; 1862-'64, Martin Crain; 1864-'68, Elijah Glover; 1868-'70, J. W. Newman; 1870-'72, Elijah Glover; 1872-'74, J. C. Malone; 1874-'76, George Johnson; 1876-'78, J. T. Sellards; 1878-'80, R. H. Hayman; 1880-'82, Amos B. Cole.

PIKE COUNTY.

With Jackson County—1816-'18, Jared Strong; 1818-'19, William Givins; 1819-'20, Jared Strong. With Scioto—1820-'28. With Jackson—1828-'29, Alex. Miller; 1829-'31, John Barnes; 1831-'32, Robert Lucas; 1832-'33, George Burris; 1833-'34, John Barnes; 1834-'35, John Burnside; 1835-'36, David Mitchell. With Jackson and Ross—1836-'37, Daniel Ott, James Hughes, J. J. Van Meter; 1837-'38, James Hughes, Daniel Ott; 1838-'39, James Hughes and Abraham Hegler. With Jackson and Ross—1839-'40, Elihu Johnson, Samuel Reed. With Ross, Hocking and Jackson—1840-'41, J. T. Worthington, John Stimson, Joseph Kaler; 1841-'42, Le Grand Byington, John James, Daniel Karshner; 1842-'43, Le Grand Byington, Elihu Johnson, William Nelson; 1843-'44, Wesley Claypool, Joseph Kaler, Asa R. Cassiday. With Adams—1844-'45, J. M. Britton; 1845-'46, Daniel Cockerill; 1846-'47, J. P. Bloomhuff; 1847-'48, Amos Convine; 1848-'49, Daniel Cockerill; 1849-'50, Jacob Taylor; 1850-'51, J. W. Smith. New Constitution—1852-'56, Edward R. Allen; 1856-'58, John Anderson; 1858-'60, J. J. Green; 1860-'62, S. W. Shaw; 1862-'64, Thomas Wilson; 1864-'66, James Jones; 1866-'68, Aaron Ferneau; 1868-'70, Isaac C. Penneston (died), Isaac Austill; 1870-'74, Isaac Austill; 1874-'76,

J. B. Ray; 1876-'80, J. W. Washburn; 1880-'82, Alfred Moore.

JACKSON COUNTY.

With Pike County—1816-'20. With Gallia and Meigs—1820-'21, George House, R. G. Hanna; 1821-'22, Daniel Womeldorf; 1822-'23, J. W. Ross, Jared Strong; 1823-'24, Fuller Elliott, Jared Strong; 1824-'25, J. W. Ross, David Mitchell; 1825-'26, J. W. Ross, Samuel Holcomb; 1826-'27, Daniel Hoffman, Stephen Strong; 1827-28, Andrew Donnelly, George Burris. With Pike—1828-'44. With Gallia—1844-'45, J. J. Coombs; 1845-'46, Martin Owens; 1846-'47, Alex. Poer; 1847-'48, A. T. Holcomb; 1848-'49, H. S. Bundy. With Gallia, Athens and Meigs—1849-'50, A. T. Holcomb; 1850-'51, H. S. Bundy. New Constitution, with Vinton—1852-'54, D. D. T. Hard; 1854-'56, W. J. Evans; 1856-'58, E. F. Bingham; 1858-'60, Robert B. Stephenson (resigned), W. L. Edminston; 1860-'62, Alex. Pierce. Alone—1862-'64, Isaac Roberts; 1864-'68, James Tripp; 1868-'70, Levi Dungan; 1870-'72, W. S. Williams (died), T. L. Hughes; 1872-'74, Bernard Kahn; 1874-'76, T. J. Harrison; 1876-'78, A. B. Monahan; 1878-'80, A. B. Monahan (died), J. B. Paine; 1880-'82, J. B. Paine.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

DISTRICT NO. 7, SUB-DIVISION NO. 2—SCIOTO, PIKE, JACKSON, LAWRENCE AND VINTON COUNTIES.

1852-'58, Wm. V. Peck, Portsmouth; Simeon Nash, Henry C. Whitman; 1858-'67, W. W. Johnson, Ironton; John P. Plyley, McArthur; 1868, J. P. Plyley, Martin Crain; 1869, J. P. Plyley, Henry A. Towne; 1870, W. W. Johnson, J. P. Plyley; 1871, J. J. Harper, Portsmouth; W. W. Johnson; 1872-'73, J. J. Harper, W. K. Hastings, Jackson; 1874-'77, J. J. Harper, Portsmouth; Porter Du Hadway, Jackson; James Tripp, Jackson, added in 1878; 1879-'80, J. J. Harper, James Tripp; 1881-'83, A. C. Thompson, Portsmouth; James Tripp.

ELECTION OF 1840.

In the early times election days were a sort of holiday. The voters went early, took their guns along and proposed to have a good time, shooting at a mark being one of their festive pastimes. County elections did not produce much excitement; it was the State election or the presidential years which called forth the true patriotic fervor in those pioneer days of song and story.

It was genuine enthusiasm, too; there was nothing sordid about it. They went in to win on their side, and until the polls closed they kept the ball rolling lively. When the battle of the ballot ended the victors were cheered and the slain decently interred, to be resurrected, perhaps, at some future day.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

There have been many exciting presidential campaigns in this country, but to the old men of to-day there has never been an election that could at all compare with that of 1840. And in this must be given the palm for fun, frolic and intense patriotism to the men of other days. It was a campaign of barbecues, picnics and processions of merry song and patriotic utterances. Money, indeed, was used in the times of long ago, but instead of a bribe to the individual voter to corrupt and degrade him, as now, no such thought entered the minds of the leaders in those good old days. The money went for music by the band, a roast ox and a "little more cider, too." There was a feast of reason, a flow of soul, and principles were fought for and not spoils.

The year 1840 will ever be memorable in the political history of our country. Jackson had carried out his plans to destroy the

power of the United States Bank, which was using its vast resources to corrupt the people's representatives, to secure a renewal of its charter, and become a power potent for evil in the future of the country. Having accomplished this, he retired, and Martin Van Buren became his successor. Finances, however, had become deranged, and every effort of those who had felt the power of Jackson's policy was willingly put forth to effect the downfall of Van Buren's administration, by fair means or foul. The financial panic of 1837 was the golden opportunity of the Whig party, and they availed themselves of it. The cry of hard times was echoed and re-echoed throughout the land, and it was no false cry. Wildcat banks had come into being in place of the old United States Bank, and when the pressure came they were unable to stem the tide of bankruptcy and ruin, of which indeed they were the most potent cause, and which then swept over the country with the force and destructive power of a cyclone, carrying desolation in its path. The bank's circulation being principally secured by bonds and mortgages, and real-estate rapidly depreciating, these banks went down before the financial storm like leaves in an autumnal gale. The financial crash of 1837 told fearfully and with terrible effect in the East, where the bulk of the voting population was then found; but while west of the Mississippi the vote was light, and the country sparsely settled, yet the West was as enthusiastic as any other portion of the country and went into the campaign with the greatest fervor and delight. The distress all over the country was great, and a presidential campaign came to hand before the people could recover. Not only were the friends of the United States Bank and the old Whig party solid, but the story was added that Van Buren's administration was one of wild prodigality, and that the cabinet was an aristocratic court that vied in follies and extravagance the worst courts of Europe. This was a harp of a thousand strings, and every string seemed to send forth a wail of horror over the reckless waste of this Democratic administration. From this came the grand campaign of "Log cabin and hard cider," that of 1840. The old pioneer dotes on that campaign, and memory brightens as its vivid scenes are recalled to mind.

In 1840, as before remarked, the people still suffered from the hard times brought on by the financial disaster of 1837; hard work had not yet drawn them out of the slough of bankruptcy, and the promised relief from congressional action had also failed. So the story of trials and sufferings was told in song and carried everything before it.

The log-cabin feature touched the hearts of the people, for of such were their homes, and the songs had the effect of clinching reason and fancy, and securing their votes. "For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, for Van, Van, is a used up man," was a chorus that rang out with a heartiness that boded no good to the Democracy.

It was claimed that the destruction of the old United States Bank and the extravagance of Van Buren's administration had brought on the disastrous financial panic of 1837 and all the evils which followed, and that "Old Tippecanoe," Wm. Henry Harrison, who was not only a soldier boy, but a farmer, would give the country a farmer's administration, which meant economy and good times.

The Whigs had decidedly the best of the fight, and the campaign was simply "immense," with its grand barbecues, speeches, processions and songs. The charge of lavished expenditures of Van Buren was harped upon with wonderful effect, and many songs were composed and sung of the way he spent the people's money in high and aristocratic living.

The Democrats, however, were not idle; they saw the storm and prepared to meet it with counter charges, and the same kind of

ammunition, but the disaffection of Van-Buren and his traitor host caused their banner to trail in the dust.

The election came off, and the songs "Log Cabins" and "A Little More Cider, Too," did the business. "Old Tip" was elected, and "Tyler, too," and the people once more settled down to quiet life.

But if you want to put life and snap in the voice and limbs of the old pioneer on an election theme, strike the key note, the year 1840. His eyes will brighten, his limbs will straighten, and his voice will ring out with a bell-like clearness, as he tells you of that greatest and best of political campaigns ever held in this country. The contrast to the bright glow and honesty of the one party, all working together for success, and the dark and damning treachery which haunted and followed the other with a black and frowning brow, was significant of the result. Treachery had done its evil work, and done it well. He who had received honors and emoluments at the hands of his party and the people, became a traitor and a renegade, and so Van Buren sank out of sight, the dark pall of oblivion covering him with a mantle of shame. "Salt River" became household words, and many people actually believed that a vessel had taken the Democratic candidates on a voyage up that beautiful (?) and historic stream. Harrison was deserving of his country's honor, and though General Cass may have been better versed in statecraft, yet if Harrison had lived, the country would never have suffered.

Such a campaign as that of 1840 at this day would be a farce. There is too much bargain and sale. It would not chime in with an innocent song, for there is very little innocence in the elections of late years. Principles have had little to do with elections. High-sounding words, plenty of promises,—to be broken, capital to the front, labor to the rear, monopolies triumphant and rolling in wealth, the people to live a pauper life, with the heritage of unceasing work fastened upon their limbs. This is the present outlook for the people, taken from a party standpoint, who love them so dearly and well. So the old pioneer revels in the times of long ago, and he is not far out of the way. Those days were as full of wrangling and bitterness as those of the present, but it was a square fight for principles only. Money was not the mighty power which controlled past elections. It did not rule Congress, purchase Legislatures, or elect Presidents. It had the will to do it, but its representative, the United States Bank, lay bleeding at the feet of the people, where it had been laid by the iron will and mailed hand of their lion-hearted President. The Lower Scioto Valley played her part in this election, and polled her vote for the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was the leader of the Whig party, and he was made the target of a good deal of Democratic thunder. The songs were not all on one side, not by any means; but the charge of royalty was the winning card of the Whigs. However, the Democrats got off a good many songs against Clay and his party, and a verse is here given to show the tactics of the Democracy:

"There's Harry Clay, a man of doubt,
Who wires in and wires out;
And you cannot tell when he's on the track,
Whether he's going on or coming back."

SCIOTO COUNTY.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE SCIOTO.—THE FERTILE BANKS OF THE OHIO.

BEFORE ORGANIZATION.

Previous to 1803, the history of Scioto County belonged to that of the Northwest Territory and to the counties of Washington and Adams. The Scioto River was the dividing line between Washington and Adams counties. The mouth of the Scioto was a favorite rendezvous for the Indians who captured many boats passing down the Ohio, their occupants becoming victims to their cruelty. The surface is generally hilly, and the valley of Scioto rich and beautiful beyond dispute. The Scioto River led to one of the principal settlements of the Indians, in what is now Ross County, and they reached the Ohio by canoes down the river.

The first white man who camped upon the soil of Scioto County was undoubtedly George Croghan, an Indian agent. Possibly some French trappers and traders may have been here before that, for they were in the country fully twenty years previous to the date of Croghan's arrival. George Croghan and four companions, on their way to St. Vincent, (Vincennes, Ind.), arrived at the mouth of the Scioto, May 23, 1765; and remained encamped near its mouth until May 28, 1765, some five days. They then left for their destination. They expected to meet Indians to treat with. On their way down the Ohio, below Cincinnati, on June 8, 1765, Croghan and his little band were captured by hostile Indians, but were taken to Port St. Vincent, then in possession of the French. Croghan and his band were English. He stated his mission, and after being kept awhile as prisoners, were released and allowed to return. The Indian wars, after that of the Revolution, caused the country through all this section to become thoroughly explored, and the beautiful valley of the Scioto once seen was not soon forgotten. But the war of the Revolution was scarcely closed ere were found adventurous spirits, who were determined to prospect and if possible make their home in the valley, which brings us to the first settlement on the soil of Scioto County.

THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

While there was a French trading post located on the soil of Scioto County as early as 1740, and which was located something over a mile below the old mouth of the Scioto River, the first attempt at permanent settlement was in 1785. From the *American Pioneer* the following article is taken, having been contributed by George Corwin, of Portsmouth. It reads:

"In April, 1785, four families from the Redstone settlement in Pennsylvania descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto River, and there moored their boat under the high bank just below where Portsmouth now stands. They commenced clearing the ground to plant seeds for a crop to support their families, hoping that the red men of the forest would suffer them to remain and improve the soil.


California
Valens
MORGAN
BRUSH CREEK
VALLEY
JEFFERSON
MADISON
Lucasville
Harrisonville
Red Bridge
Lombardsville P.O.
RUSH
CLAY
HARRISON
Webster
BLOOM
UNION
Big Island
WASHINGTON
Sciotoville
PORTER
Pine Creek Landing
Wheelersburg
VERNON
NILE
Friendship P.O.
OUTLINE MAP OF
SCIOTO. COUNTY
Powersville
GREEN
Quincy
Givens Landing
Waverly
Greenupsburg

"Soon after they landed, the four men, heads of the families, started up the Scioto to see the paradise of the West, of which they had heard from white men who had been captured by the Indians, and traversed it while in captivity. Leaving their little colony of four women and their children to the protection of an over-ruling providence, they wandered over the beautiful bottoms of the Scioto as far up as the prairies above, and opposite to where Piketon now stands. One of them, Peter Patrick by name, pleased with the country, cut the initials of his name on the beech tree near the river, and upon the margin of a little stream that flowed into the Scioto. These letters afterward being found, gave the name of 'Pee Pee' to the creek, and then to the prairies through which the creek flowed. And from this also came the name of Pee Pee Township in Pike County.

"A SURPRISE PARTY.

"Encamping near the site of Piketon they were surprised by the Indians, two of them killed as they lay by the fire, while the other two managed to escape over the hills, reaching the Ohio River at the mouth of the Little Scioto just as some white men going down the river in a pirogue were passing. Their petition for help was heard and answered at last by the boat coming to the shore and taking them on board. Then passing down to their claim they hastily loaded in their effects, amid the heartrending lamentations of those who had lost their husbands. No time was lost, as their safety depended upon instant flight, and getting their movables, they put off to Limestone, now Maysville, as a place of greater safety, and the owners of the pirogue there left them and pursued their own way to Port Vincent, their destination."

Mr. Corwin gives as his authority for the above, "One who came down in the pirogue."

A MISTAKE AND A PROBABILITY.

There is only one thing lacking in the above interesting narrative, and that is: Did Peter Patrick, the "Pee Pee" above described, escape, or was he one of the killed?

To tell the truth, the writer of this history has had his curiosity sadly shattered by the want of this one interesting point. The name of the man who first settled Alexandria and gave his name to town, township, and creek, and then failing at an important point in the narrative to give the fact of his life or death, is a sad lapse in the otherwise graphic history. Not only is this important item unexplained, but another distressing want of facts occurs in the statement by another writer that "Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in Scioto County." This information was derived from Thomas's brother John, but could not tell the date or the place said cabin was built. In this extremity it is best to make Thomas one of the surviving men who built their cabins under the bluff, in 1785, in the incident above described, and the other man who escaped it is best to believe was Peter Patrick, "Pee-Pee," himself. Thus a veritable history, with time, place, date and names, can be given, *to wit:* That in 1785, in the month of May, four families located under the bluffs near where Portsmouth now stands, or rather Alexandria, built their cabins, seeded some ground and then went up the Scioto River on an exploring expedition. These men were Thomas McDonald and Peter Patrick and their two neighbors. On this expedition their two neighbors (names unknown) were killed by the Indians, while McDonald and Patrick escaped by almost a miracle, and not feeling safe, left their cabins and crops to the savages and sought safer quarters at Maysville. This was the first settlement, for there are no doubts of the fact of the above, not only in Scioto County, but in Ohio, outside of the French traders

and trappers, being some ten to twelve years prior to any other known squatter sovereign who made a local habitation or gave his name to posterity in streams, township or prairies.

THE FIRST SURVEYS.

Soon after or about two years later the surveys began of the Northwest Territory, in places. This continued until the attacks of the Indians upon the different surveying parties, which compelled them to leave and the Indian war inaugurated that gave peace to the country. The first two pieces of land, were surveyed for Alexander Parker, 900 acres of land on the part of a military warrant No. 1,892, on the Ohio and Scioto rivers, "Beginning at the mouth of the Scioto, running down the Ohio S 39 W 24 poles, S 46 W 37 poles, S 27 W 83 poles, S 35 W 100 poles, S 13 W 62 poles to a cherry and two sugar trees on the bank of the river; thence N 46 E 595 poles to a hoopwood and two box elders; thence S 44 E 72 poles to two sycamores and a box elder on the bank of the Scioto; thence down the river S 37 W 78 poles, S 25 E 88 poles, S 85 E 162 poles, S 44 E 80 poles to a sycamore, cottonwood and maple; W 43 poles, N 77 W 130 poles, S 57 W 51 poles, S 6 W 60 poles, S 23 E 73 poles, S 12 E 24 poles to the place of beginning.

"JOHN O'BANNON, *D. S.*

"Nov. 18, 1787.

"JOHN WILLIAMS,
"SILVESTER MONRONEY, } *C. C.*

"April 2, 1788.

"THOMAS PALMER, *Mkr.*"

For Stephen Southall, 666⅔ acres of land, part of a military warrant, No. 2,270, on the Ohio River and on the northwest side: "Beginning at a white oak, buckeye and sugar tree, on the bank of the river, upper corner to Larkin Smith's survey No. 475, running up the river N 58 E 113 poles, N 39 E 149 poles, N 29 E 142 poles, N 13 E 27 poles to a cherry and two sugar trees. Lower corner to Alexander Parker's survey No. 508; thence with his line N 44 W 236 poles to three chestnut oaks, in said line; thence S 37 W 360 poles to three locusts, upper back corner to Smith; thence with his line S 28 E 250 poles to the beginning.

"JOHN O'BANNON, *D. S.*

"Nov. 19, 1787.

"SILVESTER MONRONEY,
"JOHN WILLIAMS, } *C. C.*

"April 2, 1788.

"JOSIAH STOUT, *Mkr.*"

There were other lands surveyed before the surveyors were driven off, but these were the lands once covered by the town of Alexandria, but a memory of the past, and the present site of Portsmouth. The Indian hostilities commenced, and that put an end to all ideas of a settlement until the war closed, which it finally did in 1795. Surveyors were soon in the field. The settlers, however, did not wait, but pre-empted such lands as suited them, and as soon as the Land-office at Chillicothe was opened (in 1801) for business, secured their claims by purchase. There was quite a rush to the country along the Scioto Valley, and on the Ohio River, and soon the country was dotted with the cabins of the adventurous pioneers, from Storm Creek, at the mouth of which the flourishing city of Ironton now stands, down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Big Scioto, became the most settled portion of the country. The bottoms were rich, and in 1796 the bank of the Ohio River began to be dotted with the cabins of the immigrants. Upper Township, which was a part of Scioto County, was settled by numerous persons in 1796, but they came in late spring, summer and fall. From that down through the French Grant, to the Little and Big Scioto, along the bank of the Ohio, the emigrants found homes and laid the foundation of an empire of freedom and progress. A short sketch of a few of the first settlers only can be given:

Samuel Marshall, Sr., the first pioneer and permanent settler of Scioto County, was born June 29, 1789, in Washington County, Penn. His father came to the Northwestern Territory to seek a future home for his family. He came down the Ohio in company with General Anthony Wayne, who was sent out by President Washington to conclude a treaty with the Indians. In February, 1796, Mr. Marshall loaded his goods into his pirogue and moved up to a point about three miles above the Scioto River, and nearly opposite the mouth of Tygart's Creek, where he concluded to locate. He built his house out of pickets or puncheons split out of the body of a tree, three or four inches thick, and as wide as the tree would make. He dug a trench in the ground and set these pickets in so as to include a space of eighteen or twenty feet square and covered with the same material. He banked the earth up around the outside, to keep out the cold winds, and used the ground for a floor. Into this he moved his family, consisting of four children, himself and wife. Two of his daughters had married in Manchester and remained behind. Those who came with him were Jessie, Samuel, Polly and Salina. This was the first house built and occupied in Scioto County. When the Marshall family moved into that house (if it could be called a house) in the month of February, 1796, there was not another human being, either white, black or red, in Scioto County. From Keyes's history of the Marshall family, this summing up is taken: "We claim for Samuel Marshall the credit of being the first settler in Scioto County who came here with the intention of making this his permanent home. That he built the first cabin and raised the first crop of corn; that the first person married in the county was his daughter, and that the first child that was born in the county was his child." The first child born as above mentioned, was Fanny, who, on reaching womanhood, married George Skunkwilder. She was born in the year 1797.

Robert Lucas.—Among the pioneers who left their mark upon the historical record of this valley, as well as the State and county, was Robert Lucas, Surveyor, Legislator, Senator and Governor of Ohio. The following is taken from Mr. James Keyes's biographical sketches of early settlers of Scioto County. Governor Lucas was also a resident of Pike County, and his early history belongs to the Lower Scioto Valley:

"We now come to one in the family who for forty years occupied a large space in the politics of the country. He came with his father to this country in 1800, of mature age, and qualified, both by education and practice, to take a very active part in all the matters pertaining to organizing and placing the new State and county in a proper condition for self government. We see by the records of the first courts held in this county, that Joseph Lucas, his brother, was appointed an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Robert Lucas, County Surveyor. This was in 1804. He took an active part in organizing the militia, as it was the policy of the Government of that day to dispense with a standing army and depend upon a well-organized militia for the defense of the country in time of war. The county was organized into one regiment, two battalions, and ten companies; the regiment met once a year for training and mustering, and they held their general musters, as it was called, on the farm of Martin Funk, it being the most central point in the county. Lucas was the first Brigadier-General in the country. The battalions and companies met two or three time a year, to drill. Delinquents were always fined, and the fines were generally collected, so that mustering in that day was no mere child's play, but always meant business and had to be attended to.

"In 1808, a 4th of July celebration was held on the farm of Major Isaac Bonser,

which was a grand affair for that day. People came from far and near; it was not a little neighborhood affair, such as we have nowadays, but they came from distances of thirty or forty miles. General Lucas was the principal man of the day, and delivered the oration. He was well qualified, both by education and abilities, to take the lead in all the enterprises of the period.

"On the opening of the war of 1812 General Robert Lucas (he was General of the militia volunteers), went to join Generals McArthur and Hull. He failed in getting a command as he expected, but remained during the struggle, and was surrendered at Detroit with the army under Hull. The next year, 1813, he went out as Brigadier-General, at the general call of that year. They went to Sandusky but too late to be of any service, as the British and Indians had been driven off before they got there. The campaign lasted forty-four days. This appears to have ended General Lucas's military life. We next hear of him as a politician. In the fall of 1814 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Ohio. Here he remained without failing to be re-elected, until 1828, a period of fourteen years, so that in politics he seemed to succeed much better than he did in the military line.

"It was in the latter year that he was beaten by General Kendall. Lucas was also on the electoral ticket for an Andrew Jackson Presidential elector.

"This system of electioneering perhaps had a good deal of influence in determining the election. General Kendall was elected to the Senate, but General Lucas was elected Presidential elector. Kendall had a great many friends and no enemies, and in the Senatorial district, he came out far ahead of Lucas, who always had a happy faculty of making some enemies as he went along. But the State going in favor of Jackson, Lucas was elected.

"In 1832, the Democratic party being fully organized, brought Lucas out for Governor of the State. He was elected, and made a very good Governor, and I believe he was re-elected in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed by Van Buren, Governor of Iowa, and this wound up his political career in Ohio. He sold off his property and removed to that flourishing Territory, where he remained till the day of his death.

A few words now as to his domestic history, and we have done. He was first married to Margaret Brown about the year 1810. The next year she died with the consumption, leaving one child, a daughter. He remained single till about the year 1818, when he married for his second wife Friendly Sumner, daughter of Edward Sumner, a wealthy farmer of the French Grant. He purchased a tract of land about two miles from Piketon, in Pike County, and there he built an elegant mansion, and otherwise improved the place, until he had one of the finest country residences in the State. They left a portion of the original forest standing near the house, in all its primeval grandeur. Mrs. Lucas, being a woman of taste, decorated it with all the care and skill she could bring to bear upon it; she called it Friendly Grove, from her own name. Mr. Lucas spent all the time he could spare from his official duties at home, working on his farm. The neighbors all spoke highly of him as being a good neighbor, and a very friendly gentleman in all his intercouse with those who had any dealing with him. His daughter, whom he had by his first wife, grew up to be a fine young lady, and married Horatio Nelson Sumner, Mrs. Lucas's youngest brother, thus becoming father-in-law to his own brother-in-law. When Governor Lucas received the appointment of Governor of Iowa, he sold off all his possessions in Ohio, and removed his family to his new field of labor. He had seven children by his last wife, and when he left for Iowa the rest of the



Geo. W. Cole



Mrs Geo W Cole

Lucases all left for the same place, so that the name of Lucas has become extinct in this part of the country, except the name of Lucasville, which will remain as long as the city of Lucasville has an existence."

John Collins, came in the fall of the year 1796 and located in Alexandria, putting up the third house in that now deserted place. He became the first Associate Judge of the County, and his house the first court-house, and held a prominent position in the county for over thirty years.

David Gharky was another of the pioneers who became a representative man in the county. He came to Alexandria in 1799, and was one of the last to leave it in 1814. He was Auditor for ten years, Treasurer one term, and served in the first Town-Council of Portsmouth, after its incorporation in 1815. He was a noted man in his day, and of an aggressive nature.

Joseph Feurt settled on Cary's Run in 1796, and from there moved to Bear Creek, in what is now Union Township. Mr. Feurt first proclaimed his intention of settling in what is now Scioto County, in 1790, but as the Indians insisted upon his leaving, he did so, and returned as above, but not until a few had preceded him. His was the half-way house between the settlement of 1785 and that of Bonser's, who marked his ground in 1795.

The Hitchcock family came in 1800, and became connected im marriage with the Feurts, Gabriel Feurt marrying into the family.

James Munn was a Revolutionary soldier and settled here in 1796, or rather at Alexandria, being one of the earliest settlers in that town—not over three or four families there on his arrival. He was with General Washington, crossing the Delaware, and with Crawford in his defeat by the Indians. He was held in high esteem, and was a famous hunter. He brought the first two hand mills in the county.

John W. Millar and his brother Abram located in the county, near the Pike County line, in 1799. They raised corn, and both built distilleries, and were the first to build their own flat-boat, and make a trip to New Orleans.

Phillip Salladay, while the date is not positive, came, it is believed, in the fall of 1796, and he was known to be here in 1797. He was one of the first Grand Jurors, and his wife made a memorable visit to the East, going alone and returning. He was an influential man in those early days. He died of consumption at an early day.

John Lindsey came to Scioto County, or what is now under that name, March 22, 1796, and was the second permanent resident of the county, Saml. Marshall coming first about five or six weeks previous. He settled at the mouth of the Little Scioto, while Marshall's cabin was about three miles up that stream. He had six sons and two daughters. Captain Jack Lindsey was one of the sons man grown, and married Polly Marshall in the year 1798. Samuel Perry, a young man who came in the following year, 1797, married Margaret Lindsey.

The Cadots came to the French Grant in 1797, and Claudius, one of the sons, became pretty well known. He was one of the volunteers of the war of 1812, and was the last survivor of the volunteers from Scioto County in that war. They erected a distillery in 1798. Lemuel Cadot, a brother, settled in what is now Vernon Township.

Martin Funk settled on land bought of Henry Massie in 1803, built a cabin and started a distillery. Corn could be carried to New Orleans in a liquid state, in bulk, much cheaper than any other way. Martin Funk's farm was the ground for militia training, and his son John was the principal musician; he played the fife splendidly. They lived at "Old Town" from 1798, and then moved, as above.

Petre Chabot belonged to the French settlement, locating on the "Grant" in 1799, and built his cabin on what was called Grant Creek; he proved a successful cultivator of the soil.

Thomas Gilruth was one of the hardy pioneers of early days, and settled in Scioto County in 1797. His sons were William, Thomas and James, the latter a preacher and Methodist circuit rider. They were, with their father, the athletes of pioneer days in Scioto County.

Isaac Bonser was a noted character among the pioneers of Scioto County. He prospected the county in 1795, and Aug. 10 of that year selected his claim and notched trees to mark it. He then went East, and returned the following year, landing on the spot he had selected Aug. 10, 1796. Uriah Barber, a half-brother, John Beatty, William Ward and Ephraim Adams came with him. All became permanent settlers of the county, and Uriah Barber prominent in official life after the county was organized.

Colonel Thomas Parker, a soldier of the Revolution, purchased the land where Alexandria stood, in 1787, and under his direction his brother, Alexander Parker, laid out the town in 1796, naming it after himself, in part. The land, some 900 acres, was surveyed in the fall of 1787, and finished April 2, 1788.

Dr. Thomas Waller settled in Alexandria in the year 1801, and was the first resident physician in the county. He was from Virginia, and founded an extensive practice, which covered an extended territory. He was a representative man of his day.

John Belli may be said to be about the first settler of Alexandria, though we hear nothing of his building a cabin within its limits. He was Colonel Parker's agent for selling lots, and a recorder of deeds for Adams County. He was also in the Wayne Indian campaigns. He purchased 1,000 acres on Turkey Creek, locating it in 1795, and had a cabin erected that winter, or early the following spring. He disputed the first resident with Samuel Marshall, and in reality it is doubtful which got his cabin up first. Marshall's we have the date of, and Belli none, and although he located before Marshall, he did not put up a cabin himself, and hired another to do it. He removed to his farm in 1800.

William Lawson settled just east of Massie's land, upon which Portsmouth now stands, joining on its east side. He came in 1799, and built the second brick house in the county, and the first outside of Portsmouth. When the latter town was laid out, as his was the only house about, he boarded the men who did the work. When done, the treatment had been so acceptable to all hands that Colonel Massie offered him a lot for nothing, as an evidence of his good will, but it was declined on the ground that "he did not know what he wanted of a lot in that mud hole."

Uriah Barber died at his residence in Clay Township, near Portsmouth, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a native of Northumberland County, Penn., where he joined the United States army, and served in Sullivan's campaign, and upon the return of peace, when his country no longer required his services in the field of battle, he laid down his arms, and with other hardy pioneers from the old States came to the Ohio Valley for the purpose of subduing the wilderness and opening new channels for the enjoyment of the blessings of civil liberty which they had fought to receive.

Major Barber landed at the mouth of Little Scioto River on the 10th day of August, 1796, where Mr. Lindsey had settled the previous year; there he remained a short time, and afterward removed to the west side of the Scioto, near the mouth of Dog Run. In 1803 he erected the first hewed log-house in Portsmouth, some one or two cabins having been

previously erected. The house stood on the corner on which the National Hotel now stands, and was designed for a tavern; but owing to the death of Mrs. Barber in 1804, this design was abandoned, and Major Barber engaged in the carrying business on the Scioto River. For that purpose he built a keel boat and made the first trip up the Scioto River to Chillicothe ever made by a keel boat on that river, a fur trader by the name of Dunham having recently navigated the Scioto in a pirogue as far up as that point. Major Barber shortly afterward located on his farm near town, where he resided for nearly forty years, sustaining the character of a good and worthy citizen.

Phillip Noel came to Scioto in 1799, and was in fair circumstances. He purchased a large farm five miles north of Portsmouth, which is in possession of his family. In the war of 1812 four of the sons joined the first volunteer company under Captain Roup. It was a noted family, one of the sturdiest and most enterprising in the county. They were thorough farmers, men of integrity and commanding influence.

Henry Utt, a German by descent, a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a hunter by profession for a number of years, settled in Scioto, about the last of the year 1796. He was on the Massie survey and furnished the camp with meat. This was in 1793. After the close of the Indian war he came to the Scioto Valley. He was also with Duncan Mc Arthur's surveying party and others and always in the capacity of a hunter. He told many exciting stories of his hunting years, one of which is here given, because of its singularity, and his escape by the mercy of an overruling Providence. Had he slept much longer a cyclone would have been a zephyr. He said:

While he was in the service of Mr. Massie as hunter, he was hunting on M'Culloch's Creek (a tributary of Scioto-Brush Creek), and near night he became tired and concluded to lay down and rest himself. It was warm weather, and not requiring any fire he wrapped himself in his blanket and lay down by the side of a log where there were a good many dry leaves, and soon went to sleep. He slept very sound, and did not wake up till the next morning. When he awoke the first discovery that he made was that he was completely covered up with dry leaves. He was a little alarmed at first, knowing that some mischief was intended for him. He got out of his bed as quick as he could, and held his gun in position to fire if an enemy should be near at hand. He walked off cautiously and concealed himself behind a tree, to see what developments would be made with regard to his careful night's lodging. He had not waited long before he espied an old she panther with her litter of young ones approaching, in a very stealthy manner, the place where he had passed the night. She crawled up within jumping distance, and then gave a tremendous spring and lit on the bed of leaves. No hurricane or whirlwind ever made leaves fly faster than they did there for a few moments. When she discovered that her intended prey had escaped, she looked up quite bewildered and began snuffing the air to see in which way he might have gone. Mr. Utt watched her movements closely, and concluded it was time for him to do something So he drew a bead on the animal's head, and at the crack of his rifle she fell over dead. He dispatched the young panthers, took off the skin of the old one, and returned to camp with the trophies of his victory.

Wm. Montgomery came in the year 1799 and settled on the "Grant." He was a man of industry and genius, and became a successful farmer and miller. He located a mill-site on Pine Creek, now known as Giant Oak Mills, and also put up a flax-seed oil-mill. He was self-educated, a great reader, and made considerable property. One of his sons removed to Hocking County, was the

contractor and builder of their court-house and jail, in 1838–'40, and connected with the first furnace erected in that county.

James Cochrane, of Virginia, came in the year 1799. He was a sort of "Jack of all trades," could work at almost anything, and managed in those early days to make a living and raise a large family. There are not many anecdotes and incidents told of those early days. To have secured these a history full and complete should have been written a full half-century ago. A few have come down to us that will bear repeating, and one is here given of James Cochrane's attempt to capture a bear. It runs thus: "He was riding along the bank of the river by himself one day just after a man had crossed and made his canoe fast to the shore and left it. When Mr. Cochrane came along he espied a bear swimming in the river. He concluded the best thing for him to do was to take the canoe and catch the bear. So without further consideration he got into the canoe and gave chase to the bear. He soon overtook Mr. Bruin who, as is customary with the bear under such circumstances, turned round and clambered up into the bow of the canoe. Bruin was a rather formidable-looking antagonist for a man to attack with nothing but a light paddle in his hands. Not knowing exactly how long it would be before the bea would attack him he concluded that 'discretion was the better part of valor' and so jumped out of the stern of the canoe into the river and swam ashore, leaving Mr. Bruin sole proprietor of the canoe to go where he pleased and report to whom he pleased. Mr. Cochrane mounted his horse and went on his way rejoicing that he had escaped the clutches of the bear so easily. Whether he had to pay for the canoe or not tradition is silent, and what became of the bear and the canoe is equally left in the dark. But it is altogether likely that the man who owned the canoe never heard of it again."

William and Joseph Lucas came in 1796 from Virginia. They settled in Scioto Valley locating the large bottoms north of Pond Creek. Having plenty of means and being men of enterprise they soon had their farms in a high state of cultivation. Wm. Lucas was killed by the falling of a tree, while handling logs to erect a Presbyterian church. The church was never completed. William left a wife and two children, Wm. and Adrian. A tree fell on William and lamed him for life. He was County Commissioner. Joseph Lucas had three sons and two daughters.

Captain William Lucas was the father of the above William and Joseph, and came at the same time as his sons, in 1796. He was also the father of Robert and John Lucas and reared his family as Democrats. Of Robert Lucas a history has already been given and of John the following is given:

John Lucas came with the family, and his war record is given in the War history of 1812. He was prompt in raising a company, and with Captain Roup went to the scene of strife. Captain Lucas on his return devoted himself to the farm for a few years, then in 1819 platted the town of Lucasville, sold a few lots, opened a tavern and continued the business until 1825, when his death occurred. His house was for several years Democratic headquarters for the party in Scioto County.

Emanuel Traxler of German extraction and a Pennsylvanian by birth, made his home in Scioto in 1796, and built the first house within the corporate limits of Portsmouth, but Massie got the start of him in purchasing the ground. He therefore left and located on the Little Scioto River, entered the land and built a grist-mill, where the Lafayette Mills were since located. He removed to Jackson in 1813. He sunk a salt well, but proved to be a pocket and was pumped dry. This was in 1820. He, however, did not remove from Jackson.

STEPHEN CARY was a pioneer of 1796, and settled and gave his name to Cary's Run, a small stream in Washington Township, its waters flowing into the Ohio some two miles below the mouth of the Scioto River. He was an energetic citizen and a prominent one. He started the first tanyard in the county, and in 1824 his son William became Sheriff of the county. Stephen Cary proved a valuable citizen to Scioto County.

SAMUEL G. JONES considered Alexandria his home from the year 1802. He was born in Maryland in 1778, but came from Kentucky to his home at the mouth of the Scioto. He purchased a lot in 1803, for $100, of William D. Thorpe. He was Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1804, being appointed at the June term of that year. He resided in Alexandria until 1810. He then became a farmer, settling on Brush Creek; then engaged, in 1815, in building a mill for General Kendall, and, between being a Justice of the Peace, farm and carpenter work, made a living until 1824, when he removed to Portsmouth. He was a hard-working man, and died in the sixty-third year of his age. On page 150, Book A, June 25, 1805, Portsmouth, are these words: "Thus ends the career of Saml. G. Jones, late Recorder of Scioto County."

WILLIAM JONES was a brother of Samuel G. Jones. He came to Scioto in 1802, and was one of the men who helped to lay out the town plat of Portsmouth. He received a lot from Massie, and sold it for $5. He was a school-teacher by profession and taught acceptably for many years. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township, in 1840. He was a courteous, genial man, and was well and favorably known until death closed his earthly career, in the year 1860, aged eighty-five years, having been born in Maryland in 1775.

These sketches are mostly from that valuable record, "James Keyes's Biographical Sketches of the Early Pioneers of Scioto County," for which the writer is under obligations to Mr. Milford Keyes for a copy, a work of interest and research, which to us was invaluable. From other sources has been gathered more of the early history of the pioneers, which tells us much of what and when the early pioneer made his home. Amaziah Davisson, who became a resident of Scioto County in 1800, first settled on Strum's Creek, now known as Storm Creek, near the present city of Ironton, Lawrence County. In the fall of 1799 Davisson sold his place on Storm Creek to Jacob Suitor and purchased a place in Upper Township, above the French Grant.

Christopher Stumps, who built the first mill (a floating mill) in 1798, on the Ohio, sold it and built a small, tub mill, as they called it, on Gennett's Creek, in 1799. He sold this in 1800, to Peter Baccus, or Bacus. [In recording the deed it is spelled "Bacus" and Devers, "Deavers."] The "Gennett" was the first mill in Scioto County run by water power. Joseph Powell settled in 1797, on lot No. 3, on the French Grant. He was a hatter by trade, and made and sold wool hats at $1 each. He had three children—John, Charles and Polly. The latter married Benjamin Butterfield, who settled near where Haverhill now stands. Peter Yingling, first settler in what is now Lawrence County, in 1798, but was Upper Township, Scioto County. William Dollerhide and Allen settled on the French Grant, below and joining Lot No. 3. William had six children—Kitty, Polly, Jesse, Allen, Thomas and Rebecca. Kitty married Joseph Kelly; Polly, John Shope; Jesse, Peninah Gillilan. Jesse Dollerhide volunteered in the war of 1812, and was killed at Fort Meigs. Allen married Polly Boyd; Thomas married Polly Kelly and Rebecca, Josiah Jaynes. Luke Kelly settled on Kelly Run, in Upper Township, in 1802. His wife became a noted midwife in that day. He never lived in Scioto after Lawrence County was organized, which was in 1817. A large number of

his children, however, lived, married and settled in the county. Nathaniel Davisson married Elizabeth Kelly; Joseph Kelly married Kitty Dollerhide, as above mentioned, and Polly Kelly, Vincent Powell, son of the hatter. Just on the point on the lower edge of Kelly's Run was located, in 1797, the first distillery, between the Big Sandy and Scioto rivers. And, after Kelly settled, he also bought Stump's floating mill and ran mill and distillery. Darby Kelly was a Baptist preacher, and settled on the "Grant." Vincent Ferguson settled on lot No. 2, in 1796. Peter Van Bibber settled the next year near Ferguson's, and just below him. He had several children, and a neice, considered the handsomest young lady north of the Ohio. She soon after married Nathan Boone, the youngest son of the great hunter. Jesse Van Bibber joined the Boones when they went to Missouri, in 1798 or 1799. Gabriel Neff took Jesse's lot, and Daniel Wolf purchased the next below, near the Little Scioto. Stephen, Colvin and Bartley, from Virginia, purchased nearly all the bottom land up to the French Grant. George Austin bought his property of Colvin & Bartley, in 1797. Mr. Gilruth married George Austin's daughter, Rebecca. George Stewart settled in 1797, and bought in the "Grant" in 1799 or 1800, on Gennett's Creek. All the above, except the Kellys, came within the years 1796 and 1797. William Forister came in 1799, and Peter Bumgarner in 1802. Michael and John Bacus came in 1800, and they settled on Pine Creek, and Peter, as above, on Gennett's Creek. John Davisson settled near John Bacus the same year. Phillip Suitor, son of Jacob, who located on Storm's Creek in 1796, and Joseph Crank were here in 1798. Oaks, Davisson, White and others will be found mentioned in the record of Greene Township. Amaziah Davisson settled on Pine Creek in 1805. The first physician was Josiah Markham. He had five grown sons, who were blacksmiths by trade, and the first in the settlement. They were also supposed to be counterfeiters. Their names were Jacob, William, Moses, Stephen and Randall Markham. Matthew Bartlett drew Lot No. 1, French Grant, and sold it to Thomas Gilruth and the Widow Hempstead, who arrived and took possession, April 8, 1797. Thomas Gilruth was a linen weaver. John Hart and Peter Bacus both lived awhile on the Gervais tract, after he disposed of it. Samuel Hunt bought the tract in 1805. Drury Boyington, William Didway, John Fletcher, John Gennett, Andrew Lacroix, Peter Fort and Kimber Barton were all old settlers previous to 1800. William Folson came in 1806 and was the first known suicide in the county, he killing himself in 1807.

This comprises a large portion of the history of the old settlers up to the organization of the county May 1, 1803. They settled, mostly on the rivers, Ohio and Scioto, and the principal creeks and tributaries. They had their pleasures as well as their trials and troubles. Their amusements consisted of shooting at a mark, running foot-races, hopping, jumping and wrestling, pitching quoits, throwing an ax, playing ball, swimming, husking-bees, dancing, quilting, etc.

WORTHY OF HISTORICAL RECORD.

Among the incidents that transpired at that early day for true heroism, undaunted courage, activity of mind and prompt action, was that of Mrs. Mary Kelly, wife of Luke Kelly, referred to above as a doctress. Mrs. Kelly's maiden name was Keiser. In company with two lady friends and Joseph Crank, before mentioned among the early settlers, they started to cross the Ohio River in a canoe. She was the only one of the party who could swim. In crossing, when about two-thirds of the way over, the canoe upset and they went into the river. Mrs. Kelly caught one of the women about as soon as she reached the water and got her to cling

to the boat. When the other came up she caught her and managed to get her to the boat and made the two women lock hands across the bottom. Crank was doing his best to keep from drowning and Mrs. Kelly got to him and helped him upon the bottom of the canoe. This being accomplished she swam for the paddle and having secured it returned and gave it to James Crank and told him to paddle ashore. This he did while Mrs. Kelly swam along and encouraged the women to hold on, occasionally giving the boat a push. They all arrived safely on shore, Mrs. Kelly swimming all the way. Thus with prompt action and a mind to comprehend the situation she saved the lives of three persons.

SCIOTO COUNTY PIONEER LIFE.

Some of the incidents and labors of the pioneers of Scioto County in connection with these sketches may not be out of place, but space compels us to give but few of the most important. That of building their keel and flat boats, which was no inconsiderable job, will prove interesting to the reader now, and to future generations. The steamboat era brought a great change, and the keel and flat-boat soon became things of the past. These boats, however, had their uses, and in their day filled an important place in the transportation of heavy goods. They were made as follows:

"Tall poplar trees were cut to the length required, ranging from sixty to one hundred feet, as needed. It was then hewed to the proper size, or to a square, the full size the tree would make, and then ripped in two with a whip saw. These long heavy timbers could be raised to the height of seven or eight feet by two or three men without the aid of machinery. It was done by raising one end by using a lever and placing a block under it near the middle so that it would nearly balance; then the weight of a man would bring down the end that was up and raise the other end, then place a block near the middle, so as to let it tip the other way. They would then build up a crib of small poles under the middle of the gunwale, as it was called, so that the weight of a man would depress one end to the ground and raise the other up. In this way, by raising and depressing each end alternately, and building their crib as they went along, they could raise it to any required height. Then two men with a whip saw would go to work and rip it in two, at the same time taking a plank two inches thick from each side the whole length for side plank. The gunwales were then taken down and dragged to the river, where the boat was built according to the usual plan of building Orleans boats. When the boat was built and the crop gathered, they then had to wait for a rise in the river. When the rise came, either in the winter or the early spring, they loaded their boats and dropped down to New Orleans. Whatever they got for their boat and load constituted the proceeds of their year's labor. They then took a deck passage on some steamboat and returned home to go through the same process again. It generally took a year to raise a crop, build a boat, take it to market and return. There was very little cash outlay in the operation, for they could do all the work themselves, and whatever they got was clear gain. This mode of doing business was kept up till the Ohio Canal was finished, in 1832. Boating in those days was quite different from nowadays. It was done in keel boats—a craft, the hull of which was much like modern canal boats, but much lighter and generally smaller. Larger keel boats were manned by about twenty hands. In early times it was the custom and business of some men to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans each year. They went down 'under oars' and with half dozen or so pairs worked by stout men they made good speed. They took down flour, pork, beef, beans, onions, etc.,

and brought up cotton, hemp, tobacco, etc., to Pittsburg. Many of these boats were managed by Canadians who seemed much to fancy their mode of life. As the boats went up they were pushed by poles on the shore side while oars were worked on the outside. The average up-stream velocity was twelve miles per day. This was the transportation facilities of pioneer days. The contrast with the present is something wonderful to contemplate.

WHAT THEY DRANK.

This was not all. The culinary department of those days also showed some queer arrangements and makeshifts when the high art in living at this day is considered. It might be interesting to take up what they called tea and coffee in those early days, or what, more properly speaking, were a substitute for these necessary articles of comfort. Among the articles used for drinks can be mentioned sassafras, sage, sycamore (more properly called plane tree), wheat and rye. It was something extra to have coffee more than once a week; this was not because they did not love the drink, nor because they were "stingy," but simply because money was scarce, and because coffee was dear. Coffee was sold at 50 cents a pound and not thought high. It was generally found on the table in its purity on Sunday morning, very rich with cream and sugar, and the little "shavers" were indulged in a cup if they had been very good Saturday and Sunday morning, in anticipation of this treat. Sassafras was much used in sugar time in the spring, so also spice wood and sage were used throughout the year; but what can sycamore mean? Yes, this common sycamore was used as a beverage. The tree was cut into the redwood and the chips of the red were taken to make tea of. The tea is said to have had a beautiful color and a fine flavor. Wheat and rye occupied the place of our coffee. Rye was best. In preparation it was the same as that of coffee, with which wheat and rye was often mingled. The custom of one good lady was to "scorch" ten pounds of rye to every pound of coffee, and mingle them; then put the mixture up in tight jars, and it was imagined that the one pound retained its own virtue and imparted also ten-tenths to the rye, so that it all came out good coffee. These were some of the necessities of our ancestors.

A SHORT BEAR STORY.

Bears, although not quite so common as deer, wolves and turkeys, were still found in considerable numbers among the hills and ravines of Scioto County. In 1798, when Isaac Bonser was in process of erecting his grist-mill on Bonser's Run, the following incident occurred, related by his son, Samuel Bonser: The neighbors had all gathered at the mill to help Mr. Bonser raise that important structure, leaving their families at home, but as usual carrying their rifles with them. Mrs. Lindsey and Mrs. Bonser, who had been left at home on that day, saw five bears enter the river, on the Kentucky side. They waited awhile, until they had nearly reached the Ohio side, when Mrs. Lindsey said to her dog Watch, "Bear!" The dog knew the meaning of the word. No sooner had the wild animals got ashore than Watch, followed by the other dogs, took after them, the two women following them and cheering them on, until every bear had taken to a tree. As their husbands had their guns with them, they were at a loss how to get their game, until Barley Monroe, an old hunter, was attracted to the spot by the baying of the dogs and the cries of the women, and shot every bear. The game was divided among the house-raisers, Monroe living so far away that he refused to share it. Mr. Bonser says when one dog would tree a bear all the dogs would know it by the peculiar bark of the animal, and break for the place, while if

he would tree a raccoon they would pay no attention to his barking.

From Mr. Samuel Bonser comes also this account of going to school: The first school-house built in the county stood on the place where the Widow Yost now lives, near Sciotoville, about one-fourth of a mile from the Ohio River. The house was put up in 1805 or 1806. It was a log building, of course, the heavy door hanging on the cumbersome wooden hinges, cracks covered with greased paper for windows. The chimney was composed of sticks and mud, the jambs of wood, with a few rocks thrown in to protect the wooden back wall. The first school was taught by an old reed-maker, named Reed, a Virginian, of pretty good education, who had fifteen scholars, for which he received $1 per scholar for three months' tuition. At noon and at morning and evening he plied his trade vigorously. Some scholars walked from the mouth of Munn's Run to this school. Here Mr. Bonser first learned to spell.

The next teacher, one Ayers, a lame man, he says was "as cross as the devil."

OTHER NAMES OF PIONEERS—1796 TO 1806.

The space at our disposal will not admit us to give biographical sketches of all the pioneers of early days as much as they are deserving and to us a pleasure in doing so, and the reader must be contented to read over the names of many others who left the imprint of their strong and rugged nature upon the future destiny and material progress of Scioto County. This list is a portion of the names of the old settlers who were residents of the county within its first decade:

Adams, Francis
Andrews, A. A.
Armstrong, Joseph
Barton, Kimber
Beasly, John
Bacus, Christian
Bacus, Peter
Bacus, John
Belt, Levi
Bevins, Thomas
Buckles, Robert
Brown, John
Buck, Thomas
Buck, Massie
Brady, William
Bacon, James
Bartlett, Edward
Barnett, Henry
Boynton, Asa
Burt, Benjamin F.
Byers, Wm.
Ballenger, Asa
Bowers, Geo.
Barkalow, Johnson
Barnes, Jno.
Barnes, Peter
Burens, R. P. Geo.
Carey, John
Carteran, Francis
Campbell, Wm.
Chandler, Ellis
Charpentier, Antoine Louis
Church, Joel
Cloppler Nicholas
Clark, John
Clark, James
Collins, Thomas
Collins, Andrew
Corn, William
Crawford, Samuel L.
Crull, Samuel
Curran, Alexander
Curran Joseph
Curran, Mathew
Clough, John
Clingman, Jacob
Clingman, George W.
Canaday, Peter
Carroll, John B.
Carroll, Sr., John B.
Cutler, Jonathan
Chapman, James
Chambers, Aaron
Clark, Samuel
Clingman, John
Coberly, Wm.
Cockerel, Jesse
Collins, Wm.
Cutler, Pliny
Darby, Sanders
Darlington, Elisha
Davis, Alvan
Davisson, Amaziah
Davisson, Nathaniel
Davisson, John
Davidson, John
Deavers, James
Deavers, Wm.
Deavers, Jno.
Deed, George
Dew, James
Dick, James
Digest, Solomon
Dillon, Edward
Dollenhide, Wm.
Dollenhide, Allen
Dollenhide, Jesse
Drury, Lawson
Dunn, Wm.
Dunn, John
Dupont, Marion
Dysart, Thomas
Dysart, Joseph
Dyer, Phillip
Edwards, John
Elsworth, Jacob
Emmons, Wm.
Engle, Christopher
Feurt, Benjamin
Feurt, Gabriel
Feurt, Francis
Fitzer, John
Fuzel, Evans
Furee, John
Fletcher, James
Fount, Benjamin
Gallant, John
Gardner, John
Ginat, Jno. B.
Glaze, Airhart
Goodwin, Daniel
Graham, John
Graves, Lewis
Graves, John
Graves, George
Greer, Wm.
Greer, Robert
Guthery, Thomas
Gilkison, James and Jno. C.
Groninger, Jno.
Groninger, Jacob
Groninger, Abraham
Groninger, Leonard, born 1804.
Hall, Eskridge
Hamilton, Benjamin
Hamilton, John
Henry, Samuel
Hepler, Jacob
Hesler, John
Harmon, Middleton
Harris, Wm.
Hammett, Geo.
Hitchcock, Jesse

Hitchcock, Caleb
Holland, Francis
Hunt, Samuel
Hunter, Archibald
Hunter, James
Hutchins, Caleb
Jackson, Wm.
Johnson, John
Johnson, Warren
Jones, Wm.
Jones, Caleb
Kerr, John
Keiser, Andrew
Kells, John
Kikendall, Henry
Kelly, Luke
Kelly, Joseph
Kelly, John
Laforgy, John
Lee, Charles
Lionberger, Peter
Liston, Perry
Logan, John, Sr.
Loyd, Johnston
Lowry, Thomas
Marett, Hezekiah
Malone or Mahone, Sam'l
Martin, Turner M.
Mastin, Chas. T.
Maquet, Anthony
Meigs, J.
Merk, James
Montgomery, Wm.
Monroe, Daniel
Moore, John
Moore, David
Moore, Phillip
Moore, Allen
Morgan, Thomas
Morgan, Thos.
Moore, Peter
Mulholland, Chas.
Musgrove, Elijah
Mustard, Joseph
Mustard, Enos
McCauley, James
McCartney, Daniel
McConnell, Robert
McConnell, John
McDougal, George
McDougal, Richard
McDougal, Daniel
McKinney, Jr., Daniel
McKinney, David
McGlocklin, James
McQuick, Archibald
Nelson, Jonathan R.
Nichols, Thomas
Nicholas, Jacob
Noel, Sr., John
Noel, Jr., John
Noel, Jacob P.
Noel, Isaac
Noel, Daniel
Noel, Absalom
Noel, Nicholas
Noel, Phillip
Offnere, Jacob C.
Orm, Nathan
Orm, John
Osborn, Ezra
Pangborn, Thaddeus
Patton, Jeremiah
Peck, Wm. H.
Plowman, Michael
Pollock, John and Joseph
Powers, Wm.
Price, Wm.
Rankin, Hugh
Reardon, Thomas
Reardon, John
Reardon, James
Rector, Frederic
Reed, Samuel
Richart, Anderson C.
Richards, Thomas
Ridenour, Frederic
Rinely, Henry
Robey, Wm.
Rooke, Jno.
Rooke, John
Roup, David
Russell, Wm.
Salladay, George
Salladay, David
Salladay, Samuel
Scott, Thomas
Seabring, Thomas
Shackford, Josiah
Shealy, Henry
Shelpman, Spicer
Shelpman, Wm.
Shoemaker, Jacob
Shope, Stephen
Shope, John
Simmons, Stephen
Simpson, John
Smith, Dennis
Smith, Isaac
Smith, John
Smith, Robert
Smith, Stephen
Stewart, Paul
Stockham, Wm.
Stockham, Aaron
Stover, John
Stroud, Wm.
Swarr, Samuel
Swenney, Thomas Wm.
Swords, Wm.
Sumner, Lewis
Talbott, Wm.
Taylor, John
Terry, Daniel
Thomas, Arnold
Thompson, Reese
Thompson, James
Thorpe, Wm. D.
Throne, Conrad
Travis, Ezra
Travis, Daniel
Turner, George
Turner, Jno.R .
Utt, Jacob
Van Armond, Benjamin
Vastine, John
Vincent, Jerry
Waber, Jacob
Way, Thomas
White, Tapley
White, Matthew
White, John
White, Elisha
White, Thayer D.
Wedding, James H.
Wilcoxson, Walter
Wilcoxson, Thomas
Wilcoxson, Geo. W.
Williams, Septha
Williams, Thomas
Williamson, Joseph
Winkler, Charles
Wilson, Hiram
Wolsey, Joseph
Woods, Jno.
Worley, John
Wright, Sr., John
Wright, Matthew
Wright, William
Wright, Edward
Wycoff, Mary
Yingling, Peter

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE FRENCH GRANT.

BY THAYER D. WHITE.

Among the first settlers of the upper part of Scioto County, lying on the Ohio River, was a colony of French, numbering nearly a hundred families and adult individuals without families, who immigrated from France in 1790. On arriving in this country and touching at Philadelphia and Baltimore, they came up the Potomac River to Alexandria and there disembarked, crossed the mountains to the Ohio River and settled at Gallipolis. Many of these emigrants had bought land of the agents of the Scioto Company. This company was a failure and a fraud, and failing to get the land from the company, tried to purchase of the Ohio Company a portion of the tract they had purchased from Congress. The Ohio Company failing to pay for all their lands, sold to the Scioto Company such amount of land as they could pay for, at the same rate and payment they had purchased of

Congress. The Ohio Company secured 1,500,000 acres of land, and the Scioto Company failed in paying for any of the Ohio Company's purchase, and were considered a fraud, and the poor French immigrants had paid their money and got no land. The action taken by the Ohio Company will be found at the close of the first chapter of this history, including a letter from Judge Cutler. Mr. J. G. Garvais, a man of high character and influence, and General Rufus Putnam took great interest in the emigrant's favor. Stephen Duponsan, of Philadelphia, was employed as an agent to secure from Congress, which was then in session in Philadelphia, if possible, a grant of land to the French settlers at Gallipolis.

In March, 1795, Congress granted to the French at Gallipolis 24,000 acres of land, to be located and surveyed under the instruction of General Rufus Putnam. Absalom Martin, the surveyor, divided the tract into ninety-two lots, which were numbered in order. A few men were still not supplied with land, and, in 1798, Congress granted eight lots more of 150 acres each, at the lower end of the former grant on the Ohio River. J. G. Garvais was granted 4,000 acres out of the 24,000 which was not numbered into lots. Mr. Garvais laid out a portion of his tract, which included part of the Ohio River bottoms, into town lots and outlots, after the plan of the rural villages, and named his town Burrsburg, in honor of Aaron Burr, who was then quite popular. As the French were poor, Garvais proposed in a letter to Duponsan to give him a number of tickets to draw lots in his town, or to give him 200 acres of land fronting on the Ohio River. Duponsan chose the 200 acres which Garvais located on the upper corner of his tract, being sixty-four rods fronting on the river and running back for quantity; made a deed and acknowledged the same before Kimber Barton, the first Justice of the Peace in the French Grant, and the deed was recorded in Book A, page 1. In 1832 Thayer D. White purchased this 200 acres of Duponsan for $1,000 cash. The town of Burrsburg was a failure. Garvais cleared a few acres, built a log house sixteen feet square, set out some fruit trees, and kept bachelor's hall, having no family. It was in this cabin that he entertained the celebrated traveler and scholar, Volney, the Professor of History in the Normal School of France, who visited this country in 1797, and who, on his return to France, published an account of his visit to the Scioto settlement.

But few of the French ever settled on the "Grant," preferring to remain at Gallipolis. Some that came to the "Grant" sold out and left, and one, a Mr. Fisho, who owned the lot now known as Burk's Point, after making considerable improvement, left and was never heard of afterward, and no one ever came to claim the property. The names of those who became permanent settlers on the "Grant" and are still represented by descendants, were Vincent, Chabot, Cadot, Valodin, Duduit, Bartvaux, Lacroix, Duthy, Faverty, Serot and Audre. Considering their want of experience in clearing up the wilderness the settlers made good progress, and in a few years had fine farms and fruit orchards. The only thing that would bring money was good peach and apple brandy, and distilling fruit was resorted to and a good article was made by them. The French immigrants suffered much from their want of experience and a fear of the Indians, which was not without cause. Mr. Vincent, on a hunting trip, saw a party of Indians, and, secreting himself, lay out all night, freezing his hands and feet, it being a very cold night, from which he suffered greatly. William Duduit had been a coachman in Paris, was stout and active, and became very expert in handling the canoe, and made several trips to Gallipolis and to Limestone, now Maysville, Ky., and always without adventure with the Indians, as he kept constantly on the watch

for his dusky foe. He married a French woman after he came to Gallipolis, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. They married, and are represented by the names of Gillin, Waugh, Copper, Stuart, and Phineas Oaks. The sons were William, Frederick, John and Desso, who lives in New York. They all have families. William Duduit's first wife died and he married Zair Lacroix, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The sons were Edward, of the Madison Furnace, and Andrew, who lives in Kentucky. They both have families. One of the four daughters died unmarried; two of the others married John and Isaac Peters; the other married a Mr. Ridenour. The oldest survivors of the French settlers here in the "Grant" were John Baptist Burtraux, who died at ninety-four years of age, and Mrs. Vincenet, who was the last survivor of the French colony here. She was very nearly a hundred years old at her death.

About the year 1800 J. G. Garvais sold his 4,000-acre tract (except 200 acres he conveyed to Duponsan), to Samuel Hunt, from New Hampshire, and returned to France. Hunt went to work and made great improvements in clearing the land of the heavy growth of timber, and built a two-story house of hewed oak timber forty feet square, with a stone chimney in the center nearly large enough for a furnace stack. There came here with Hunt Joel Church, who married here and settled on Gennett's Creek. When Greene Township was organized he was made Township Clerk, and continued in that office for more than twenty years. He died at his home on Gennett's Creek about 1857. Of Church's sons, Rowell, the oldest, is in Texas. The whereabouts of the two other sons is not known. One daughter married Andres Haley, a Red River planter, and lives in Louisiana; Emeline became second wife of E. H. Oaks, and the third married a Mr. Nurse.

Mr. Hunt kept several men at work besides those engaged in building his house, and undertook to drain the big pond, which was mostly on his land. At that time, and many years afterward, about one-third of the Ohio River bottoms was shallow ponds and slushes which would dry out in August and September, poisoning the atmosphere and causing ague and bilious fevers that few unacclimated persons escaped from. Mr. Hunt died in 1806, a victim to the unhealthy condition of the country; and his brother in New Hampshire, who would not go to a place where a brother had been so unfortunate, sold out the Ohio property, or traded it for property in New Hampshire. Mr. Asa Boynton, of Haverhill, N. H., after making a journey to Ohio and viewing the property, became the purchaser in connection with Matthew White and Lawson Drury, and they moved to Ohio with their families in 1810. White had 850 acres of the Garvais tract, which was taken off the lower side of the tract, and Drury a strip sixty-four rods wide in front, next to the Duponsan lot, on the upper side of the Garvais tract, and covering the back end of the Duponsan lot; the rest belonged to Boynton, and that part of it fronting on the river still belongs mostly to his grandchildren. Boynton was industrious and enterprising, and of the stock needed to develop a new country. It was difficult at that early day to get money for produce, and Boynton built a flat-boat and took a load to New Orleans; took his return passage home on the steamboat Congress, and was thirty-one days getting to Louisville.

Mr. Boynton had built in 1813 the best horse mill then in the country, which enabled him to make good flour. The only disadvantage was, the bolt had to be turned by hand. If he ground for a customer and furnished the team, he took one-fourth toll; if the customer furnished his team, he took one-eighth toll. Boynton, in connection with his millwright, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Thurston built a water mill on Storm's Creek, in the hills

back of where Ironton now stands, where sawing and grinding were done. Boynton sold E. H. Oaks seven acres off his upper corner on the river, and next to that an acre to Madam Naylor, a sister of Mrs. Serot, who married Dr. Andrew Lacroix in Alexandria. Shortly after the death of her husband Mrs. Naylor, then a young woman, removed to Baltimore, and did not come to Ohio until 1823, bringing with her a daughter, Sally, who married James S. Fulsom. Mrs. Naylor kept the first dry-goods store in Haverhill.

Mr. Asa Boynton, one of the most prominent of the early settlers, was born in Lynn, Mass., March 4, 1760, and was married to Mary Edmunds in 1782; settled in Haverhill, N. H., where he lived until he emigrated to Ohio. His family that came with him besides his wife was four sons and five daughters. In 1813 the oldest son, Joseph, married Betsey Wheeler, daughter of Major Wheeler, settling where Wheelersburg now is, and who emigrated from Bethlehem, N. H. Joseph died in 1817. Charles Boynton, the second son, married Rhoda Sumner, daughter of Captain Sumner, who emigrated from Peacham, Vt., in 1812 or 1813. They were married March, 1814. Charles Boynton died August, 1837. Cynthia, the second daughter, was married to Bejamin Lock in December, 1814. Lock was from Massachusetts, a carpenter by trade. Lydia, eldest daughter, was married to James B. Prescott November, 1815. Lydia Prescott died February, 1825. The third daughter, Lucy, was married to George Williams, a Pittsburger, who at first principally followed keel-boating and flat-boating, and then steamboating, in the capacity of Captain. He died in 1832, of cholera. William L. Boynton, the third son, was married to Nancy Feurt Jan. 1, 1822. Polly Boynton was married to Thomas H. Rogers Jan. 1, 1822. Rogers followed boating in the capacity of steamboat Captain for many years, and led a useful and industrious life. He served one term as County Commissioner, and died July 11, 1870, leaving his third wife with one daughter, and four sons and two daughters by his first wife living.

Jane Ann Boynton married Thomas Whittier December, 1822, who died soon after, and his widow afterward married John Duthy, who was of the French stock. Asa Boynton, Jr., married Julia Bartraux Dec. 25, 1828. Both were good and industrious citizens, and accumulated a handome property. He died July 11, 1879, and his wife about two years after.

John Boynton, the youngest of Asa Boynton, Sr.'s, children, was born in Ohio in 1811; was married to Felicity Bartraux, and died Aug. 15, 1848, Felicity, his wife, dying Feb. 7, 1852, leaving three sons, who served in the Union army and are still living.

The family of Matthew White were but recently from England when they came to the "Grant," and consisted of the two old people and two sons, Matthew and Edward, young men when they came. The old people died soon after they came. Matthew married the Widow Rector, sister of Kimber Barton, one of the earliest settlers. Two other sisters of Mr. Barton married respectively Ellis Chandler and a Mr. Day.

Matthew White had three children, twin daughters and a son. Edward, who, like his Uncle Edward, never married; he died young. One of the daughters married Dr. James Vanbeber, who subsequently settled in New port, Ky.; the other married Franklin Carrol, a Frenchman, of Gallipolis. The two girls, joint heirs, sold their land, which was composed of all that part of the White tract that lay in the Ohio River bottom, to Alexander Lacroix. Matthew White attended the farm. Edward, although he never learned a trade, was very ingenious, and generally employed in pattern making at the furnaces. Both the brothers died at about fifty, and were conspicuous for their intense loyalty to England.

Lawson Drury, the other purchaser of the Garvais tract, had four sons and two daughters. The eldest, Ann, married Alexander Beatty and died soon after. Betsey became the second wife of Carter Haley, settled in Kentucky, and is represented by a numerous family of sons and daughters. Lawson married Ann Smith, and in 1831 sold his farm to E. H. Oakes, moved to Illinois and settled in Morgan County. Charles, the second son, went away with Dr. Bivins in 1819, and settled in Missouri. George married Miss Cartney, and he and the Cartney family moved to Indiana and settled. Harvey, the youngest, married and settled in Burlington, Lawrence County, Ohio, and was killed by lightning while sitting in his porch a few years since. The elder Lawson Drury was the first Postmaster in French Grant; kept the first ferry across the Ohio to Greenup; held the office of Associate Judge and Justice of the Peace. He sold his part of the land to Phineas Oaks, having previously sold the ferry property to William Thomas, and went to his son Charles in Missouri, as he had been living without any of his family for years. His wife died soon after he came to Ohio.

At this distant day it is hard to say who were the first settlers, other than the French. Commencing at the upper line of the French Grant, Thomas Gilruth, Vincent Furgeson, John Haley all settled here before 1800. Lower down in the Grant, the Feurts, four brothers by the name of Bakers, several families by name of Patton, a family of Salladays and William Montgomery at the lower end of the Grant. Montgomery was the most useful and enterprising of that class of settlers. Almost unaided, except by his two oldest sons, he built a dam across Pine Creek and erected a saw and grist mill, which was the first mill on the creek. He afterward built a much better mill for grinding grain at the other end of the dam, on the upper side of the creek, all of which are still standing. The next mill on the creek was built by one of the Pattons, a few miles above Montgomery's, which is still kept. Afterward Charles Kelley built a mill on the creek, near the upper back corner of the French Grant.

The Salladay family owned and made a good improvement on the lower lot in the Grant, and sold the lower half to Hezekiah Smith; the upper half belonged to Matthew Curran, whose wife was a Salladay. In the spring of 1815 he sold to Bethuel White and moved to the interior of the State. The Salladay family were afflicted with consumption, and had a family burying ground on a ridge, at the lower line of the old farm. Samuel Salladay had died during the fall of 1815 and was buried there. Two or three months after they took him up and Mat Wheeler cut him open and took out his heart, liver and lungs; they were burned up in fire prepared for the purpose, the family sitting round while they were burning, hoping it would arrest the disease. Mrs. Curran was not present, but she and her sister, Mrs. Bradshaw, died within a year. George Salladay was the only one that lived to a reasonable old age. The adventurous Samuel Hunt was the cause of bringing a good many people here from New Hampshire and the contiguous part of Vermont. From Vermont came the Kimballs, Haleys, Campfield, Kellogg, Lamb, Pratt, and a quite prominent person in Captain Sumner, with a married son, Henry, a young son named Horatio and four daughters. The oldest, Rhoda, married Charles Boynton; Friendly married Robert Lucas, afterward Governor of Ohio for four years; Maria married Dr. Reynolds; Margaret married Mr. Whitmore, and Horatio married a daughter of Robert Lucas by a former wife. Sumner bought and settled on the two French lots Nos. 8 and 9, where Joshua Oaks lives, and had built in 1814 and 1815 the large frame house now occupied by the Oakses. He came to the county in 1813.

CHAPTER VII.

ORGANIZATION, CHANGES, TOPOGRAPHY AND PROGRESS.

A HABITATION AND A NAME.

From the first early settlement of the valley, which was mostly on the Ohio River and the valley of the Scioto, the attractiveness of the country was so great as to cause quite a rapid settlement. Therefore, it was but a few days over seven years from the date of the first arrival of Samuel Marshall, Sr., and family, before the Legislature of the State made it an independent municipality under the name of Scioto County. If the word "Scioto" has any signification in the Indian dialect or any other it has not been found. Probably there is none. The name is musical enough, and the beauty of the valley, its great richness, and its length, should have a name like itself, beautiful as to the valley and river, musical and expressive as to the name, the only valley and the only name which are unlike as to any other, and simply incomparable.

In the session of the General Assembly, in the winter of 1803, eight new counties were formed by the Legislature, making at that time, or when it adjourned, seventeen counties in the State of Ohio. Five of these assumed their independence May 1, 1803. These were Scioto, Greene, Montgomery, Warren and Butler. The act to make Scioto County one of the municipal sisters of this commonwealth was passed March 24, 1803, to take effect, however, May 1, following. The act to establish the county of Scioto reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE COUNTY OF SCIOTO.

"§1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries be, and the same is, hereby erected into a county by the name of Scioto, to-wit: Beginning on the Ohio, one mile on a straight line below the mouth of the Lower Twin Creek; thence north to Ross County line; thence east with said county line to the line of Washington County; thence south with said line to the Ohio; thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning.

"§2. That all actions, suits and prosecutions now pending in the county of Adams shall be determined in the said court; and that all fines, forfeitures and public dues, which have incurred to or which are due and owing to the county of Adams, shall be collected by the sheriff or collector of said county, in the same manner as though no division had taken place.

"§3. That until a permanent seat of justice shall be fixed in the county of Scioto, by commissioners for that purpose, Alexandria shall be the temporary seat of justice, and courts held at the house of John Collins.

"§4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May next. [Passed March 24, 1803.]"

ITS TOPOGRAPHY.

Scioto County is, with one exception, Lawrence, the most southern county in the State. It lies on both sides of the Scioto

River, at its confluence with the Ohio. It is in latitude 38 degrees 38 minutes north, and 32 degrees 56 minutes west, extending north about twenty miles, and including the table-land for about twenty miles east and west on either side of the Scioto River. The valley proper is based on a bed of shale, which may be seen cropping out a few miles below Portsmouth, and disappears not far from the western line of the county, near the great western limestone deposit. The table land is here elevated from three to five hundred feet above the surface of the valley. It is gently undulating, but as it approaches the Scioto it becomes very precipitous, and, in most cases, incapable of cultivation. The tributaries of the Scioto, which arise in this region, are very rapid, highly charged with lime, and subject to great alternations, from the most rapid and violent torrents to the most perfect destitution of all moisture. On the east side of the valley the surface is not so high by 200 feet. It also rises less abruptly than on the west. Still, it is undulating, and affords fine grazing and arable farms. The water-courses, however, are not so numerous as they are on the opposite side of the river. Iron, coal and saliferous rock are found in this locality, which is bounded on the east by the burr-stone deposit. Out of the valley proper no ponds or stagnant waters are found, the vegetation is less luxuriant, and of a more durable and ligneous character than that found in the alluvions immediately bounding the Scioto. Between the low bottoms and the river hills sandy bluffs occasionally occur, composed principally of coarse gravel and sand, with a very thin vegetable mold, soon exhausted by cultivation, and when the soil becomes impoverished it is not easily renewed, especially as these bluffs are too high to be benefited by the spring floods, which annually inundate and enrich the low grounds. Upon these bluffs, elevated from ten to forty feet above the highest floods, are found those monuments of a race long since departed, but still exhibiting, by their works, the strongest proof of having been a populous, an industrious and a talented people. The soil west of the Scioto is good, containing a portion of sand, and possessing the characteristics of a calcareous deposit. Elevated from 400 to 600 feet above the valley, it descends toward the east, exposing the limestone, Waverly sandstone, and slaty argillaceous rock, which last underlies the valley proper. From this point the surface rises some 300 feet, changing its character and becoming a pure clay. Although more broken by hills and less suited to agriculture, it is rich in mineral wealth. In the whole western part of the county are valuable deposits of the best building stone, of beautiful drab and brown, receiving a perfect finish, and more valuable as building stone than most of the celebrated Waverly, or the Connecticut brown stone, being more durable. It was used in the suspension bridge piers at Cincinnati, and supplies the whole demand of that city for building and flagging. The Chicago Custom House was also built of stone taken from the quarries of Scioto and Adams counties.

The valley of the Scioto, from two to five miles in width, possesses a soil unsurpassed in fertility and durability by any other, being composed of the debris and washings of the uplands, with a large mixture of decayed vegetable matter deposited by the spring floods which annually inundate it.

The southern border of this locality, comprising the valley of the Ohio, differs but little from the alluvions of the Scioto, since the low bottoms of the former, which are frequently inundated, possess all the fertility and durability of the latter, while the high or "second bottoms," which are mostly argillaceous, are less productive, being destitute of that rich arenaceous deposit, which annually renews and ameliorates those less ele-



Enoch L. Salt.

vated. The table land of the region now under consideration is covered with all the varieties of the oak, except the highest points, which contain groves of pine. The slopes connecting the bottoms with the upland exhibit a general mixture of Western trees, including the locust, pawpaw, sugar tree, etc., while the sycamore, cottonwood, black walnut, mulberry, maple and elm occupy the lower portions of the valley. There is not much undergrowth, except in the low valley, which consists of a luxuriant production of annual plants, that are constantly decomposing and enriching the soil upon which they grow. The Ohio interval produces beech, hickory and maple, with sycamore and elm on the margin of the stream.

This timber has largely fallen before the woodman's ax. On the east side of the valley fine springs of soft, wholesome and pleasant water, like that of the Ohio River, above its junction with the Scioto, are found in abundance, free from iron or other minerals. The wells in their vicinity are of the same character, while the springs and wells west partake of the character of the country in which they are situated, being, like the water of the Scioto, strongly impregnated with calcareous matter. The water of none of these localities is thought to be productive of disease, except it be some of the wells upon the alluvial region, the water of which is strongly impregnated with the taste and smell of decayed wood, which render it so very unpleasant that it is believed, in many cases, to be unwholesome. Half a mile east of Portsmouth are some mounds, and an elevation, of the same sand, comprising about two acres, including the embankments. This sandy elevation has a number of springs around its margin, some of which rise to the surface; others are found in three or four feet excavation—a thing unusual on the Ohio bottoms. The writer has a spring in his cellar from the same source (although he is located more than thirty rods from the embankment) which rises to within four feet of the surface. It is two feet deep, and occasionally disappears in very extreme dry weather, while the wells, as before stated, never sink more than six feet below the surface, and frequently run over the top.

Mineral and medicinal springs are numerous in this locality. Those of the east side of the valley contain salt and iron, petroleum or bituminous oil; and one deposits, for two or three rods from its origin, a substance as white as snow, supposed to be magnesia, but more probably sulphate of lime. The chalybeate springs hold iron in such minute divisions as to be well suited to those cases of excitable debility which frequently occur, and are often aggravated by any of the pharmacological forms of this tonic. These springs have been resorted to with much and decided benefit; they are generally situated in a mountain region, high, healthy, and among the furnaces, where novelty, exercise and amusement are not wanting. The springs of the western or limestone region are occasionally charged with sulphur, soda, magnesia, iron, and other salts. On the waters of Brush Creek, about four or five miles from the Scioto Valley, around the margin of an elevated portion of glady country, a number of medicinal springs are found, containing a variety of salts, and differing somewhat in character from each other. As these are situated in a region unsurpassed for romantic scenery, above miasmatic influence, and possessing the finest hunting and fishing ground in the State, they may, at no distant period, become a desirable resort for health and amusement.

On the west side of the valley, and near the Ohio, is a locality supplied with pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, in large masses, and in such abundance as once to have induced preparations for the manufacture of copperas. The sheltered rocks in this vicinity are so

thickly coated with sulphate of iron as to be easily collected for domestic use.

Portsmouth, and the plain on which it is situated, is elevated about 408 feet above the Atlantic, rising toward the north some thirty-five feet. The highest hills on the west, are nearly 900 or 1,000 feet, and those of the east about 600 or 700 above the same level. A range of high hills, arising immediately from the southern shores of the Ohio, traverse the whole southern border of this locality, falling from east to west about twenty feet, having an average elevation of about 400 feet above low water in the Ohio.

WATER SUPPLY.

The county is well watered. Living streams traverse every section of the county, and probably for stock purposes few counties are its superior in the State. The Scioto flows in a generally southerly course through the county, mingling its waters with the Ohio at Portsmouth. The river divides the county nearly in equal parts, east and west. On the east side the principal stream is the Little Scioto and its main branches, Brushy and Rocky forks. The latter rises in Jackson County, enters Madison Township in the northeast, runs nearly due south on the east side of that township, while Brushy Fork rises in Scioto Township, Pike County, and flows in a southerly and southeasterly course on the west side of the same township, then along its southern border and unites with Rocky Fork, the two forming the Little Scioto River, which in a general southwesterly course unites its waters with the Ohio, near Sciotoville, in Porter Township. It gives a fine water supply to Madison, Harrison and Porter townships, including numerous small tributaries which flow into it and its branches.

Pine River and its principal branch, Hale's Creek, with also smaller streams uniting their waters with it, passes through Bloom, Vernon, Greene and the southern portion of Porter, emptying into the Ohio near Wheelersburg. The stream runs in all directions, entering from Lawrence County into Bloom Township from two points, then taking a general southerly course through the east side of Vernon Township passes into Lawrence County, and thence on the southeast side of Greene and flows northwest to its mouth, as above stated. With numerous creeks and springs, the above constitutes the water resources of the east side of the Scioto River. On the west the principal streams are Brush Creek, Pond's Run, Turkey Creek, Bear Creek, a tributary of Brush Creek, and the south branch of the latter stream. Brush Creek comes in from the northwest and west, unites its south fork and flows in a generally easterly course through the center of the county and empties into the Scioto River. Its principal branch on the south is Bear Creek. Pond Creek rises in Union Township, runs northeast, east and southeast, and also flows into the Scioto River some four miles below the mouth of Brush Creek, and with the latter stream gives a good and liberal water supply to Brush Creek, Union and Rush townships. Washington Township has Cary's Run, a small stream which rises within its border, and in a southeasterly course unites its waters with the Ohio. Turkey Creek is a crooked stream rising in the western part of Niles Township, and waters its northern and eastern parts, while Pond Run and Twin Creek, flowing into the Ohio, supply the western and southern part of the township, the southwestern township of the county. Bear Creek, a small stream, rises in the west part of Morgan Township, flows eastwardly and empties into the Scioto River.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

As before remarked, in the topography of the county, coal and iron ore are found in abundant quantity on the east side of the

Scioto River. On the west side, although noted for its immense quarries of freestone and other building stone, there has never been found any iron ore or coal that amounted to anything. Several discoveries have been now and then announced, but have proved of little value as yet.

The close proximity of coal and iron ore to the Ohio River caused these deposits of the mineral wealth of Scioto County to receive earlier attention than in other sections where the means of transportation were few, and those limited to wagons, mules and horses. The Ohio Canal, which was commenced in 1825 and finished in 1832, also gave extra transportation facilities, and gave an impetus to the county in its material prosperity which lasted for many years. Thus the iron, coal and freestone gave wealth and employment, and the county increased quite rapidly in population. The mining and shipment of these valuable accessories of wealth caused Scioto County to be considered a favored locality. The stone quarries in the west did not command so much attention as the coal and iron of the eastern section, and it was not long before the smoke of the furnaces showed that this industry was becoming a leading one. Six furnaces were in blast as early as 1840. They were the Junior, Scioto, Clinton, Bloom, Franklin and Ohio. The starting of these furnaces added materially to the population of the county.

It was also found from the increased stock and agricultural productions coming to market and being shipped by both canal and river, that the farming population had also materially increased. There was something peculiarly gratifying in this gain. It was the fact that the rural population increased more rapidly than the towns, or in other words that which would give solidity to the growth of a city was a substantial country behind it. Thus it is found that the largest town in the county, Portsmouth, had at the close of that decade, 1850, but a population of 3,867, the county in all had a population 18,428, of which two-thirds were engaged in tilling the soil and mining. Here was something to sustain the city, saying nothing about its large and increasing manufacturing interests, which, like the agricultural, was a producing as well as a consuming population. The Scioto Furnace is the oldest, Bloom and Ohio following. The best business years were 1844-'45, there being six furnaces in blast, as above named. Those were flush times in the furnace business. There has always been a fair amount of business in this line, but 1883 and many previous years do not represent as much in iron manufactures as those earlier, yet its general increase in manufacture is evident.

IRON ORE DEPOSITS.

The main bed of Scioto County commences about fourteen miles above Portsmouth, near the Ohio River, where the ore is seen cropping out on the tops and sides of the hills and was first brought into use in 1828. The most important part of this mineral region when first discovered extended from the mouth of the Scioto to Ice Creek, a point between Burlington and Hanging Rock. It commences with theo west bed of iron ore, resting on a fine-grain sandstone, which underlies all this region, extending far up the Scioto to Waverly and bearing off northeasterly through the counties of Fairfield and Licking.

These several deposits of iron ores, extending to six or more distinct beds, lie at an inclination of about thirty feet to the mile, dipping to the east and southeast, cropping out at successive but irregular intervals on the surface of the highest hills, a few miles back from the river, gradually sinking deeper and finally lost at the base of the hills, and disappearing beneath the beds of streams. Ore bed No. 1 is found at the Franklin Furnace, sixteen miles above Portsmouth, in this (Sci-

oto) county. It rests on the main or fine-grain sand rock, about one hundred feet above the bed of the Ohio River. It is a porous, silicious ore, and resembles in external appearance the "bog ore." A finer ore being found this is not much used; its thickness was fully two feet.

Reposing on this bed of ore is found a deposit of sand-rock, sixty feet in thickness, which is nearly white, fine grain and valuable in constructing furnace hearths as it stands heat in a remarkable manner. Resting on this sand-rock is a vein of bituminous coal between two and three feet thick. The roof of the coal-bed is shale, and on top of that a coarse-grain sand-rock. On this lies iron ore-bed No. 2, which is also a silicious ore, but more compact and heavier than No. 1. This bed crosses the river into Kentucky and its ore was used largely at the Darlington Furnace, in that State, four miles west of the Franklin Furnace. The roof of this bed of ore, which is some twenty inches thick, is a coarse-grained silicious sand-rock, and grows coarser as you reach the summit of the hills. Resting on this is a deposit of limestone, which lies crumbled in the surface, but hard and compact as the strata descends, and in some places, a few miles further east, is from eight to ten feet in thickness and conglomerate.

Ore No. 3, called "block ore," is nearly continuous, is from one to three feet thick, and sometimes being in layers, the upper layer being the thinnest. It is a rich calcareous ore, yielding fifty per cent. of pure iron. When dug and exposed to the atmosphere it separates into thin concentric layers, and when roasted it assumes a bright red tint in color. This deposit crowns the summit of the hills in the vicinity of the Franklin Furnace, coming up to the surface a few miles northwesterly, and disappears or runs out as we approach within a few miles of the Scioto River, while to the east and south it is found gradually descending the base of the hills as high up the Ohio River as Storm Creek, in Lawrence County. It is believed that this ore extends in a northeasterly direction as far as the limits of the coal measure. No. 4 is a thin bed of "kidney ore" in concentric masses, lying from a few inches to a few feet above the block ore in a bed of argillaceous shale. No. 5. This bed of ore comes to the surface and crowns the hills about three miles southeast of the Franklin Furnace, and rests immediately on the lime-rock a few miles further east. When it crops out, however, it reposes on a silicious rock resembling that found in Jackson County. No. 6 is a calcareous ore and needs no addition of lime in fluxing. The bed is about three feet in thickness and yields only about twenty to twenty-five per cent. of iron, and is the last of the series of ore found on the Ohio side of the river.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

The coal measure which extends through the whole eastern part of Scioto County has been thoroughly prospected. The coal has proved upon deep mining to be of a superior quality, and has now, like iron, been mined for nearly a half century. The supply of both iron and coal is simply inexhaustible.

BOUNDARIES OF THE COAL FIELD.

The coal basin in Ohio is bounded on the west by a continuous but irregular line running from the Ohio River in Scioto County, to the Pennsylvania line near Sharon, within a line running from that place to Ravenna, Akron, Wooster, Dover, Brownsville, Logan and Hanging Rock. The general course is southwesterly from the northern boundary of Mahoning County to the interior of Licking County, with the exception of two well-defined narrow spurs extending into Geauga and Medina counties. From the southern part of Licking County it passes near the line between Fairfield and Perry counties, with a deep indentation at the Hocking River Valley

extending to the west line of Athens County; thence westward and southwest to include the southeast part of Hocking County, three-fourths of Vinton, nearly all of Jackson, and the eastern part of Scioto County.

FINE-GRAINED SAND-ROCK.

In describing the iron ore deposit of Scioto County it was stated that bed No. 1 rested on a fine-grained sandstone. This rock forms the surface of a very extensive deposit, underlying the iron ore and the coarser sand-rock and coal. As this rock descends deeper into the earth it becomes more argillaceous; and at the depth of 100 feet changes, or rather rests on a bed of clay slate, of a light dove-color, decomposing when exposed to the weather. It is believed that underlying this rock, at a depth of some 340 feet, there is a bed of coal twelve feet in thickness. A shaft was sunk near the mouth of Munn's Creek, four miles above Portsmouth, between eight and nine feet in diameter and 150 feet deep, in 1833, but from some cause the work was stopped.

On the west side of the Scioto, near its mouth, the upper bed of this fine sandstone has been opened quite extensively. It is a splendid building stone and has been quite largely shipped to other points.

A CHANGE NOTED.

As will be seen by the above act, Scioto County was somewhat larger than at this time, her territory taking in a part of the present county of Lawrence. The first change in her boundary line was made the next year (1804), between Scioto and Gallia. The act passed making this change was as follows:

AN ACT FOR ALTERING THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN SCIOTO AND GALLIA COUNTIES.

"§1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of the county of Gallia as lies west of the seventeenth range of townships be, and the same is, hereby annexed to the county of Scioto.

"§2. That all actions, suits and prosecutions now pending in the county of Gallia shall be determined in the court of said county; and that all fines, forfeitures and public dues which are owing to the county of Gallia shall be collected by the sheriff or collector of the said county, in the same manner as if this act had never taken place.

"§3. That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof. [Passed Dec. 29, 1804.]"

Scioto remained in tact for a number of years, and improved rapidly, but in 1815 a portion of her territory was taken, and in connection with some from the county of Gallia, a new county was established in the above last mentioned year, but did not assume its independence until 1817, and given the name of Lawrence. The act establishing the metes and bounds of Lawrence County is here given, showing what portion of her territory Scioto County lost.

AN ACT TO ERECT THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE.

"§1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of the counties of Scioto and Gallia as comes within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the Ohio River, at the southeast corner of township number 2, in range 15; thence west to the southwest corner of said township; thence north to the northeast corner of township 3, range 16; thence west to the northwest corner of said township; thence north to the northeast corner of township 5, in range 17; thence west to the range line between the seventeenth and eighteenth ranges; thence north to the northeast corner of township 4, range 18; thence west to the northeast corner of section 5, in said township; thence south to the northeast corner of section number 29, in said township; thence west to the northwest corner

of section 27, in township 4, range 19; thence south to the southwest corner of section 34, in township 3; thence west to the northwest corner of section 3, in township 2, in said range; thence south to the French Grant line; thence southeastwardly to the east corner of said Grant; thence southwestwardly to the corner between fractional sections numbers 3 and 4, in township 1; thence south to the Ohio River; thence with the meanders up the river to the place of beginning be and is hereby erected into a separate county by the name of Lawrence, to be organized whenever the Legislature shall hereafter think proper, but to remain attached to the said counties of Scioto and Gallia, as already by law provided, until the said county of Lawrence shall be organized.

"§2. That commissioners be appointed agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled, 'An act establishing seats of justice' to establish the seat of justice for said county of Lawrence who shall make report of their proceedings to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Gallia, which court shall take such order on the same as is directed by the aforesaid act.

"§3. That there shall be paid out of the treasury of the county of Gallia the sum of $2.00 per day, to each commissioner, while engaged in the business required by the act entitled, 'An act establishing seats of justice.' [Passed Dec. 21, 1815]."

In 1818 the following change was made:

AN ACT TO ATTACH PART OF THE COUNTY OF LAWRENCE TO THE COUNTY OF SCIOTO.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the county of Lawrence that lies in townships numbers 3 and 4, in the nineteenth range of said county, be, and the same is, hereby attached to the county of Scioto; and all justices of the peace within that part of the county of Lawrence, so to be attached to the county of Scioto shall continue to exercise the duties of their office until their time of office expires; and all suits or actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which may have been or shall be commenced previous to the taking effect of this act, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the county of Lawrence and the sheriff, coroner and constables of said county shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments; and the collector of taxes shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and unpaid within that part of Lawrence County previous to the taking effect of this act. This act to be in from and after the first day of March next. [Passed January 20, 1818]."

A rest of eight years and then another slight change was made by an act of the General Assembly, which was as follows:

AN ACT TO ATTACH A PART OF LAWRENCE COUNTY TO THE COUNTY OF SCIOTO.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of Lawrence County which lies within the following bounds be, and the same is, hereby attached and made a part of the county of Scioto, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of section number 29, in township number 4, of range number 18, running south to the southeast corner of section number 5, in township number 3, of range number 18; thence west to the southwest corner of section number 6, in the township and range aforesaid. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next. [Passed Jan. 31, 1826.]"

These were the principal territorial changes made and are placed together for reference.

THE LOSS OF THE COUNTY RECORDS.

The records of Scioto County have been lost from its organization in 1803 to 1811 inclusive. This is a serious loss, but seems not to have been so considered, for no

thorough search, as far as can be ascertained, has ever been made for them, and it is probably now too late. In those nine years the county was organized, the first foundation laid for her further superstructure, townships formed and boundaries given, and all this has been lost for all time. It makes a sad break in the history of the county that no surmises or patchwork will overcome, and in history theory is not a suitable substitute for an explicit array of facts. The officials who guided the young municipality on its upward and onward course is in a measure a subject of tradition. Perhaps among the debris found in the court-house, among the thousands of books and papers, the official roster of the county might be found, their names being incidentally connected with some paper. Thus John Clark is found to have been Sheriff in 1808 and 1809, by incidentally transferring a judgment upon a mortgage suit. Whether he was Sheriff more than one term and before or after that date is not found. The time and expense required to go through these records of the different departments would be too long for a work of this kind, with the uncertainty, even after months of exhaustive research, of finding the information sought.

The first session of the county commissioners of Scioto County of which there is any record is Aug. 9, 1803. Undoubtedly there was a May session, for in the August term the township of Union was referred to, and the act establishing the county was to take effect May 1, 1803. Who the county commissioners were is probably only to be had from the lost records, as a long search for them has proved unavailing. There is found that the court was held at the house or tavern of John Collins. Judge Collins put up a house that he used as a tavern and also kept a grocery store, and was the first hotel-keeper in the county, one of the first merchants, if not the first, the first Associate Judge appointed of the three, and both County Commissioners Court and Common Pleas Court were held at his house. This was in Alexandria.

The first session of the Commissioners Court in May was given to laying off the county into townships and getting the working machinery of the court in order.

Wm. Russell was the first Clerk and Recorder in 1803, James Munn the first Coroner, and Robert Lucas the first Surveyor. It was stated that John Russell was the first Surveyor and Wm. Curran next, and then Robert Lucas. The records show Lucas appointed in August, 1803, and surveyed the first road petitioned for. There were surveyors no doubt, but could not have been county surveyors before Lucas.

All these offices seem to have been filled at the May session of the county commissioners, and at the August term, beyond the reception of a petition for a road, the records are silent or lost.

The first Court of Common Pleas, in 1803, was composed as follows: Presiding Judge, Wylleis Silliman; Associate Judges, John Collins, Joseph Lucas and Thomas William Swenney. The court was held in August, and, as above stated, at the house of Judge Collins, in Alexandria. The first road laid out was from Edward's Villa, petitioned for by Colonel John Edwards and sundry persons, to the Salt Lick. Robert Lucas did the surveying. The petition was presented Aug. 9, 1803, but the road was not surveyed until the spring of 1804, and report made July term, 1804.

The first free negroes reported in the county were Priscilla Johnson, who, having purchased her freedom from her master in Kentucky in 1799, was registered as a free person of color, and her three children—Nellie, Permelia and Harriett. This was in 1804, and the same year, on July 7, Jacob Lee was recorded as a free person of color and resident of Scioto County. Jesse Williams, of Ken-

tucky, was the owner of the slave girl set free.

There was a slight change in the Court of Common Pleas in 1805. That year Judge Robert F. Slaughter was Presiding Judge, and Samuel Reed was Associate in place of Thos. Wm. Swenney, the other associates first spoken of still holding. The most important item at that early day was the gift of Henry Massie to the county of Scioto of certain in-lots and out-lots in the town of Portsmouth, for the express purpose of erecting county buildings—a court-house and jail. The gift was made July 10, 1807, of thirty-one in-lots and seventeen out-lots, and in 1809 of an additional in-lot, number 31. This last was specified for the building of a court-house and for no other purpose. Thomas Parker, the founder of Alexandria, the first town in Scioto County, and the first that died, gave also liberally to that now "city of the past" for school and other purposes. In August, 1807, he gave in-lot number 86 toward the erection of a school-house, and had previous to that given other lots for the same purpose, and a school was taught in 1800 in a log school-house, the lot for which was donated by Mr. Parker. There was a school taught in the French Grant in 1803 or 1804, and the first west of the Scioto River, excepting at Alexandria, was in 1809-'10. This was in what is now Rush Township, and was a subscription school, and the scholars came to it from three and four miles around. In the same section John Wycoff"s was the first death remembered. He died in 1805, and was buried in Rush Township, not far from where the old log school-house was subsequently erected.

At the time of the trouble with General, afterward Governor, Robert Lucas, who defied for a time the civil authorities of the county and refused to be arrested, the sheriff, clerk and coroner resigned their offices, and Elijah Glover was made Sheriff; John R. Turner, Clerk, and Uriah Barber, Coroner. The General was arrested by the new officials and civil law established.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

Little of moment transpired during the first and even the second decade of the county's existence, unless can be called the great increase of population in 1816. That year was the best of any for an increase of population by immigration of any single year in the first quarter of a century of its existence.

The county, as before remarked, was divided into townships in 1810. There were ten townships in the county, as follows: Seal, Upper, Lick, Greene, Union, Madison, Niles, Jefferson, Franklin and Wayne. These remained as the municipal divisions of the county until Aug. 25, 1812, when Bloom Township was organized out of portions of Madison, Greene and Lick townships. A bounty for wolf scalps was given as early as 1812, if not before, $2 being allowed for grown wolves and $1 for those under six months. In this connection it is said that a plan of the farmers and hunters who came upon an old wolf with a litter of young ones, was to shoot the old wolf, and if the others were too young they were kept until they passed their six months in a pen and then killed and the $2 realized.

This may or may not be true, but as wolf scalps at that day were cash, and good as cash to pay taxes with, a month or two keeping a few cubs by which their value was doubled is not improbable. At a later day this premium was reduced one-half.

The county commissioners in 1812 received $1.75 per day for their services. John H. Thornton received a deed of in-lot number 31 for digging a well in the town of Portsmouth by order of the county commissioners —the well being a public one.

Sept. 23, 1812, a slight change was made between Jefferson and Madison townships; the persons living on the Rocky Fork of the

Little Scioto River, within the township of Jefferson, were attached to Madison Township. This remained in that shape until Jan. 1, 1814, when the county commissioners made the following order:

"Ordered, That all that part of Jefferson Township included in the following bounds be attached to Madison Township: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 30, township 4, range 20; thence west one mile; thence north three miles; thence east one mile to the original township line."

Changes were made, roads laid out, and assessors and collectors of the different townships appointed, together with road supervisors and viewers. This was the principal business which engaged the attention of the county commissioners for several years; in fact, taxation was light, and business was not rushing. A petition for a new township to be made out of Union and Niles came before the commissioners Aug. 1, 1814, at the regular term, and was granted. The new township was called Washington.

Upper Township disappeared from the list of municipalities of Scioto County under the following order, excepting that which in 1817 became a part of Lawrence County:

"Ordered, That all that part of Upper Township included in the following bounds be attached to the township of Greene, to wit: Beginning at the upper corner of Greene, on the river; thence up the river to the upper corner of the French Grant; thence with the upper line of the Grant to the upper back corner; thence with the back line of the grant to the corner of Greene Township; thence with the line of Greene to the place of beginning." Dec. 6, 1814.

The remainder of Upper and Franklin and Lick townships not taken in Bloom was given to Lawrence County on its organization in 1815.

At the same date Porter Township was organized, and its territory taken from Wayne and Greene. The next move was to dispose of Seal Township, and this was done in the year 1815, under the following order of the county commissioners:

"Ordered, That that part of Seal Township which lies west of the Scioto River be attached to Union Township, and that part of Seal Township east of the river be attached to Jefferson Township." This order was made April 5, 1815.

It was this year, 1815, that General Kendall commenced the erection, at the mouth of Brush Creek, of a flouring mill, a couple of saw-mills, and finally a boat yard. He carried on business extensively, and on completion of his mills took in a partner by the name of Head. They continued in business until 1824, when they failed for quite a large amount. Boat-building ceased and the mills only did custom work. The first boat the firm built was called the Scioto, but it proved of little value. The second, called the Bellvidere, was a success. This steamboat plied many years on the Ohio River. The first ferry started across the Scioto River at Portsmouth was by David Gharky, in 1816. A ferry had been in operation for several years at Alexandria, but Gharky had the first at Portsmouth. His cabinet shop was also used as a court-house for a year or two, until the first court-house was built in 1816. Gharky removed from Alexandria to Portsmouth in 1814, and took a prominent position in the new town.

The walls of the court-house above spoken of were completed and accepted by the county commissioners at their August session, 1815, John Young, contractor. The next spring the inside carpenter work was let to John Young for $1,350, March 4, 1816, and the lath and plastering and whitewashing to Wm. Pearson, for $275. It was completed tha year and accepted by the commissioners Jan. 13, 1817, at the January session.

The cost of the court-house was, ready for

inside work, $2,000; inside work, $1,350; lath, plastering, etc., $275; total cost, $3,625.

The above court-house was built on Market street, between Front and Second, as now known, but at that time Front was known as Water street, and Second as First street.

April 27, 1815, $24 was paid to one person for twelve wolf scalps. In 1816 Wm. Kendall was appointed County Treasurer, and his first year's salary showed the amount of $54.25 within a fraction.

David Gharky started his spinning factory in 1818. It went by horse-power. Some four years after he sold out, and the mill was taken to Wheelersburg, and a wool carding machine started.

TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY FINANCES.

Very little change occurred in the county until 1818, when Vernon Township was formed, and then in 1820, when Brush Creek Township was organized, making in the latter year eleven townships, named Jefferson, Niles, Union, Madison, Greene, Wayne, Bloom, Porter, Washington, Vernon, and Brush Creek.

For a year or two expenses exceeded by a small amount the income of the county, notwithstanding salaries were low. The issue of county warrants without money to redeem suggested the idea of paying interest on them at six per cent. This was continued from June, 1817, to June, 1820, when the order allowing interest was rescinded, the county being able to meet its expenses. The building of the court-house was the principal cause of running behind. The county, however, again ran behind in 1821, the expenditures being $1,761.34½, and the receipts $1,273.47¼; excess of expenditures, $487.87¼. In 1822 the finances were in a better condition, and the balance sheet stood: Receipts, $1,526.43¼; expenditures, $1,115.49½; excess of receipts, $410.93¾.

These receipts and expenditures compared with those of 1882, seem ridiculously small, the latter year being over $141,000.

The expenditures and receipts of 1824 showed a surplus of $65.57¾ cents.

The cutting down of the premium on wolf scalps to $1 for full-grown, and 50 cents for cubs, which had been done, did not appear to work well, and at the June session, 1882, the commissioners, as their order reads, "to encourage the killing of wolves," doubled the bounty then being given, and offered $2 for scalps of full-grown wolves and $1 for those under six months old. This bounty seemed to have the desired effect for the next few years. Over sixty were killed in 1823, to June of that year; the next June, forty-seven; in 1825, forty; in 1826, forty; in 1827, twenty-one; and in 1828, twenty-four wolves were killed in Scioto County, and the commissioners paid for the above number of scalps brought in. This showed that a pretty good field for wolves was right here in Scioto County. After the year 1828, they fell off in number, but now and then a wolf was killed for several years later.

MELANGE.

The county commissioners refused to let the court-house for church, singing schools, etc., unless the persons or society using the same should clean it out after using it, and order it locked up, and when let must be with the understanding that it would be cleaned. They seemed to have been extremely angered at the way it had been used. The jailor was allowed 25 cents a day for boarding prisoners. This was the price for some twenty years. William Kendall made a map of the county in 1825, and then separate maps of the townships for the latter; he received $3 each, and for the plats of Portsmouth, Alexandria, Lucasville, Concord (now known as Wheelersbug), $2 each. A book was purchased Dec. 3, 1823, to enter therein the boundary of each township in the

county, and their changes. This was done and the entry completed March 2, 1824. Each boundary of the several townships was then copied and delivered to the township at that time in existence. That book cannot at this day be found among the court records of Scioto County. Very few of the townships have their official copy, and in many cases these copies were never placed upon record by the township clerks, but were laid away and lost. It is a serious drawback to a correct history of a county to have the records lost and destroyed, and Scioto County in this respect has been truly unfortunate. Brush Creek boundary line was changed between it and Union, June 5, 1822.

The part of Lawrence County which was attached to Scioto County by act of Legislature, passed Jan. 31, 1826, was attached to Bloom Township.

The boundary between Brush Creek and Morgan Township was surveyed by William Kendall in December, 1825.

The first forge built in the county was by Francis Valodin and Samuel B. Burt in 1826. It was in use several years.

Clay Township was organized in 1826.

The Ohio River opposite Portsmouth was once frozen over so hard that a man crossed over on horseback on the ice. This was Jan. 3, 1827.

If anybody wanted to donate land for new county buildings, the county commissioners notified them that it would be accepted, and Samuel O. Tracy was ordered to receive all donations.

There were fifteen wolves returned as killed in 1829, nine in 1830, and twelve in 1831, and from that on the wolves became gradually less until they became entirely extinct.

In 1830 lumber, of white pine, was purchased by the county at $5.50 per thousand, and shingles at $1.50 per thousand. This was for 30,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 shingles. These prices are slightly different from those of 1883.

LAWYERS AND PHYSICIANS, 1830.

The price of lumber perhaps at that day varied little from other business interests. The merchant found goods as different in price and in quality and texture as the lumber dealer and the lawyers and doctors. There were five lawyers in Portsmouth in 1830, and eight physicians. The income of these professional gentlemen may not be uninteresting at this day. The lawyers were N. K. Clough, with an income of $500; Samuel M. Tracy, $500; Charles O. Tracy, $300; Edward Hamilton, $300, and William V. Peck, $300.

The physicians' incomes were: N. W. Andrews, Portsmouth, $600; G. S. B. Hemstead, Portsmouth, $600; Allen Farquhar, Union Township, $500; Joseph Dewey, Porter Township, $600; William Belknap, Greene Township, $300; Hiram Ramson, $300; Thomas Morris, $400, and Abner Wood, $4

These professions were taxed on their incomes: $600, paid $4.00 per year tax; $400, $2.66⅔, and $300, $2.42 per year. The total taxation on the duplicate of 1830 was $5,248.92.

The Scioto County Bible Society was organized in 1830.

PROGRESS.

Scioto County made fair progress up to 1830, that is, her ratio of increase of population and increase of material wealth was equal to the average gain of the State, and therefore there was no cause for complaint. But that which gave the greatest impetus to immigration was the Ohio Canal, which had been commenced at Cleveland in 1825. In 1829 work was commenced at Portsmouth and the city, as well as the county, took new life. Corn up to that time had been pur-

chased at 10 cents a bushel, for there was little demand beyond home consumption. Eggs could be purchased for 4 and 5 cents a dozen, and when they got up to 7 it was thought a large price and it was called famine prices. The writer of this read a communication from an unfortunate person, who claimed, in 1834, after the canal was finished, that living was getting entirely too expensive. This person complained of eggs being 8 to 10 cents a dozen and butter from 12½ to 15 cents per pound, and said, in the good old times eggs were 4 or 5 cents a dozen and never over 6, while butter was from 8 to 10 cents per pound and other articles he claimed in proportion had risen 50 to 100 per cent. Corn had actually got up to 20 cents. Yes, living was costing nearly double. But under the inspiration of a more active demand, and prospects of cheaper and more rapid transportation, Scioto County farmers felt encouraged to enlarge their field of operation and production received a new impulse. The canal was finished in 1832, and at one time Portsmouth was the fourth port on the line of the canal in receipt of toll.

TOWNSHIP AND CHANGES.

Harrison Township was organized March 6, 1832, being taken from part of the townships of Porter, Greene and Madison. June 7, 1832, however, some considerable changes were made, not in a great area, but in adding to and taking from adjoining townships. These changes will be found in full in the history of Harrison Township. Up to 1826 thirteen townships had been organized, and with the new township of Harrison fourteen. Their names were Bloom, Brush Creek, Clay, Greene, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Morgan, Niles, Porter, Union, Vernon, Washington and Wayne.

The opening of the canal caused an increase of business, the most important of which was the starting of furnaces and the mining of coal and iron ore, the eastern side of the county being rich in these minerals, if coal can be called a mineral. It took some capital to do this, and while it also caused an increase of population, in the latter case, it was not enough to excite comment. In fact local labor seemed to be abundant enough for the work in hand. The population in 1830 was 8,740, a gain of 3,000, lacking ten, over the population of 1820, while that of 1840 was 11,192, a gain of 2,452 over 1830. In 1836 there were five furnaces in blast in Scioto County: Scioto, Franklin, Junior, Bloom and Clinton.

COURT-HOUSE AND TURNPIKE.

Reference was made a page or two back of the fact that owners of lots in Portsmouth who wanted to donate them to the county for the purpose of building a court-house could do so, and they would be accepted, and probably no questions asked. Mr. Henry Brush is the only person of record who responded to this appeal. He donated lot No. 380, the site of the present court-house, in 1833, for that purpose. The court-house stands on the lot and it was erected in 1835–'36, that is, the front end of it, an addition in the rear having been completed in 1882. The commissioners advertised for bids in the summer of 1835, and William Kendall was the successful bidder, at the sum of $12,650. The contract was signed Sept. 26, 1835. The building still stands after nearly half a century of time, a monument of the solid, honest work of the contractor. It was a substantial and undoubtedly was also looked upon as a fine building, but with the addition it is not considered a model of architecture at this day.

At the session of the General Assembly held in the winter of 1837-'38 the Legislature passed an act authorizing counties and towns to subscribe to the capital stock of turnpike roads. The date of this act was March 26,

1838. Under this act meetings were called and a turnpike fever swept over the State. Turnpike roads in the county of Scioto were inaugurated by numerous turnpike companies, and the counties north united with Scioto in securing a turnpike to Columbus, the State capital. Ross County subscribed $50,000, Pike $20,000, and Scioto, $30,000. The Columbus & Portsmouth Turnpike Company was organized and commenced work in 1838, in Scioto County. The same style of company was organized in Pike County, in Piketon, July 4, 1839. The work in Scioto County at first dragged, and another public meeting was called at Portsmouth, June 22, 1839, and larger subscription made. It was some years after before these roads were made, and for many years they were toll roads, but the last was purchased by the county some ten years ago and now roads and bridges are free. There was no money lost by the people of Scioto County in building turnpikes.

SCIOTO RIVER NAVIGATION.

Steamboat navigation of the Scioto River was a pet scheme with steamboat men for many years. The record of early years gives no account of any traffic on the river until the winter of 1847-'48. The steamboats built by Kendall & Head, about 1818, came down the Scioto from about the mouth of Brush Creek, but probably they received their boilers, etc., at Portsmouth. The first steamboat, America, went up the river in the winter above mentioned as far as Waverly. It made a prosperous trip and was in the trade during the high water; some three round trips were made. In December, 1848, a small steamer had been built to run up the Scioto, and the experimental trip was made Dec. 12, 1848. She left her moorings and was watched until she was out of sight, by quite a large number of people. She plowed her way gracefully and successfully against the current, and Piketon gave her an ovation. Her name was The Relief. She went up as far as the Feeder Dam, and Salt Creek, and grounded once, but slightly. Then the handsome little steamboat, the John B. Gordon, became the regular Scioto River packet, made regular trips, commencing Feb. 1, 1849, and continued until June. She was owned by the Scioto Valley Steamboat Co., and cost $3,500. Not much more in the steamboat business can be found of record. Railroads and railroad bridges soon put a stop to much further effort, and, although the Scioto is a free highway, her placid bosom has not of late years been disturbed or her waters used for navigation purposes. The last steamer that attempted to do a paying business on the river was a very pretty little craft called the Piketon Belle. She was launched Oct. 26, 1860, and drew only twenty-two inches; was in the trade in 1861, and was built and owned at Piketon. She continued her trips until May 10, 1861.

SCIOTO RIVER BRIDGES.

The first bridge which spanned the Scioto River in Scioto County was in the year 1849. This bridge was 666 feet long, resting upon three stone piers, and was twenty feet in the clear. A stone abutment was on the east end, and on the west end a wooden one and trestle reaching to high ground. The first team crossed Aug. 13, 1849. It was located near the mouth of the river. The next bridge was to take the place of the structure above described, and a contract was entered into in October, 1855, to put up a bridge at the cost of $25,000. It was to be one foot wider and six feet higher than the old bridge. A suspension bridge was completed across the Scioto just above the old bridge in January, 1859. In November it fell in, or a portion of it, and $6,000 was raised to repair it. It was owned by Newton Robinson and George Charles Davis. The bridge was finally purchased by the county, of George Davis, in 1873, for the sum of $45,000 in yearly pay-

ments, commencing July 1, 1875. That is, $10,000 was to be paid July 1 of the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, and $15,000 July 1st, 1878, the bonds to draw six per cent. interest. The bridge was then made free from July 1, 1873. A good bridge was built across the river at Lucasville, in 1878, at a cost of $10,000, bonds being issued for its payment. The bridge is in good order. Thus with free turnpikes and free bridges, the people of Scioto County have little cause for complaint.

CHANGE IN TOWNSHIP LINES.

A portion of Greene Township was attached to Porter, being the farm of William Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1836.

Another change took place March 2, 1840, between Harrison and Madison townships, the former being slightly enlarged.

March 1, 1841, that part of the French Grant in Vernon Township was attached to Greene.

The boundary of Washington Township was so changed, Dec. 6, 1842, as to make the canal at its east line and to absorb the territory lying east of the old mouth of the Scioto River. This had been a portion of Wayne Township.

Greene Township, by a slight change June 10, 1843, was enlarged and Porter diminished to the same extent.

Section 12 in Jefferson Township was attached to Madison, June 8, 1848, and June 3, 1862, a portion of Harrison Township was also added to Madison.

Rush Township was organized June 3, 1867, her territory being taken entirely from Union Township. It lies on the Scioto River, east of Union and Brush Creek Townships, but west of the above named river.

June 7, 1861, sections 31 and 32 were taken from Porter Township and attached to Harrison

The first time the county was divided into assessor districts was in 1846, three districts being made, but was changed June 8, 1852, into four districts. All west of the Scioto River was made one district and called No. 1, Jno. B. Doods, Assessor; Wayne Township, No. 2, Nathan L. Jones, Assessor; Clay, Jefferson, Madison and Harrison, No. 3, Stewart Slavens, Assessor, and Porter, Greene, Vernon and Bloom, No. 4, Josiah Merritt, Assessor.

The county commissioners made the following of record:

Ordered, That the county be districted fo the valuation of real property in districts as follows: Nile Township shall comprise District No. 1; Washington, No. 2; Union, No. 3; Morgan, No. 4; Brush Creek, No. 5; Wayne Township and city of Portsmouth, No. 6; Clay, No. 7; Jefferson, No. 8; Porter, No. 9; Greene, No. 10; Madison, No. 11; Bloom, No. 12; Vernon, No. 13; and Harrison, No. 14; and that the auditor give notice by advertisement to the qualified electors of Scioto County to elect one assessor for each district at the annual election in October next, to assess all real property according to its true value in money according to law, June 10, 1858.



Mrs Jas. D Thomas,

CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF SCIOTO COUNTY—HER RAILROADS AND POPULATION.

INTRODUCTORY.

The resources of Scioto County are varied and their full development brings wealth, contentment, health and happiness. The soil in the valleys is of exceeding richness, its alluvial qualities reaching several feet below the surface, while in other places the eroding of the hills forming gulches finds the soil of the valley enriched by these washings. Streams of running water and timber of almost every variety, yet somewhat limited in supply; many square miles of coal field, and beds of iron ore, unlimited in its productive capacity; lands undulating here and there, and again hilly, making vast ranges for stock; quarries of freestone fit for the walls of a palace; all these things make the resources of Scioto County a fruitful theme, which, to but give it partial justice, would fill many pages of history. It is the home of the succulent grasses; cereals and vegetables are everywhere productive, and with them as a ground work of solid ingredients, it gives it a prominence as a stock-raising and dairy country. The latter would certainly flourish here, the equal of any county in the State or country.

There are few States in the Union that have so great a variety of soil, so salubrious a climate, are so rich in agricultural and mineral resources, as well adapted to stock, or as healthy a climate for man as Ohio.

In all that constitutes wealth, refinement and culture, in the luxuries of life and in her schools and churches, she has no superior. It is her great educational facilities and her numerous railroads and waterways, which give her a pre-eminent stand over both Eastern and Western neighbors. She equals the East in all the luxuries of life, of social ties and advancements, and living at less than two-thirds the cost. She surpasses the West and the borders of civilization in everything that constitutes a comfortable home, the necessaries and luxuries of life, and all this without going into the confines of savage life and enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life. One and all of these advantages may be found in Scioto County, and it is these inducements of wealth, happiness and prosperity which give the people faith in its future.

AGRICULTURE.

Who stands in so enviable a position as the owners of soil and the producers of bread? They feed the teeming millions of our population; they supply their most pressing wants. Agriculture is the basis of all our material relations. More than one-half of the population of our country is engaged in tilling the soil, and over three-fifths of the permanent wealth of the country is in their hands. The prosperity of the country is based upon the prosperity of the owners and tillers of the soil. Truly, then, is agriculture the mother of all arts, the foundation and basis of every other calling.

Agriculture, like every other art, must be

educated. We educate for the law, we educate for medicine, we educate for war—for war upon the land and war upon the sea. We educate for all arts and sciences save, but in a limited degree, that art or science which is the noblest of them all, and upon which all other arts and sciences depend.

The cultivation of the soil was the first and is the most ennobling of all callings. When the first happy pair were created they were placed in a garden, the most delightful spot upon earth; their physical employment was its cultivation, their mental exercise to admire and adorn the wisdom and goodness of God, that appeared in every shrub and plant that flourished throughout the garden. In this department of labor the whole realm of truth is spread out before us, and invites our inquiry and investigation. The composition of soils, the laws that govern vegetable life, are wide and pleasant fields for the exercise of the mind, and while contemplating and studying Nature's laws, the mind takes a pleasing transit from Nature's works up to Nature's God

The principal crops grown in the county are wheat, corn and hay. In stock hogs rank first; then cattle, sheep, horses and mules, in the order named. As a sheep county, Scioto ought to rank high, but does not, in numbers; in fact, sheep industry has not grown much in favor of the farmers of the county.

Early agricultural statistics are not so valuable, as the crops at first raised were but little beyond the wants of the people. Small towns consumed but little, and transportation was confined to wagons on land and flat-boats on the Scioto and Ohio, but the price for grain in early days did not warrant extensive crops.

In 1842 Scioto County had 2,989 horses, valued at $119,560; 5,067 cattle, valued at $40,536. This was not a large stock. It was in this decade that the iron and coal interests reached its greatest aggregate of output, the year 1846 being the greatest.

The assessor's returns of 1853 showed a healthy return to the agriculturist, and that of 1854 gives the number of stock in the county. The crop, by townships, is here given:

WHEAT AND CORN CROP OF 1853

Townships.	Acres of Wheat.	Bushels of Wheat.	Acres of Corn.	Bushels of Corn.
Nile	174	2,280	1,806	58,050
Washington	35	572	1,748	105,396
Union	508	5,897	1,986	77,074
Brush Creek	564	6,336	990	24,757
Morgan	62	664	785	45,000
Wayne		....	160	9,600
Clay	109	1,921	2,445	135,186
Jefferson	448	5,251	2,689	11,640
Porter	242	3,081	1,219	38,085
Greene	505	7,187	828	86,920
Madison	1,692	17,662	1,791	41,464
Vernon	159	538	909	17,130
Bloom	222	2,440	1,265	28,120
Harrison	731	7,738	1,299	30,772
Total,	5,451	60,967	19,920	813,934

STOCK RETURNS OF 1854.

Townships.	1. Horses.		2. Cattle.		3. Mules		4. Sheep.		5. Hogs.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Nile	267	$15,115	634	$10,606	....	.....	463	$ 496	1,681	$3,487
Washington	232	12,607	369	4,743	2	$ 150	61	41	1,402	3,209
Union	222	11,197	706	8,408	2	300	367	254	1,288	1,891
Brush Creek	237	9,750	593	5,721	1	14	957	710	1,440	1,457
Morgan	126	6,470	259	3,600	1	25	209	231	766	1,547
Wayne	250	14,267	326	5,462	24	2,218	14	25	575	1,145
Clay	278	15,891	470	7,547	....	.....	228	3,618	1,656	6,414
Jefferson	385	18,698	815	8,617	4	220	726	866	2,479	4,226
Porter	283	14,247	729	13,738	....	.....	816	6,537	1,610	1,273
Greene	337	21,239	1,351	25,341	34	2,785	488	562	2,029	3,588
Mason	445	19,630	1,293	12,986	2	75	2,326	2,923	2,041	2,530
Vernon	187	9,962	960	20,092	5	305	463	544	1,151	1,353
Bloom	228	12,487	881	17,587	27	2,150	678	697	1,630	2,920
Harrison	253	11,214	964	14,087	....	.....	772	509	1,407	1,223
Total,	3,730	$192,774	10,350	$158,535	102	$8,242	8,568	$18,013	21,155	$36,263

It had taken twelve years to increase horses fifty per cent. and cattle about 100 per cent. From this time on, the increase in stock and cereals was steady up to 1870; the report is given below. The increase about kept pace with the population, and as more land was put under cultivation, and the farming population increased, of course the yield, in the aggregate became greater. The mining and iron interest did not, however, flag, but a large part of the working force of the county were engaged in the mining of coal and iron ore and at work in the furnaces.

There was a halt in both during the civil war, and it took a few years to recover from the disastrous effect of that desperate struggle, and the returns of 1870 show about the first evidence of a return to that condition and activity in which the war found it. The following is the agricultural and stock product of Scioto County:

1870.

Orchard Products	$35,378
Home Manufactures	9,010
Maple Sugar, lbs	742
Maple Syrup, gal	6
Sorghum Molasses, gal	46,216
Corn, bu	699,736
Oats, bu	116 376
Barley, bu	9,474
Buckwheat, bu	495
Tobacco, lbs	3,736
Wool, lbs	21,647
Potatoes, Irish, bu	81,924
" Sweet, bu	7,282
Hay, tons	9,522
Assessed Valuation Real Estate	$4,899,272
" " Personal Estate	$4,937,562
Total Valuation Real and Personal Estate	$9,836,834
True " " " "	$19,624,631

1875.

Orchard Products, bu	1,203
Home Manufactures	.....
Maple Sugar, lbs	381
" Syrup, gal	329
Sorghum Syrup, gal	23,883
Corn, bu	600,908
Oats, bu	73,682
Barley, bu	6,621
Buckwheat, bu	846
Tobacco, lbs	3,941
Wool, lbs	9,789
Potatoes, Irish, bu	82,349
Potatoes, Sweet, bu	3,185
Hay, tons	7,233
Assessed Valuation Real Estate	$6,750,009
" " Personal Estate	$5,273,174
Total " Real and Personal Estate	$12,023,183

1880.

Orchard Products, bu	82,618
Maple Sugar, lbs	521
" Syrup, gal	173
Sorghum Syrup, gal	26,140
Corn, bu	711.284
Oats, bu	54,183
Barley, bu	17,561
Buckwheat, bu	97
Tobacco, lbs	7,235
Wool, lbs	10,670
Potatoes, Irish, bu	71,935
" Sweet, bu	3,737
Hay, tons	9,436
Assessed Valuation Real Estate	$6,575,348

1870.

Horses	4,447
Cattle	12,705
Mules	555
Sheep	9,901
Hogs	16,253

1875.

Horses	5,377
Cattle	11,008
Mules	878
Sheep	5,377
Hogs	12,577

1880.

Horses	4,849
Cattle	12,001
Mules	898
Sheep	6,152
Hogs	13,059

THE GRAPE.

There are but few vineyards in Scioto County, and the cultivation of the grape has not become general. The soil and the hillsides are well adapted to the raising of some varieties of the grape, the Concord being the leading grape grown, and considered the hardiest, and less liable to mildew. The Alvira is little grown and but little known, but for wine it is considered superior to the Norton's Virginia or the Martha. There is no mistaking the quality of the wine it produces, both in body and flavor. It is not as prolific in its yield as the Concord, and for that matter there is no grape that equals it in yield, or can be said to be as hardy, but the Concord does not make a rich wine. It is lighter in body, and lacks that delicate flavor which gives to the Norton's Virginia, Alvira and Martha their chief attributes, and calls forth high praise. The Catawba is a grape that was cultivated many years, but it is light in

yield and light in body in the quality of its wine.

The Concord for light wine is the superior of any grown, when yield and quality is considered. This is meant in the nature of a common wine. The Herbemont is also cultivated to some extent, and has yielded a very heavy crop, about eight hundred gallons to the acre. Among the varieties promising well, but which are as yet not extensively cultivated, are the Cunningham, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Taylor, Cynthiana, Martha, North Carolina Seedling, Roger's Hybrid, No. 1, and last, though not least, the Alvira. The average value of Catawba wine is $1.50; Norton's Virginia wine, $4; Concord wine, $2.50; Herbemont wine, $3. These are the comparative prices in accordance with their quality, and are nearly correct. In a comparison of the wine made from the Alvira and Norton's Virginia the preference was given by good judges to the former. Still there is but little difference, and the latter gives a greater yield per acre.

There is no doubt but the grape finds here its natural home, and will produce unrivaled yields, and while at this time the Concord is the favorite, from its hardy nature and sure returns, other varieties will doubtless find favor as vineyards increase, and a taste for superior vintage becomes more widespread and desirable.

FRUIT AND BERRIES.

Scioto County is a natural county for fruit of all kinds and of berries. Apples, peaches, pears and plums grow luxuriantly. The plum is not cultivated but the climate is suited for it. Apples are plentiful, and there are many extensive orchards in the county. Peaches are not so certain a crop yet they do well, and when the seasons are favorable they yiel a bountiful harvest. Pears thrive well. Berries grow anywhere, and are in large quantities, both wild and cultivated. The only limit to the production is that of planting; the soil and climate are here.

FROM 1814.

Going back to the early or pioneer days of Scioto County, the first tax found of record was in 1814, the total taxation that year being $176.55 5. When that amount of less than $200 is looked at, the tax duplicate of 1883 placed before the reader, he will see progress written in mammoth letters all over it. Progress in wealth, progress in expenses and progress in increased taxation. It is all progress.

Many years later, or in the year 1823, taxation had increased to the sum of $1,399.77 9. This was the total taxation of the eleven townships in the county, and the tax each paid that year is given below. Comparing this tax by townships of later years will be found interesting.

TAX OF 1823, BY TOWNSHIPS.

Wayne	$737.52 9	Bloom	30.60
Washington	63.98 5	Union	54.92 5
Jefferson	86.39	Brush Creek	31.42 5
Porter	100.85	Niles	66.15
Madison	87.80		
Greene	89.52 5		$1,399.77 9
Vernon	50.60		

From 1823 to 1830 the increase was also pretty fast. The nine years had increased about 800 per cent., and the seven nearly 400 per cent., but the amount looked larger. The amount being for 1835, $5,218.92. The next taxation of interest was in 1842. The tax collected that year was $20,217.44. In 1837 the expenses of the county exceeded the county tax by $532.02, or the county proper ran in debt that much. The ratio here in twelve years did not exceed that of the seven years before, or hardly as much. It was in the year 1842 that the records showed a gross assessed valuation of personal and real property of $1,121,245, and this was the sum on

which the above tax was collected. Jan. 1, 1843, the returns of the assessors of Scioto County showed 155,263 acres of taxable land, valued, including buildings and improvements, at $521,289—a fraction over $3.35 per acre for improvements and all.

The town lots were valued at $332,011, over half as much as all the r the land in the county, thus lightening the tax of the farmer at the expense of the people of the towns.

There was another pretty heavy advance in taxation the next twelve years.

The amount and how it was disposed of is here annexed:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF SCIOTO COUNTY,

For the year ending June 1, 1854.

Balance in the Treasury, June 1, 1853,		$ 6,523 49 0
Amount of Taxes collected in 1853,		71,203 17 9
State Common School fund and funds arising from School lands,		9,987 39 5
Amount of Fines, Licenses, Permits and all other sources.		3,028 02 0
Total		90,742 08 4
Paid State Treasurer.	$24,998 57 6	
" Common School Funds to Townships	12,472 48 5	
" Special School Funds to Districts	1,451 74 7	
" School-house building Funds	2,084 39 5	
" City Treasurer City Taxes	16,979 53 0	
" Township " Township "	2,504 13 3	
" Interest on Railroad Bonds	7,061 25 0	
" " " Surplus revenue	632 41 0	
" Repairs to Public Buildings	42 85 0	
" " " Bridges	10 00 0	
" County Infirmary Directors orders	2,177 12 0	
The following are the ordinary County expenses for the year:		
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions	546 34 0	
Prosecuting Attorney's salary	350 00 0	
Attorneys for defending criminals	40 00 0	
" " attending to suits in Court	90 00 0	
Assessors of Personal Property	465 00 0	
" " Real Estate	460 00 0	
County Board of Equalization	88 00 0	
Sheriff fees for boarding, clothing, and washing for prisoners	517 17 0	
County Commissioners	100 00 0	
Judges and Clerks of Elections	189 40 0	
Laying out and altering Roads	23 50 0	
Township Treasurer's fees	14 00 0	
Costs of Coroner's Inquests	98 47 0	
Special Constables attending Court	68 00 0	
Auditor's fees	1,172 82 0	
Treasurer's fees	1,170 19 6	
Public Printing	296 90 0	
Scioto County Agricultural Society	93 00 0	
School Examiners' fees and expenses	66 00 0	
Coal for Court-house and Jail	148 48 0	
Stationery, Books, etc	267 58 0	
Probate Judge's Salary	187 50 0	
Old Orders redeemed	498 79 0	
Balance in Treasury	13,376 44 2	
Total		$90,742 08 4

GEO. A. WALLER, A. S. C.

The tax collected for the fiscal year 1854 amounted to $60,179.52, as against the above tax of the year before of $71,203.17. This was a considerable falling off.

VALUATION.

The valuation of 1845 was $1,226,853; of 1848, $1,719,448, and of 1854, $6,876,320, a gain of over $5,000,000 in nine years, but in 1861 the taxable valuation of personal property was alone $2,228,643, but it did not reach the valuation of 1857.

Valuation of 1870: Real, $4,899,272; personal, $4,937,562; total, $9,836,834. Valuation of 1875: Real, $6,750,009; personal, $5,273,174; total, $12,023,183. Valuation of 1880: Real, $6,575,348; personal, $4,057,416; total, $10,632,764.

Scioto County has 369,794 acres of land on the tax duplicate and this was valued in 1882 at $4,132,310; in towns, villages and cities town lots valuation, $2,503,570; value of personal or chattel property, $4,172,867; grand duplicate of 1882, $10,808,747.

This is quite a reduction from the assessed valuation of 1875, but exceeds that of 1870 by nearly $1,000,000. There is no less property than in the former years, in reality there is considerable more, but the assessed valuation is made lower. Financially speaking Scioto County is in a good situation. Her total debt, Jan. 1, 1884, is but $183,000, which has ten years yet to run, that is the last payment comes due in 1893. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this debt draws eight per cent. interest, and $33,000, six per cent. Taxation grows lighter every year. The school districts of the county carry a small debt, and also Portsmouth City. Outside then, of the debt of the county proper, there was owing, Jan. 1, 1883, the following debt:

Township debts, $1,778.50; cities and villages, $265,800.00; school districts, $25,971.00; total, $303,549.50; add county debt

January, 1884, $183,000, and we have a total of $486,549.50.

The above is the financial condition of the county at the dates named. The city has felt the incubus of its debt, but it should not weigh a moment against it. There are hundreds of cities in the States with a less taxable pay roll that has much larger debt.

POPULATION OF SCIOTO COUNTY — AREA 640 SQUARE MILES.

Scioto County having been organized in 1803, the first census was in 1810. The population is given for the county the first three decades, and then by townships that the growth of each can be compared and their progress ascertained. It will show also what part of the county has gained the most rapidly:

Population of the county in 1810, 3,399; in 1820, 5,750; in 1830, 8,740.

POPULATION SINCE 1840.

Townships	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Bloom	913	1,648	1,751	2,203	2,211
Brush Creek	401	650	1,094	1,410	2,093
Clay	696	846	844	927	1,148
Greene	973	2,344	2,501	1,882	1,935
Harrison	686	1,162	1,486	1,032	1,325
Jefferson*	578	840	1,226	559	919
Madison	830	1,367	1,583	1,578	1,852
Morgan	265	280	686	758	1,019
Niles	860	1,004	1,175	1,473	1,90
Porter	1,013	1,674	1,873	1,965	2,274
Rush*				638	778
Union*	570	605	1,070	552	1,168
Valley*				724	951
Vernon	902	1,105	1,554	1,924	1,481
Washington	653	676	920	1,085	1,131
Wayne†now P'tsmouth	1,853	3,867	6,055	10,592	11,321
County	11,192	18,428	24,297	29,302	33,511

SCIOTO & HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

was organized in the year 1849. The route or line upon which it was to be built was from Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, passing through the counties of Scioto, Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Perry and Licking, and just touching the northern corner of Lawrence County. Work was commenced in 1850, and Aug. 15, 1853, it had reached Jackson C.-H., in Jackson County. There was not any certainty of its being carried further north than Jackson unless the people could be aroused in Vinton County and to the north of her, and the friends of the road went to work in these counties.

Sept. 2, 1852, the largest railroad meeting ever held in the Hocking Valley came off at Logan. A grand barbecue was given, and the air fairly shook with railroad eloquence. It was a memorable day in the history of Hocking County. The line of route was from Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, running to Jackson, in Jackson County, through McArthurstown, in Vinton County, Logan in Hocking, to Somerset in Perry County, thence to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, as its terminus. It was computed that 5,000 people were in attendance that day, coming from Jackson on the south to Newark on the north. Perry County turned out the banner delegation, being over a half mile long, accompanied by a band of music. The people of Loga n and surrounding country were awakened at sunrise by a Federal salute. Up to that time it was the largest railroad meeting ever held in the State, and few since have exceeded it. It was decided that Perry County should raise $150,000, Hocking County $80,000, and Vinton County $50,000.

This action of the people strengthened the enterprise, and reached Jackson the following year, or 1853. On its arrival there work ceased for some twelve months so far as laying any rails was concerned, but the grading was completed to Somerset, in Perry County, with the exception of a tunnel at Maxwell and a heavy cut at Union Furnace. After a twelve months' rest work was again commenced, and the rails were laid to the hamlet of Hamden, and there formed a junction with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.

*Divided, Rush from Union, 1867; Valley from Jefferson, 1860.
†City of Portsmouth and Wayne Township, together since 1870.

Then there was another cessation of work, and an attempt to negotiate the sale of their bond being a failure, and therefore meeting with financial embarrassment, there was a collapse; the road bed and right of way having been mortgaged, the same was foreclosed and the whole forfeited to the land owners. The most of the stock was held by persons living along the line of the contemplated road. This ended that project and a calm settled over the valley.

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH OF THE M. & C. R. R.

The portion of the road completed south and southwest from Hamden Junction to Portsmouth went into the hands of a receiver in the year 1858, who operated it under the order of the court until the road was sold, May 23, 1863. The purchase of the road entire, with all its equipments, was made by T. J. Stead, Isaac Hartshorn, and Earl P. Mason, of Providence, R. I., as Trustees in behalf of the second bond-holders, for $411,-100, the purchasers agreeing with the holders of the first mortgage bonds to assume their payment. That year a reorganization of the company was effected under the name of the Portsmouth & Newark Railroad Company. The new company at once took steps to dispose of the property, the reorganization of the company probably being to accomplish its sale. The Marietta & Cincinnati Railway Company became its purchaser, and it was operated by that company under the name of the Portsmouth Branch of the M. & C. R. R. This continued until Jan. 1, 1883, when the entire road, of which it was a branch, was reorganized under the name of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and is the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The officers of the road are: Orlando Smith, President; Manager, J. H. Stewa t; Master of Transportation, Jno. E. Rose. Their depot buildings were burned in 1866. Since then they have used temporary structures. Wm. C. Draper has been the General Agent of the company at Portsmouth since 1858.

The road takes a northeasterly course from Portsmouth until it reaches the center of Jackson County, and then a general course north to its junction at Hamden, on the edge of Vinton County. Two passenger trains are run each way daily and one freight train each way, the latter, however, often being supplemented by one extra train, and sometimes two.

The distance to Hamden is fifty-six miles, and between Portsmouth and that point it passes through the great mineral belt, wherein are some twenty-five furnaces and a score or more of heavy coal operators.

SCIOTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road was one of the earliest roads promulgated in the county. In fact, Nature had made a valley rich in agricultural elements and level in its topographical features for a great commercial highway, and the most remarkable part of the building of this road was the fact that while Nature had made it so conspicuously a route for the iron horse, that nearly thirty years elapsed from its first attempt before the road became an actual fact.

In the summer and fall of 1848 the subject of building a railroad down the valley of the Scioto River took shape, and Feb. 20, 1849, a charter was obtained for the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad. Work at once commenced to raise subscriptions for the road, and Scioto and Pike counties stepped proudly to the front and cut their own throats. Pike County refused by 280 majority to have anything to do with it, and Scioto defeated it by seven votes. The route for the road, according to the charter, was from Newark, in Licking County, to Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, via Lancaster, Chillicothe and Piketon. August, 1849, was to have

been the time of commencing work. Portsmouth, however, was anxious for the road, and willing to do her part, but was not strong enough to carry the county. She stepped to the front with a city subscription by the council of $100,000, and $28,000 was subscribed by her capitalists and business men. The route was changed, and while Portsmouth preferred the Scioto Valley route, she wanted a railroad and kept her faith. The route was changed by the Legislature the next winter to a route via Webster, Jackson, Hamden, McArthur, etc., Mar. 11, 1853. After being completed to Jackson, the road was mortgaged for $1,000,000, seven per cent. interest, and with this money the road was completed to Hamden Junction, connecting with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. The road from Portsmouth to Jackson cost only $19,500 per mile. The iron was purchased to be laid down on the landing at Portsmouth for $70 per ton. The intention was to take it to McArthur, Logan, and to its terminal point, Newark, but it failed. In the meantime the real Scioto Valley road lay slumbering as if death would become a certainty. But a revival took place near the close of the late war, and a contract was actually let for the road between Columbus and Chillicothe for grading, Aug. 7, 1865, and then another collapse. In April, 1869, this important work again received attention, and a meeting was held with the Board of Directors of the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad to have them take hold of it as a feeder to their road, and W. A. Hutchins was assured that the matter would be looked into. That ended that project, and the next move was to build the road. A Michigan railroad company was organized to build a railroad north and south right through the State of Ohio. This road was called the Lake Shore, Columbus & Portsmouth Railroad. They in reality brought life and final success to the Scioto Valley Railroad. They secured a charter, which was filed July 22, 1870, shares, $50 each, and capital stock, $2,500,000. The route south of Columbus was to run through the counties of Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike and Scioto. In the meantime, or on July 20, 1870, a large railroad meeting was held at Portsmouth to look after the building of the Cincinnati, Chesapeake & Chicago, via Ironton, Portsmouth, etc., and a railroad fever began to assume a violence that looked as if it might culminate into something of a tangible nature. The Michigan company pushed things, and a vote for a subscription to this road was sprung in the four lower counties—Scioto, Pike, Ross and Pickaway. Scioto was now awake, and the folly of twenty years before was not re-enacted. She came to the work with a vote of 3,472 for the subscription, and only 603 against it. Ross and Pike also voted in favor, but Pickaway gave it a defeat. The vote in Scioto was taken July 13, 1872. Portsmouth itself was on a boom. The year 1872 showed building improvements to the amount of $264,649, and boat-building, $28,100. In 1873 he work of securing the right of way was going on, and in 1874 Portsmouth raised a private subscription of $130,000; $12,200 of this was raised in Clay Township, and about $1,000 in other townships by private subscription. The Gaylor Rolling Mill gave a subscription of $5,000.

Here was something tangible to go on, and the original incorporators of the Scioto Valley Railroad Company began to think it was time for them to wake up. If a foreign company could do so much why couldn't they? After $116,000 was subscribed in Portsmouth and vicinity, and all along the line the people had fallen into the scheme, then the Scioto Valley Company requested to have these subscriptions turned over to them, as the north end of the Michigan scheme could not get through. So the company was reorganized, and May 13, 1875, T. Ewing

was elected President, and the following subscriptions asked for: Franklin, $150,000; Pickaway, $75,000; Ross, $100,000; Pike, $50,000, and Scioto, $125,000—a total of $500,000. George D. Chapman came forward and proclaimed his willingness to build the road if that half million dollars was raised and pledged to him. That was promised, and the beginning of the end became a fact. In August, 1875, the grading was let between Chillicothe and Columbus. In July, 1875, there were still $58,000 of the half million dollars subscription lacking, but Scioto put her shoulder to the wheel, determined to carry it through. The engineers were in the field below Chillicothe, and work must continue. June, 1876, the road was located to Waverly, and there crossing the river came down on the east side. From that time on, although money was hard to raise, the road continued to progress, and by October, 1877, the track was laid. Oct. 13, 1877, a construction train, the first that passed up the road, ran as far as Piketon and returned, having a delegation from Portsmouth aboard. On Sunday, at 3 P. M., the last spike was driven in the Scioto Valley Railroad, nine miles south of Chillicothe, and the capital of the State and the beautiful city on the bank of the La Belle Riviere were united by an iron band, and the long and anxiously looked for road was at last an accomplished fact. Had it been built twenty years sooner Portsmouth no doubt at this day would have had fifty per cent. more population. Other roads were built, and the highway of travel taken from the river, and she became only a by-way. The first regular train started in January, 1878, and an excursion train to Columbus left Portsmouth, Dec. 28, 1877, and returned. Columbus gave them a hearty welcome, and the two cities "smiled" in unison. The road is an accomplished fact, yet Portsmouth has not felt the inspiration necessary to give her a great boom, but other roads are coming, and her future is one that has "progress" written all over it.

CINCINNATI & EASTERN RAILROAD.

This road was incorporated Jan. 11, 1876, under the name of the Cincinnati, Batavia & Williamsburg Railroad Company — the road to run from the former city to the town of Williamsburg, in Clermont County—with a capital stock of $200,000. May 10, 1876, the capital stock was increased to $500,000, and the terminus was changed from Williamsburg to Portsmouth, May 16, 1876. Then May 24, 1876, the name was changed from that first given to the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company. A branch was also chartered to New Richmond, Ohio, by an amendment to its charter Dec. 12, 1876. Feb. 21, 1877, the road was completed to Williamsburg. It reached Winchester, Adams County, in the August following, and extended its eastern terminus from Batavia toward Cincinnati, five miles. Under a temporary lease without rental, it operated the Columbus & Maysville Road.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.

An effort was made to get this road by the way of Portsmouth, and a company was formed and incorporated March 4, 1879, called the Chesapeake & Cincinnati Railroad.

Then there was the Chesapeake & Chicago Railroad, which was to run southeast through Highland County to Piketon and then down the valley to Portsmouth, while another route was to cut the angle and go from Piketon to Ironton direct. Then there was the Ironton, Portsmouth & Cincinnati Road, incorporated in 1870, which, had it succeeded, would have put an end to the Cincinnati & Eastern. Other projects have been started, and Portsmouth and Scioto County have had many railroads on paper, of which three full-grown roads will soon be the result.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIETIES—INFIRMARY—FLOODS—ITEMS—COUNTY OFFICERS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and horticultural societies have become quite numerous throughout the country, and there is very little in the history of the State that has done more to advance her progress than these exhibitions of the intelligence and enterprise and progressive spirit of the agricultural population. The success of these institutions is due alone to the education and social qualities of the masses, and history furnishes no successful farming community that does not have the spirit of competitio buoyant and active, which does not have a pride in the friendly strife to carry off the blue ribbon at the fair. It is these associations and the rivalry they engender which bring prominently before the people of this country and of Europe the advancements made in developing the rich resources of our fertile fields. That competition is the life of business is true, and competition at agricultural fairs sharpens the intellect and faculties of our husbandmen, gives life to the inventive genius of our artisans and mechanics, and encourages those who have chosen to work in the labyrinthian depths of the still scarcely known fields of science and of art.

Agricultural and horticultural societies should, then, be nourished with care, for their success is due to the intelligence, enterprise and social qualities of the people. Without this they will not flourish. Strong and vigorous competition with tenacity of purpose insures success, and the honest pride of the people in these tests of skill is worthy of all praise. Not only is the skill of the hands of man brought to high perfection, but the genius and intuition of the women of the land, their handicraft in those departments of labor in which they stand pre-eminent, are quickened by these social agents of American progress, and these notable attributes, the grace, culture and modest bearing of the glorious womanhood of our country, stand forth in all their native force and beauty. It is this view of the case that calls forth regret, that the farmers, mechanics and artisans of Scioto County have allowed the agricultural and horticultural society of the county to droop and die. While they may not know what they lose by this mingling of social life, and these annual contributions of their skill in all the branches of farm life and in the mechanics and the arts, yet it can not be computed in dollars and cents; and to the world at large it is a sad evidence of a want of enterprise and neighborly feeling. Scioto County stands in need of a first-class agricultural society, but whether her people will arise and throw off their sloth is a question yet to be answered, and we are afraid only in the dim and distant future.

FIRST ORGANIZATION.

The first agricultural and horticultural society organized in Scioto County was in 1828. A meeting was held the last week in May and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and prepare for a permanent or-

ganization. The meeting for this latter purpose was held June 16, 1828. The constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected and a board of directors appointed: President, Roswell Crane; Vice-President, William Kendall; Corresponding Secretaries, S. M. Tracy, Ed. Hamilton; Recording Secretary, John Peebles; Treasurer, John H. Thornton; Board of Directors and Members, William Kendall, David Mitchell, William M. Burke, Samuel B. Burt, Ebenezer Corwine, David Jones, George Hered, James Dewitt, Peter H. Lindsey, G. W. Clingman and William Shelpman. But two fairs were held, in the falls of 1828 and 1829, holding two days each, and probably for the period were fairly successful. Nothing further was heard of it, and just when it collapsed is not of record. The next attempt to start a society was in 1839. Oct. 4 of that year a meeting was held, and the Scioto Agricultural Society was formed with the following officials elected: President, Joseph Moore; Vice-President, Anson Chamberlain; Treasurer, Aaron Kinney; Corresponding Secretary, John R. Turner; Recording Secretary, Francis Cleveland; Directors, William Kendall, Ora Crane, Peter Noel, John B. Dodd, Allen C. McArthur, John C. Crull, Ira A. Hitchcock, Joshua Nurse, Benjamin Masters and William Marsh. In 1840 Colonel Joseph Moore was re-elected President and Allen C. McArthur, Secretary. The fall of 1839 the Portsmouth Jockey Club held races, which commenced Oct. 24, 1839, and H. Jefford, who had charge of the races, notified the entrees that he would be responsible for the purses offered. Whether there was a fair held was not mentioned. The society continued to exist for several years, and quite a number of fairs were held. In 1854 the following were the officers: President, G. S. B. Hempstead; Vice-President, John A. Turley; Treasurer, Thomas Dugan; Secretary, A. Buskirk; Directors, Josiah G. Merrill, N. L. Robinson, James M. Cole, C. O. Tracy and John Masters.

In the following December after a successful fair was held a new election of officers for 1855 took place, and as the officials had been successful nearly all were re-elected: G. S. B. Hempstead, President; John A. Turley, Vice-President; W. S. McColm, Secretary; Thos. Dugan, Treasurer: Directors, Burris Moore, Nile Township; Clark Gallagher, Washington Township; Geo. W. Hered, Union Township; James Freeman, Brush Creek Township; Jonathan Glaze, Morgan Township; Geo. W. Coffrin, Wayne Township; John L. Ward, Wayne Township; Aaron Noel, Clay Township; Chas. H. Davis, Jefferson Township; Josiah G. Merrill, Porter Township; Orin Gould, Greene Township; John White, Madison Township; Claudius Caddo, Vernon Township; L. P. N. Smith, Bloom Township; John M. Violet, Harrison Township.

March 6, 1856, a meeting was held for the purpose of putting life into the organization, for it began to drag fearfully; $350 was raised in Portsmouth to give as premiums, and the following persons were named and asked to canvass their respective townships and revive the spirits of the farmers and get them more thoroughly interested so as to have a good meeting in the fall:

Mitchell Evans, Wm. Veach, Nile Township; Aaron Clark, Clark Galliger, Washington Township; Levi Kirkendall, Phillip Noel, Union Township; Thornton Kendall, Freeman, Brush Creek Township; David Noel, John Clay, Morgan Township; W. H. Bennett, A. W. Buskirk, Wayne Township; Wm. Masters, P. W. Noel, Clay Township; Leonard Croniger, H. C. Rouse, Jefferson Township; S. Pixley, G. W. Flanders, Porter Township; P. F. Boynton, Orin Gould, Greene Township; A. S. McFann, C. Cadot, Vernon Township; Wm. Noland, W. H. Stockham, Madison Township; George T. Walton, Wm. Holmes, Bloom Township; Wm. Crull, F. Bat-

terson, Harrison Township. It was, however, but a spasmodic effort and the organization finally gave up its life.

Since the civil war no attempt has been made to revive the society, or if so it has been a failure. This is unfortunate for the county. While Scioto County is not all agricultural, yet it contributes no small share of the aggregate, in cereals and stock, that forms the crops and the wealth of the State, and in this respect the farming population is lacking in enterprise and pride in their calling.

GRANGE

At the time of the grange excitement through the State quite a number of granges were organized, and much interest seemed to be raised. Their first annual harvest picnic was held Sept. 3, 1874, and was a splendid success. A county council was organized Sept. 12,1874, and the order flourished greatly the following year. It then began to lose its interest and has finally disappeared, although there is a semblance of State and National organization still kept up. It has no influence upon the farming interests of the country, and is probably held together by the property of the National Grange, which has not been divided and is not likely to be. Who will get it of course is not known, but a few leaders are disposed to hold on.

The order in all respects was one to be proud of. Its object and aim was the elevation of the working classes of the country, to show them their rights and how those rights might be secured by a unity of action and a concentration of purpose; not only this, but the education and culture of all was one of its cardinal features. To enhance the comforts and attractions of homes, to foster and encourage neighborly feeling, to lessen expense by co-operation, to purchase cheaper by combining and purchasing in larger quantities, to avoid litigation, to earnestly work to allay all sectional strife and make us indeed one people and one country, were the links in the chain which bound together those who had united with the order.

There was enough in these desires to found an organization as durable as the rocks, but fraud enlisted the thousands who are ever ready to sell their souls for gain, and what they could not and dare not do openly to oppose this organization was done by treachery and deceit.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The first County Infirmary was erected in 1846, and finished in December of that year. The contractors and builders were Messrs. McIntyre & Stillwell, and on completion at above date was turned over to the county commissioners. The commissioners at their January session, 1847, appointed three Infirmary Directors to hold until others were elected and qualified: Joseph Riggs, Moses Gregory and Jacob T. Noel. This remained until destroyed by fire in 1882, when arrangements were made to erect a more commodious building, and for that purpose the commissioners met in session in September, 1882. At that meeting the following record was made: "The board of commissioners being in session, and all the members thereof being present, the Infirmary Directors of said county, to-wit: Joseph Graham, Leonidas Piles and Jacob Bower, appeared at said meeting and took seats with said commissioners, and thereupon the plans, drawing, specifications, bills of material and estimates relative to the building of a County Infirmary heretofore proposed and finished by A. B. Alger, architect, were taken up by the joint board of county commissioners and infirmary directors for examination, and after the same were duly examined. Chas. Goddard moved that the said plans, drawing, representations and estimates for the building of a County Infirmary be approved and that said approval be indorsed upon the same, which motion was

seconded by W. Turner and carried by the following vote: Yes, Joseph Graham, Leonidas Piles, Jacob Bower, Infirmary Directors; C. A. Goddard, Chas. Winter, Wm. Turner, Board of County Commissioners."

Sept. 11, 1882.

The building is still in progress of erection at this writing, September, 1883, with the prospect of its being completed within a year.

The specifications and the estimates submitted and approved seemed to carry out the idea of a building to cost about $10,000. The estimates offered are given: Carpenter work, I. J. Dewey, $2,660; stone work, Musser & Noel, $502.34; brick work, E. Stearns, $3,800; tinning work, J. M. Lenhart, $585; plastering work, M. White, $1,070; painting work, H. Burger, $425; total, $9,042.34.

That was the total intended cost, but it is now thought that the commissioners will be willing, on account of changes made, to pay $15,000 for a clear bill of cost. It is expected to cost about this sum when fully completed and furnished.

THE WATERS AND THE FLOODS.

Since the settlement of this section of the country numerous floods have come upon the Scioto Valley, and along the banks of the beautiful "La Belle Riviere," destroying a vast amount of property in their surging and murky waters. The valley of the Scioto and along the Ohio has been subject to occasional inundations from the Scioto and Ohio rivers. From the first settlement of the county in the year 1795 to the year 1820, they were more frequent and certain than since; gradually they have been diminishing in height and frequency, with the exception of the years 1832, 1847, 1858, 1875 and 1883.

The floods in the Ohio give the river a rise and fall of about sixty feet, but Feb. 15, 1832, it rose to sixty-three feet and produced immense injury to crops, fences and bridges. The Scioto poured in its flood, and the valley for miles and from hill to hill was a vast inland sea.

Since that period the Ohio bottoms had not been inundated until the winter of 1847, during which the water was four times at forty-five and once at fifty feet above low water mark.

These heavy floods covered all the low lands up to the second plateau, which rises from the banks of the river, and they covered all of the city of Portsmouth located upon the first terrace. A steamboat was once made fast to the old hotel building which stood where the Biggs House now stands. The flood of 1858 occurred in May, and the Scioto and its tributaries were bank full with the raging waters. The loss to crops was not so great, but the corn and the me ows suffered severely. The rains continued, a heavy storm coming up on the night of the 5th of June, and by the 7th had reached their greatest, and was up to within a few inches of the last of May freshet. June 11 came another storm, and this came before the waters had subsided, and it again swelled the river until it equaled that of 1847 and exceeded that of 1852. The damage was to meadows; crops fences and bridges were covered with a heavy coating of mud and debris. Something over $100,000 was a computation of the loss by this disastrous flood. The next serious flood was that of 1873. The rain commenced falling July 3, on Thursday, and continued until Saturday the 5th, and the valley was inundated from above Chillicothe to the river's mouth. But the flood of 1875, because of its coming in a summer month, was perhaps the severest (although nearly seven feet lower than the great rise of 1832) upon the people of the Scioto Valley as well a those living along the Ohio River. This flood destroyed full 10,000 acres of grain in the Scioto Valley and along the Ohio River, within the county. Pike County uffered

equally, according to its extent of valley surface.

Fences, bridges, etc., were carried away. The loss on the Ohio River and the tributaries of the Ohio and Scioto in the county swelled the actual destruction to over 10,000 acres of corn, and a total loss to the sufferers by the flood of over $500,000. Perhaps the freshets of earlier years might have been as expensive had the country been as well settled, but this flood and a rise some two weeks earlier proved the most destructive since the valley has been settled.

THE FLOOD OF 1883.

The flood of February, 1883, was the highest known for over a quarter of a century, and but two previous rises were higher, that of 1832, when it rose sixty-three feet, and that of 1847, when it rose to sixty-two feet seven inches, the rise of 1883 being sixty-two feet. It commenced Feb. 7 to give unmistakable signs of a great flood, but being in the winter season, while very destructive to the winter wheat and meadows, did not have that fearful effect upon the corn and potato crops which the flood of 1875 proved so destructive. It was to many in the valley a very serious loss, for everything that could float was carried off.

ITEMIZED.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1798-'99 by John Edgar, and the following winter the second was taught by Reese Thompson. This was in Greene Township.

The first water mill was erected in the fall of 1798 on Bonser's Run, a small stream emptying into the Little Scioto River, by Isaac Bonser. It was a small affair, but of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the settlers, and took the place of hand mills in the neighborhood.

The house of John Collins, in Alexandria, was named as the first place in which to hold court.

The first flat boat was built in the fall of 1800, by John W. and Abram Millar, and they took a trip to New Orleans.

The last buffalo seen was killed by Philip Salladay, on the headwaters of Pine Run, in what is now Vernon Township, in 1797.

Samuel Marshall and Hezekiah Merritt planted and raised the first crop of corn in the county in 1796.

The first tavern kept in what is now Scioto County was by John Collins, in Alexandria, in the winter of 1796-'97.

Stephen Cary put up the first house in Alexandria in 1796, Stephen Smith the second, the same year, followed by John Collins, Munn and others.

The first child born in what is now Scioto County was Fannie Marshall, born in 1797, daughter of Samuel Marshall, Sr.

The first male child born, so far as is known, was William Gilruth, in 1799.

The first resident physician was Dr. Thomas Waller, who located in Alexandria in 1801. He was a physician of ability and a gentleman by education and practice.

The first brick house erected in the city of Portsmouth was by Jacob Clingman, in 1808.

The first child born in the city of Portsmouth was Polly, daughter of Uriah Barbers. Her birth was in 1804.

There has not been a hanging in Scioto County up to this date, 1883.

The surveyor who surveyed and platted Alexandria was Elias Langham.

The first surveyor who surveyed land in the county, now Scioto, was John O'Bannon, in 1787.

The first tanyard in the county was started by Stephen Cary, in 1801.

The first house built within the corporate limits of Portsmouth was by Emanuel Traxler, in the fall of 1796, on the high ground on what is now Scioto street, west end.

Emanuel Traxler was the first Justice of the Peace living in what is now Scioto Coun-

ty. He came in 1796, and was appointed by Governor St. Clair, in the spring of 1798.

The first tavern kept in the country was by Martin Funk, in 1803, on the Chillicothe road.

The first distillery in the country was built by the Cadots in 1798, but there were others soon after.

The first court-house was a frame building, erected and completed in 1817. It was on Market street, between Front and Second streets.

The first log school-house built outside of Alexandria was in what is now Porter Township, near Sciotoville; school taught in it by a Mr. Reed, from Virginia, in the winter of 1805-'06.

John F. Smith ran the first ferry across the Scioto, from Alexandria. This was when the mouth of the Scioto was a mile and over below its present mouth, known as the "Old Mouth."

The first school taught in Alexandria was by William Jones in the year 1800.

The public Land-office opened in Chillicothe in 1801.

The first marriage certificate of record reads "Oct. 5, 1802. Joined together as husband and wife, Nathaniel Davisson and Betsey Kelley. Kimber Barton, Justice of the Peace."

OIL EXCITEMENT, 1861.

Quite an excitement was started in 1860 by the fact, that in boring for a salt well by John G. Peebles and his partner they struck a small flow of oil. This was at Hanging Rock, a few miles over the border, in Lawrence County. What was done in this county can be gathered from this extract, published in March, 1861:

"THE OIL WELLS OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

"The oil searchers in Scioto are still at work in full vigor, and prosecute their operations with a determined energy and perseverance. The prospects are flattering, and if petroleum exists in paying quantities here we have the satisfaction of knowing that it will not long remain undiscovered. There are gentlemen from abroad engaged in the business here who have visited the noted oil lands of Virginia and Pennsylvania, yet they consider the indications in this region more promising than in any other. First, because they believe the yield will be greater and the quality vastly superior. It is said that a ten-barrel well in Scioto would be fully equal to one of fifty barrels in the Kanawha oil lands.

"Among the first wells bored in Scioto was that on Bear Creek by the Voorhies Rock Oil Company. It is located on the Ohio Canal, twelve miles north of Portsmouth. The depth of it is 376 feet. Oil was struck but the well was not pumped.

"The company left it for a new location in Adams County. Their new well there, on Churn Creek, is bored to the depth of 352 feet. The prospects there are most flattering, and the proprietors are in high glee. Information from there to one of them here says that on Friday last a hand pump was put into it and the yield in three hours was between one-half and a barrel of oil. Two of the company left immediately for the "diggin's."

"On Munn's Run, about three miles north of Portsmouth, Messrs. Robinson, Hutchins and Riggs have been working in the "Old Salt Well," the original depth of which is 333 feet. They have opened the ground work to the rock, and are reaming the mouth and preparing to "go below." Their location is a fine one and considerable interest attaches to its success. Lands in the county, in all directions, have been leased by speculators, and, should one of the wells now in prosecution strike a fine yield, the click of the bore would be heard in fifty more, in twenty-four hours after.

"The Portsmouth Petroleum Company are just about running down a bore a few miles

above this latter well, while the Portsmouth Rock Oil Company are already actively engaged on a lease a few miles still further up.

"The Scioto Furnace Company have made extensive preparations, and are working vigorously at a well upon their lands. They have bored down about 125 feet, and sunk a shaft preparatory to boring with a steam engine."

The result proved a complete failure.

A REMARKABLE TREE.

On the land of Abraham Miller, in the township of Seal, there was growing, in the early part of the present century, a forked, hollow sycamore tree, which measured twenty-one feet in diameter, and more than sixty feet in circumference, tapering from the base upward. The opening of the cavity at the bottom was ten feet wide, and was nine and one-half feet high, with a diameter of fourteen feet. In the year 1810 this tree was standing. The fork was about eight feet from the ground, and at that date one of the branches was dead and broken off about twenty feet high, the other and principal branch was green and thrifty. The spacious cavity attracted the attention of the neighborhood and strangers in that early day. In Brown's Almanac of the above year it was stated that at one time at an assembly of the people of the neighborhood under its spreading branches, June, 1808, thirteen men on horseback entered the hollow trunk of this tree at ne time, and there was room at least for two more, all sitting on their horses, and that the number of fifteen horses and men would have been secure from falling rain. One of the riders above alluded to was Wm. Heady, of Frederic County, Va., who reported it, and this was afterward, in November of the same year, corroborated by Major Wm. Reynolds, of Zanesville, Ohio, who also made a visit to this wonderful tree and inspected its house-like cavity.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas was composed, under the old constitution, of one presiding judge and three associate judges. The first court held in Scioto County was in 1803, at the house of John Collins, in Alexandria, Mr. Collins being one of the three associate or local judges appointed. This continued until 1852. The following is the list of judges from 1803 until 1852:

1803—Presiding Judge, Wyllis Silliman; Associate Judges, John Collins, Jos. Lucas, Thos. Wm. Swenney.

1805—Presiding Judge, Robert F. Slaughter; Associate Judges, Jno. Collins, Jos. Lucas, Saml. Reed.

1808-'10—Presiding Judge, Robert F. Slaughter; Associate Judges, John Collins, Wm. Russell, Wm. Kendall.

1810-'13—Presiding Judge, John Thompson; Associate Judges, John Collins, Wm. Russell, Chas. T. Martin.

1813-'16—Presiding Judge, John Thompson; Associate Judges, Jno. Collins, Wm. Russell, Saml. Crull. In 1817 Lawson Drury took the place of Wm. Russell, and this remained until 1820.

1819-'24—Presiding Judge, Ezra Osborn; Associate Judges, Jno. Collins, Saml. Crull, Lawson Drury.

1824-'25—Presiding Judge, Ezra Osborn; Associate Judges, Samuel Crull, John Collins, David Mitche .

1826—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irvin; Associate Judges, Samuel Crull, John Collins, David Mitchel.

1827-'29—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irvin; Associate Judges, John Collins, David Mitchel, Wm. Oldfield.

1830-'31—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irvin; Associate Judges, John Collins, Wm. Oldfield, Samuel Crull.

1832-'33—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irwin;

Associate Judges, Wm. Oldfield, Samuel Crull, Wm. Givens.

1834-'36—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irvin; Associate Judges, Samuel Crull, Wm. Givens, Joseph Moore.

1837-'38—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irvin; Associate Judges, Wm. Givens, Joseph Moore, Richard H. Tomlin.

1839-'40—Presiding Judge, Thomas Irvin; Associate Judges, Joseph Moore, Richard H. Tomlin, Abijah Batterson.

1841-'43—Presiding Judge, John E. Hanna; Associate Judges, Richard H. Tomlin, Abijah Batterson, Samuel Crull.

1844-'45—Presiding Judge, John E. Hanna; Associate Judges, Abijah Batterson, Samuel Crull, Wm. Salter.

1846-'47—Presiding Judge, John E. Hanna; Associate Judges, Samuel Crull, Wm. Salter, Edward Cranston.

1848-'50—Presiding Judge, Wm. V. Peck; Associate Judges, Wm. Salter, Edward Cranston, Samuel Crull.

1851—Presiding Judge, Wm. V. Peck; Associate Judges, Saml. Crull, Edward Cranston, Jacob P. Noel.

The change of the Constitution did away with the county associate judges, and formed the State into nine judicial districts. Since then one other district has been added, making ten Common Court Pleas districts in the State. From that date the three counties embraced in this work have belonged to Sub-District No. 2, of District No. 7, and this list of judges will be found in the last chapter of the general history.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following incomplete list of officers of Scioto County is, to us, a very unsatisfactory one, but with the defective condition of the county records, some of which are lost entirely, it is the best that can be done under the circumstances.

1803—Robert Lucas, Surveyor; James Munn, Coroner; William Russell, Clerk of Courts (resigned in 1805 and Alexander Curran appointed in his stead); William Parrish, Sheriff.

1805—County Commissioners, James Edison, Gabriel Feurt and ——.

1806—Commissioners, Samuel Lucas, Gabriel Lucas and James Edison. The same served until 1808 when David Gharky was elected *vice* James Edison. In 1809 Jacob Noel was elected *vice* Samuel Lucas. John Clark, Sheriff from 1807.

1810—John R. Turner appointed Clerk of Courts, serving until 1854; Uriah Barber, Coroner; Elijah Glover appointed Sheriff *vice* John Clark (resigned), who had served several years. Commissioners same as in 1809.

1811—Commissioners, George W. Clingman, Jacob Noel and Thomas Waller; Collector, John Russell.

1812—Commissioners same; Prosecuting Attorney, Nathan K. Clough; Treasurer, James Edison; Collector, Samuel B. Burt, Elijah Glover and Uriah Barber remaining Sheriff and Coroner, the latter continuing to hold the office for many years.

1813—Commissioners, Jacob Noel, John Russell and Isaac Bonser; Sheriff, Elijah Glover; Prosecuting Attorney, N. K. Clough.

1814 — Commissioners same; Treasurer, James Edison; Collector, John Buck; Sheriff, Phillip Moon.

1816—Commissioners same; Sheriff, Nathan Wheeler; Treasurer, William Kendall (his salary for the year was $54.23).

1817—Commissioners, Isaac Bonser, Jacob Noel and John Smith; Coroner, John Smith; Nathan Wheeler was Sheriff and Collector of Land Taxes.

1818—Commissioners, John Smith, Jacob Noel and Isaac Bonser; Coroner, Henry Graham; Treasurer, John Brown, Sr.

1819—Commissioners, Isaac Bonser, Jacob Noel and Samuel B. Burt; Treasurer, Jacob

Offnere; Coroner, Henry Sumner; Sheriff and Collector, Nathan Wheeler.

1820—Commissioners, Geo. W. Clingman, John Smith and Jacob Noel; Coroner, Jacob Clingman; Sheriff and Collector, John Noel; Coroner, Uriah Barber; Auditor, William Kendall.

1821 — Commissioners same; Auditor, William Kendall; Prosecuting Attorney, Samuel M. Tracy, remaining in the office 1821-'8.

1822—Commissioners, Jacob Noel, William Carey and Samuel B. Burt; Sheriff and Collector, John Noel; Treasurer, Jacob Offnere; Auditor, David Gharky, appointed in place of William Kendall, resigned.

1823—Commissioners, Samuel B. Burt, William Carey and Charles Crull; Treasurer, Jacob Clingman.

1824—Commissioners, Charles Crull, Daniel McKinney and Samuel M. Tracy; Collector, George W. Clingman; Sheriff, William Carey; Auditor, David Gharky.

1825—Commissioners, Charles Crull, Daniel McKinney and James Lodwick; Sheriff, Nathan Wheeler; Surveyor, William Kendall; Treasurer, Jacob Clingman; Recorder, John R. Turner (holding this office in connection with that of Clerk of Courts).

1826—Commissioners, Daniel McKinney, James Lodwick and Samuel B. Burt; Assessor of County, John McDonald; Collector, William Carey; Sheriff, Moses Gregory; Auditor, David Gharky; Treasurer, Jacob Clingman.

1827 — Commissioners, James Lodwick, Samuel B. Burt and Peter Noel, Jr.; Treasurer, Havilah Gunn; Assessor, James Linn; Associate Judges, William Oldfield, John Collins and David Mitchell.

1828—Commissioners, Peter Noel, Jr., Samuel B. Burt and William Jackson; Assessor, John Noel (elected to fill out unexpired two-years term of James Linn); Sheriff, Moses Gregory; Auditor, David Gharky.

1829—Commissioners same; Treasurer, H. Gunn, Assessor, Moses Gregory.

1830—Commissioners, Wm. Jackson, Chas. Crull and Edward Cranston; Sheriff, Moses Gregory; Auditor, Chas. O. Tracy, appointed to fill out term of David Gharky, resigned March 6, 1830; Treasurer, Wm. Waller; Assessor, Seymour Pixley.

1831—Commissioners, same; Auditor, Moses Gregory; Treasurer and Assessor same.

1832—Commissioners, Wm. Jackson, John B. Dodds and Edward Cranston; Sheriff, C. Overturf; Surveyor, Sam'l Dole; Auditor, M. Gregory.

1833—Commissioners, Ed. Cranston, Jno. B. Dodds and Ebenezer Corwine; Treasurer, David Gharky; Surveyor, Abner B. Clingman; Auditor, M. Gregory.

1834—Commissioners, same; Auditor, same; Sheriff, Mark Bradburn; Prosecuting Attorney, S. M. Tracy; Assessor, Wilson Gates.

1835—Commissioners, Ed. Cranston, Ebenezer Corwin and Peter Noel, Jr.; Auditor, same; Treasurer, C. Overturf; Surveyor, Boswell Crain.

1836—Commissioners, Ed. Cranston, Peter Noel, Jr., and Wm. Jackson; Treasurer, C. Overturf; Surveyor, T. R. Wood; Sheriff, O. Lindsey; Prosecuting Attorney, S. O. Tracy.

1837—Commissioners, Peter Noel, Jr., Wm. Jackson and Wm. Salter; Treasurer, C. Overturf; Assessor, Azel Glover; Sheriff, O. Lindsey.

1839—Commissioners same as 1837; Treasurer, John Waller; Sheriff, O. Lindsey; Prosecuting Attorney, S. O. Tracy.

1840—Commissioners same; Treasurer same; Auditor, M. Gregory; Sheriff, Jno. H. Thornton; Assessor, Josiah Merrill.

1841—Commissioners, P. Noel, Wm. Salter and Wm. L. Boynton; Treasurer, Wm. McColm; Auditor; Elijah Glover.

1842—Commissioners, P. Noel, Wm. L.





Boynton and John Barber; Auditor, E. Glover; Treasurer, Wm. McColm.

1843—All same as 1842.

1844—Commissioners, S. M. Cole; Sheriff, Nathan Wheeler; Auditor, E. Glover; Recorder, —— Crichter.

1845—Commissioners, P. Noel, S. M. Cole and Wm. L. Boynton; Treasurer, Wm. McColm; Sheriff, C. P. Chandler.

1846—S. W. Cole, Wm. L. Boynton and James Andrews; Treasurer, Wm. McColm; Sheriff, C. P. Chandler.

1847—Commissioners, S. W. Cole, Isaac Fullerton and John B. Dodds; Auditor, Stephen Kendall; Treasurer, Wm. McColm; heriff, C. P. Chandler.

1848—Commissioners, Wm. Lucas; Auditor, G. A. Waller; Sheriff, C. P. Chandler; Surveyor, M. Gregory; Infirmary Director, J. McDowell.

1849—Prosecuting Attorney, E. W. Jorden; rest same as 1848.

1850—Commissioners, Wash. Kinney, Isaac Fullerton and Wm. Lucas; Auditor, G. A. Waller; Treasurer, Wm. McColm; Sheriff, Enos Gunn.

1851—Commissioner, S. N. Robinson; rest same as 1850.

1852—Treasurer, John Cook; Probate Judge, Benj. Ramsey; Clerk of Court, Jno. R. Turner; Auditor and Sheriff, same as '51.

1853—Treasurer, John Cook; Recorder, Martin Crain; Commissioner, Jas. Lodwick; Surveyor, —— Brown; Prosecuting Attorney, Geo. Johnson; Coroner, L. C. Barker.

1854—Probate Judge, —— Collings; Clerk of Court, —— Shannon; Auditor, G. H. Gharky; Coroner, —— Lindsey.

1855—Commissioners, P. T. Lindsey, J. Lodwick and J. S. Fulsom; Auditor, G. H. Gharky; Treasurer, Jno. Cook; Sheriff, Geo. W. Coffin; Clerk of Court, R. H. Shannon.

1856—Commissioners, —— Hudson; Recorder, —— Miles; Auditor, —— Appler; Sheriff, —— Cook; Surveyor, —— Brown; Coroner, —— Glidden; Infirmary Director, —— Glidden.

1857—Commissioner, Graham; Prosecuting Attorney, Crain; Clerk, Cunningham; Treasurer, Cummins; Probate Judge, Huston; Infirmary Director, Powers.

1858 — Commissioner, Veach ; Sheriff, Ward; Auditor, Flanders; Surveyor, Gregory ; Coroner, Scott ; Infirmary Director, Hyatt.

1859—Commissioner, A. J. Enslow; Prosecuting Attorney, Martin Crain; Treasurer, Phillip W. Noel ; Recorder, Benjamin R. Miles; Infirmary Director, B. L. Jefferson.

1860—Commissioner, J. M. Violet; Probate Judge, F. C. Searl; Clerk, B. F. Cunningham; Sheriff, John L. Ward; Auditor, George W. Flanders; Surveyor, Frank C. Gibbs ; Coroner, L. C. Barker ; Infirmary Director, John P. Wilhelm.

1861—Prosecuting Attorney, George O. Newman; Treasurer, Phillip W. Noel; Commissioner, Thomas Burt; Infirmary Director, Henry Bertram.

1862 — Auditor, A. J. Enslow ; Sheriff, Levi S. Brown; Recorder, Jas. T. Douglas; Commissioner, James Connolly; Surveyor, M. G. Nichols; Coroner, Thos. S. Currie; Infirmary Director, Jas. Richardson.

1863—Clerk, S. B. Drouillard; Treasurer, John L. Ward; Prosecuting Attorney, J. J. Harper; Probate Judge, F. C. Searl; Commissioner, T. J. Jackson; Infirmary Director, D. P. Jones.

1864—Sheriff, Van B. Hibbs; Auditor, Phillip W. Noel; Commissioner, Thos. Burt; Coroner, L. C. Barker; Infirmary Director, Silas W. Cole.

1865—Treasurer, John L. Ward; Recorder, Isaac F. Mead; Prosecuting Attorney, J. J. Harper; Surveyor, Wm. H. Angle; Commissioners, John McDowell and J. C. Cadot; Coroner, F. J. Griffith; Infirmary Director, V. Burkel.

1866—Clerk, S. B. Drouillard; Auditor,

P. W. Noel; Sheriff, John C. Malone; Probate Judge, F. C. Searl; Commissioner, Isaac H. Wheeler; Infirmary Director, D. D. Jones; Surveyor, Horace Crane.

1867—Prosecuting Attorney, A. J. McFairn; Treasurer, Aaron Noel; Commissioner C. E. Bradford; Coroner, Thomas L. Currie; Infirmary Director, James Richardson.

1868—Auditor, James Skelton; Sheriff, John C. Malone; Recorder, Isaac F. Mead; Coroner, Henry Rosenberg; Infirmary Director, V. Burkel.

1869—Clerk, S. B. Drouillard; Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Prosecuting Attorney, Henry C. Jones; Treasurer, Chas. Slavens; Surveyor, W. H. Angle; Commissioner, I. H. Fullerton; Coroner, Geo. S. Pursell; Infirmary Director, Silas W. Cole.

1870—Commissioner, C. E. Bradford; Auditor, James Skelton; Treasurer, Charles Slavens; Sheriff, J. C. Malone; Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Prosecuting Attorney, H. E. Jones.

1871—Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Clerk, S. B. Drouillard; Auditor, James Skelton; Treasurer, Charles Slavens; Recorder, L. E. Currie; Prosecuting Attorney, H. E. Jones; Sheriff, J. W. Lewis.

1872—Probate Judge, R. A. Calbert; Clerk, A. B. Cole; Auditor, James Skelton; Treasurer, Charles Slavens; Recorder, L. E. Currie; Prosecuting Attorney, H. E. Jones; Sheriff, J. W. Lewis.

1873 — Probate Judge, R. A. Calbert; Clerk, A. B. Cole; Auditor, F. C. Gibbs; Treasurer, Charles Slavens; Recorder, H. A. Towne; Prosecuting Attorney, R. M. Spry; Sheriff, J. W. Lewis.

1874—Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Clerk, A. B. Cole; Auditor, F. C. Gibbs; Treasurer, John Boyse; Recorder, H. A. Towne; Prosecuting Attorney, R. M. Spry; Sheriff, Fred. Reiniger, Jr.

1875—Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Clerk, A. B. Cole; Auditor, F. C. Gibbs; Treasurer, B. R. Miles; Recorder, H. A. Towne; Prosecuting Attorney, H. W. Farnham; Sheriff, Fred. Reiniger, Jr.; Surveyor, J. B. Gregory.

1876—Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Clerk, A. B. Cole; Auditor, F. C. Gibbs; Treasurer, B. R. Miles; Recorder, W. H. Williams; Prosecuting Attorney, H. W. Farnham; Sheriff, Fred. Reiniger; Surveyor, J. B. Gregory.

1877—Probate Judge, A. C. Thompson; Clerk, A. B. Cole; Auditor, W. H. H. Cadot; Treasurer, B. R. Miles; Recorder, W. H. Williams; Prosecuting Attorney, H. W. Farnham; Sheriff, Fred. Reiniger; Surveyor, J. B. Gregory.

1878—Same as 1877, with the addition of Coroner, Henry Ribble.

1879—Probate Judge, H. C. Turkey; Clerk, Robert Bell; Auditor, W. H. H. Cadot; Treasurer, B. R. Miles; Recorder, W. H. Williams; Prosecuting Attorney, H. W. Farnham; Sheriff, T. J. Pursell; Surveyor, J. B. Gregory; Coroner, William Rasching.

1880—Probate Judge, H. C. Turkey; Clerk, Robert Bell; Auditor, G. L. Dodge; Treasurer, A. Boyer; Recorder, W. H. Williams; Prosecuting Attorney, N. J. Devers; Sheriff, T. J. Pursell; Surveyor, J. W. Smith; Coroner, William Rasching.

1881—Probate Judge, H. C. Turkey; Clerk, Robert Bell; Auditor, G. L. Dodge; Treasurer, A. Boyer; Recorder, W. H. Williams; Prosecuting Attorney, N. J. Devers; Sheriff, L. N. Lease; Surveyor, J. W. Smith; Coroner, William Rasching.

1882—Probate Judge, H. C. Turkey; Clerk, Robert Bell; Auditor, G. L. Dodge; Treasurer, A. Boyer; Recorder, Wesley Reddish; Prosecuting Attorney, N. J. Devers; Sheriff, A. J. Finney; Surveyor, J. W. Smith.

CHAPTER X.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF SCIOTO COUNTY FROM 1812 TO 1865.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In many respects the old settlers of the Northwest Territory, if not trained to arms when they removed from their Eastern homes, soon found the necessity of knowing how to use the rifle and the knife. Then the youth who were coming up to manhood's estate were at once trained to the use of arms, and a spirit, war-like in its nature, aggressive, was implanted in their bosoms. Thus it was that when Indian raids came upon them they were prepared for the emergency, and many settlers did not hesitate to carry the war into the enemy's country and equal in strategy the Indians themselves. Therefore, when the war with England in 1812 broke out, though not trained to any great extent in the manual of arms, the volunteers were inured to danger and cool in all emergencies, and when they went into battle took the same care to see that their bullets went straight to their mark as when on the trail of an Indian or a buck. The war of 1812 aroused the patriotism, as well as the hatred of the people against the English, which had been implanted in their breast by the cruelties of the Revolutionary war. Thus it was when war was declared, that the people responded with a promptness that surprised the Government. It was not prepared to meet the universal response of patriotism exhibited by the people, and more volunteers were at hand than could be thoroughly equipped. To meet the emergency, the volunteers in many cases took with them their own arms. At that time the United States was truly a nation of soldiers. When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain the people were ready and anxious for the fray, and Scioto County promptly responded to its country's call. From Jas. Keyes's history of the "Pioneers of Scioto County" is taken the following account of Scioto County's response to the call for volunteers:

"In the spring of 1812 Governor Meigs issued a call for volunteers to turn out in defense of the frontiers from the depredations of the Indians. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought. Tecumseh was organizing the Indian tribes for a general assault upon the northern frontiersmen. War was imminent between this country and Great Britain. In view of all these circumstances Governor Meigs called for two regiments of volunteers. Scioto County sent out two companies, one commanded by Captain David Roop, and the other by Captain John Lucas. They first went to Chillicothe, where they received their arms and equipments. From thence they went to Dayton, where they met the volunteers from Cincinnati and the Miami Valley, and organized the First Ohio Regiment, under the command of Colonel Duncan McArthur. From thence they went to Urbana, which was the frontier town. They here joined a detachment of United States regulars under Colonel Miller. Here was organized that little army which, under command of General Hull, marched through the

wilderness to Detroit. While on this march war was declared by Congress against England. Had the dispatches forwarded to Hull containing an account of the declaration of war reached him without falling into the hands of the British, it would have been an easy matter for him to have captured Malden, and possibly all Upper Canada would have fallen into our hands. But as it was, the British intercepted our dispatches, and thereby received news of the declaration of war before our army did. They also intercepted provisions and stores which were being forwarded to our army, leaving our army in a bad predicament."

Of the two companies which left Scioto, as above stated, the muster-roll of but one was found, that of Captain Roop; it is here given: David Roop, Captain; Thomas Arnold, Lieutenant; Richard McDougal, Ensign; George W. Wilcoxen, First Sergeant; William Coberly, Second Sergeant; Benj. Rankins, Third Sergeant; Daniel Noel, Fourth Sergeant; Reason Zarley, First Corporal; John Carey, Second Corporal; Thomas Bevins, Third Corporal; Daniel Rardon, in U. S. A.; John Noel, Fifer; Enos Mustard, Drummer; Privates, Richard Brewer, Thomas Collins, John Clark, William Carey (drew no pay at Dayton), Elisha Darlington, James Deaver, William Deaver, John Groninger, Abraham Groninger, Airhart Glaze, Joseph Mustard, John Laforgee, Charles Mulholland (in U. S. A.), George McDougal, John Moore, John Noel, Sr., Peter Noel, Nicholas Noel, Philip Noel, Joseph Nichols, Jacob P. Noel, Michael Plowman (died at Detroit), John Rardon (in U. S. A.), James Rardon, Henry Rinely, John Smith, Isaac Smith, Spicer Shelpman, Paul Stewart, Walter Wilcoxen; Thomas Williams, William Wright; Thomas Wilcoxen.

To this list of names was attached the folowing affidavit:

"We do certify on honor that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of Captain David Roop's Rifle Company in the First Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Duncan McArthur for the period herein mentioned, and the remarks set opposite the names of the men are accurate and just."

Captain John Lucas's company's muster-roll was not given in the papers written by Mr. Keyes, Joseph Bonser, Claudius Cadot and Guillaume Duduit were members of his company.

In 1813 a regiment was called out for short service, some sixty days, but did not remain in the field that long. It was commanded by Colonel Peter Noel, and Captain Thomas Morgan commanded a company, and also Captain John Lindsey, who was Captain of the first rifle company organized in town or county.

Among the volunteers of the service in the call of July, 1813, there was William B. Scott, John Funk, Jacob Woodbridge, John Lindsey, Thomas Morgan and Samuel Marshall.

THE MARCH AND SURRENDER.

The two companies from Scioto County joined General Hull's forces and they marched to Detroit. General Hull concluded to make an attack upon English ground and crossed over into Canada and could have captured Malden if he had taken two or three siege guns with him. But having no artillery they returned to Detroit without effectin anything. Mr. Cadot was sent out on a foraging expedition to get provisions, and was in the battle of Brownstown where our folks were defeated, and had to make a hasty retreat. On the 16th of August Detroit was surrendered to the British without firing a gun in defense of the fort. It has always been an unsettled question whether General Hull treacherously sold the army to Brock, the British General, or was too imbecile to make any defense. However, the surrender

was complete, and Hull was branded as a traitor.

After the capitulation at Detroit under Hull, they gave their parol and were put aboard of transports and landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. They then made their way home in the best manner they could. Peter Noel and his three brothers started to walk across the State of Ohio to their homes; but their father, hearing of their approach, took horses and met them at Circleville.

It appears that the company had been out five months and lost but one man, who died at Detroit. They were in two or three severe skirmishes, where a good many were killed and wounded, but it appears there were no casualties in the Scioto companies.

The surrender of Hull caused unusual excitement throughout the whole country, and a very general belief existed that he had committed deliberate treason.

Hull was tried, found guilty and ordered to be shot. But out of consideration for his services in the Revolutionary war, his sentence was never carried into execution. Colonels Cass and McArthur were both away from the fort at the time, or, it was said, Hull would never have dared to surrender without a fight. Cass, when he heard of it, broke his sword across a stump with vexation. The prisoners were taken over to Malden, where they were paroled and put aboard of transports and sent to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where Cleveland has since been built, to find their way home as best they could.

CAPTAIN ROOP.

From Keyes's history the following sketch of Captain Roop is taken:

"Captain Roop always carried a rifle instead of a sword, and at the battle of Brownstown, where our men were put to flight, Roop, being a stout, athletic man, as well as swift of foot, told his men to seek their safety as quick as possible by flight and he would keep the Indians at bay with his rifle and tomahawk as long as he could, and if they pressed him too closely he could outrun the swiftest Indian among them. In this way he brought all his men off safely. He shot several Indians just as they were on the point of tomahawking some of the men. He saved the life of George McDougal by shooting an Indian who was drawing his hatchet to strike the fatal blow. Captain Roop was a man of undoubted courage, but very unofficer-like in his appearance. He would not be troubled with a sword, but carried the same arms and dressed in his linsey hunting shirt, the same as the men. As he had to associate with officers, some of whom belonged to the regular army, they court-martialed him for his unofficer-like appearance, broke him of his commission, and reduced him to the ranks. The next day the company elected him Captain again. They let it run on a few days, and Roop, being fond of whisky, got tight. Thereupon the officers had him tried by court-martial, found him guilty of drunkenness, and broke him again. The second time they elected him Captain. They then told the officers they might go and break him as often as they pleased, they would elect him Captain just as often. So the officers had to give it up and let him dress and do as he pleased.

"David Roop was a fair specimen and true type of the ancient backwoodsman and hunter. He was brave and generous to a fault. He was uneducated and uncouth in his manner and conversation. Industrious in his habits, but rather too fond of whisky. He belonged to a class that is fast dying out, and the time is not far distant when the backwoods hunter will be known only in history."

Captain Lucas returned from the war after he was released, as he and his company had been part of the forces surrendered by General Hull. There was little of his life to at-

tract attention after his return home, having, like the rest of his command, retired to private life. In 1819 he laid out the town of Lucasville on a portion of his farm, and opened an kept the first tavern in that village or hamlet. He continued in the business until 1825, when death put an end to his earthly pilgrimage.

From this short but rather imperfect sketch of the "War of 1812" the writer turns after nearly a third of a century of peace, to the war with Mexico. It also showed a race of heroes that shed undying luster upon American arms.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Peace and quiet, with the exception of now and then some Indian troubles, had been the lot of this free country for years, and its prosperity had been great and its material progress rapid. But this quiet was at last broken, and a bugle blast was sounded which called men to arms. Mexico, not satisfied with the action of the United States Government in regard to the "Lone Star" State, concluded to measure arms with the young giant of the North. It proved a sad day for Mexico's pride, and, coupled with the loss of a good portion of her territory, it seemed that both her pride and her purse met with a severe collapse.

THE BUGLE BLAST.

In the spring of 1846 the muttering of the storm heard for some time on our Southern border culminated by a declaration of war by Mexico, and while not causing much excitement at the North, aroused the hot blood of the South.

It was not until the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, those of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were fought and won, and General Taylor had crossed the Rio Grande and was upon Mexican soil, that the war fever began to spread, and the whole country became aroused. When the couriers arrived at New Orleans, and the full details of those battles were given to the people, the excitement was very great and the response unanimous.

The Mexican war was a bright page in the military history of our country. The triumphant march of General Doniphan and the famous battles fought and won made a glowing page in our history.

Some of Scioto County's men returned to tell of their hardships, their trials and their great and final success. A few were left to fill soldiers' graves beneath the chaparral of Mexico, but their memory will ever be green in the hearts of the American people. They gave their lives, their all, to their country's glory as brave men, who, knowing their duty, performed it, and filled heroes' graves. Those who returned with the halo of victory encircling their brows were welcomed with joy and gladness. The brave Ringgold, the gallant Clay, the intrepid Yell, the noble Hardin and others left their bones to bleach upon the soil of Mexico, but the laurel wreath of memory entwines their brows, and with the names of Taylor, Scott, Doniphan and many other gallant heroes whose names there is not space to enter here, will go down in history, their fame growing broader and deeper as time rolls round. It was a glorious conquest, but noble heroes paid the penalty. Scioto County came to the front with a full company of 100 men, recruited and organized under Captain Edward Hamilton, for many years connected with the newspapers of Portsmouth, and was, at the breaking out of the war, editor and proprietor of the Portsmouth *Tribune*, a good wr iter keen and aggressive. He had received authority upon application to Governor Bebb to raise a company for the war. The company was raised as above and went into camp at Portsmouth, June 11, 1846. Companies from Jackson and Pike counties were expected to arrive to join the Scioto company, and all to start for the seat of war. The Scioto company,

under the command of Captain Hamilton, left Portsmouth for the seat of war June 18, 1846, and on arriving at General Taylor's headquarters was promptly assigned to duty, and marched with the army to Monterey. In that desperate fight Captain Hamilton and his company gave the Mexicans a specimen of their work, and was recognized by Colonel Mitchell, their commander, as a fighting company. It met with severe loss at Monterey, being as follows: John W. Hewitt, private, killed; Griffin Soward, severely wounded; Alfred Donahue, private, severely wounded; Silas Burrell, private, severely wounded; Jas. Lamback, slightly wounded; Colonel Mitchell, severely wounded; Adjutant A. W. Armstrong, supposed mortally, leg amputated.

From notes on the press by James Keyes the following interesting account is taken of Captain Hamilton and his company, and the Captain's final destination:

"When the war commenced Mr. Hamilton applied to Governor Bebb, of Ohio, for authority to raise a company for the war in Mexico. He was not long in raising a company, but everybody was astonished. First, because very few believed there would be any war; Second, if there should be a little fighting United States troops would settle it without calling for volunteers; and, Third, that Ned Hamilton, the most peacefully inclined person in the world, should be the first and only person to propose raising a company in this section. The citizens actually made fun of them as they paraded through the streets, every man dressed in such clothes as they worked in at home. The men were mostly from the rural districts, and afforded considerable sport for our city-bred population. This went on for some time, until the companies raised in the interior of the State began to arrive by the way of the canal, well uniformed and equipped, making a very martial appearance. Our citizens waked up and opened their eyes; they began to think there was war in reality. So they called a meeting hastily and resolved that it would be a disgrace to send our company in their every-day working clothes while all the others were dressed in uniform and made quite a soldier-like appearance. They soon raised, by subscription, a sum sufficient to purchase material and set all the sewing women in the city to work, and in a day or two had our company in as complete uniform as any company from Ohio. When Captain Hamilton took his departure at the head of his company for the seat of war he declared to his friends that it was the happiest moment of his life. He found General Taylor on the Rio Grande and participated in several hard-fought battles and lost several of his men. No one who was acquainted with his previous habits of life supposed for a moment that he would be willing to undergo or to stand the hardships of a military campaign. But he did stand it, and acquitted himself with honor. When the war was over and General Taylor was elected President of the United States, Captain Hamilton applied for a situation. He was appointed Secretary of the newly organized Territory of Oregon, to which he removed with his family in 1849. He also took his aged father with him who was dependent on him for support."

CIVIL WAR, 1861 TO 1865.

The people of Scioto County had been listening to the mutterings of the storm which had come in fitful flashes from the South until the eventful 12th of April, 1861, when the signal gun was fired at Fort Sumter which aroused a nation to arms and inaugurated that terrible conflict which again cemented the Union in blood, and left its footprints of devastation and death on many fruitful fields and brought sorrow and distress to almost every household in the land. The passions of the people became aroused, liberty sat endan-

gered on her throne, the white-winged angel of peace soared aloft, and the demon of hate held high carnival over a stricken land. The guns of Fort Sumter re-echoed to the uttermost parts of the country, and it aroused a patriotic people to action, and the words of Jackson, "By the Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved," blazed forth in letters of living light, and ere the sound of the "signal gun of Sumter" had died away, 300,000 men were in arms ready and willing that the words of the immortal Jackson should come true if they had to sacrifice their lives to accomplish it. "The Union forever" became a rallying cry, and nobly did the freemen of the North respond to the call of their country. From first to last 2,753,723 officers and men were enrolled in the ranks of the Union army, and the record of their deeds is a country saved.

WAR'S ALARM.

Scioto County was not behind her sisters in the expression of her partiotism by both words and deeds. The first to move was Captain G. B. Bailey, of the Kinney Light Guards, who had recruited a company of seventy-five men within forty-eight hours, and was ready April 16, 1861, to report at headquarters. Before they left for Columbus, on the morning of the 18th, they had a force of 111 men, rank and file. They were known as "Kinney's Light Guards," Company G, Ohio Volunteer Militia. The officers of the company were: George B. Bailey, Captain; William H. Rannor, First Lieutenant; Alfred Kinney, Second Lieutenant; George O. Newman, First Sergeant; Abe B. Earle, Second Sergeant; C. A. Barton, Third Sergeant; H. E. Jones, Fourth Sergeant; H. S. Cox, Fifth Sergeant; Thomas Sykes, First Corporal; Patrick Prendergrast, Second Corporal; W. S. Witherow, Third Corporal; J. J. Glidden, Fourth Corporal; ninety-nine privates; total, 111. The company left Columbus, Ohio, at three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, for Washington.

In the meantime the gallant men of Scioto County were not idle. A public meeting was called and met at the Biggs House, to work together, and to sustain the President in his work for the perpetuity of the Union. The meeting was a turnout, *en masse*, of the citizens. Speeches were made and the following resolutions passed with cheers:

WHEREAS, A peaceable attempt on the part of the Federal Government to provision one of its forts has been resisted by armed insurrectionists, who have lawlessly commenced a war against the Federal Government, by attacking the troops garrisoned at Fort Sumter, and ruthlessly firing upon the flag of our county, therefore,

Resolved, That we, citizens of Portsmouth, regardless of all past differences of opinion, in view of the present threatening and disturbed condition of our country, solemnly unite in the declaration that it is our duty and our intention to give a prompt and earnest support to the National Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion and treason against its authority, and to vindicate its honor and integrity.

Resolved, That to prevent the enemies of the National Government from destroying it, and thereby breaking down all guarantees of our liberty, or safety of persons or property, and blasting the dearest hopes of the friends of religious and political liberty throughout the world, we hold no sacrifice of life or money too great; but that all we have to hope for ourselves or our children demands that the insurgents now in arms against the Government be put down at all cost.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves in readiness to respond to whatever our country may demand of us, and if need be to seal our pledges with our lives.

Resolved, That we regard with pride and gratification the cheerful and prompt response manifested throughout the loyal States to the

call of the Government for volunteers; and especially do we point with pleasure to Captain Bailey and his gallant band of our citizens, who were among the first to rally beneath our flag and hasten to the post of duty.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all disorderly and mob influence, and advocate the right of every loyal citizen to the enjoyment and expression of his principles, yet we unhesitatingly declare that this is no time nor place for the utterance of sympathy for those now in arms against the Government, or of opposition to every means in the power of the Government being used to protect its citizens and maintain its integrity.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and public safety, to consist of three men in each ward, be appointed and charged with the duty of devising and recommending such measures and provisions as may be required to meet the present exigencies in the protection of life, property and the public peace.

Resolved, That the corporate authorities of our city are respectfully requested to appropriate from the common treasury, money sufficient to provide adequate means of defense and to regulate the judicious expenditure of the same.

On Monday Judge J. J. Appler succeeded in raising another full company, and he was ordered to await orders. The Ohio Furnace turned out twenty-five men who volunteered, and it was compelled to stop. Home companies were formed for local defense. The

PORTSMOUTH RIFLES

were organized April 29, 1861, by the election of the following officers: Captain, Ed. N. Hope; First Lieutenant, H. L. Chapman; Second Lieutenant, Joseph G. Reed; First Sergeant, James L. Brown; Second Sergeant, J. M. Wall; Third Sergeant, A. M. Damarin; Fourth Sergeant, Charles M. Burr; Fifth Sergeant, D. R. Spry; First Corporal, Gaylord B. Norton; Second Corporal, A. C. Tompkins; Third Corporal, William B. Stevenson; Fourth Corporal, William A. Connolley. The company then passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our services to the civil authorities of the city of Portsmouth and of Scioto County, for the purpose of repelling any invasion, quieting disturbance, and protecting the persons and property of our citizens.

Being on the border, defense was a necessity, if the war progressed.

The city council appropriated $2,500, and the county commissioners $5,000 for local defenses.

At the little town of Haverhill, a company of Home Guards was formed, and united with the citizens of Greenupsburg on the Kentucky side for mutual protection. The first wee in May the third company of volunteers from Scioto County was formed under Captain John A. Turley, Dr. A. J. Shope, T. J. Cochrane, S. P. Simpson and Thos. P. Terry, started for Lancaster, Pa., to join Company G, of Captain Bailey's command, about this time.

At Camp Dennison, Lancaster, Pa., the officers of the First Regiment of O. V. M. were elected. G. W. McCook, a graduate of West Point, who made a name in the war, was elected Colonel; Mr. Parrott, of Dayton, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Hughes, also of Dayton, Major.

Captain Turley's company, before being assigned, elected the following officers:

Captain, John A. Turley; First Lieutenant, Geo. Wilhelm; Second Lieutenant, B. L. Fryer; Orderly Sergeant, Francis M. Miles; Second Sergeant, Joseph S. Patterson; Third Sergeant, David M. McCall; Fourth Sergeant, Henry Lantz; First Corporal, Wm. Fritz; Second Corporal, James J. Johnson; Third Corporal, Ephraim DeWolf; Fourth Corporal, Wm. H. Foster.

They were assigned to the Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. M., and numbered Com-

pany G. Captain Appler's Company D, and that of Captain Turley formed a camp on the Scioto County Fair Grounds, and were kept under military rules and perfected in the manual of arms. Monday, May 22, 1861, these two companies were ordered to report at Columbus for the purpose of organizing the Twenty-second Regiment, O. V. M., to which both companies belonged. With these two companies Scioto County had contributed for the country's defense 300 men.

At this time Governor Dennison delivered his address to the soldiers and the people, which rang with patriotic utterances. The object was the enlistment of the soldiers for three years, or during the war. The following companies composed the Twenty-second Regiment: Company A, Ross County, Captain Gilmore; Company B, Athens, Captain Guthrie; Company C, Ross, Captain Robinson; Company D, Scioto, Captain Appler; Company E, Clermont, Captain Penn; Company F, Fayette, Captain Bell; Company G, Scioto, Captain Turley; Company H, Athens, Captain Pickett; Company I, Clermont, Captain Olmsted; Company K, Highland, Captain Payne. Captain Turley was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and Geo. Wilhelm, First Lieutenant, became Captain of Company G. Wm. E. Gilmore was elected Colonel. A few men from Scioto County were in the Second Ohio Regiment. The county of Scioto was aroused, and all sections responded to the call of duty and of patriotism. May 25, 1861, the Sciotoville Guards were presented with a flag.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

General Robert C. Schenck, with the First Ohio Regiment, left, by orders, on a reconnoitering expedition to feel the rebels' position and, if possible, to find out their strength. He was ordered to Falls Church, Va., and on arriving there took four companies, one of which was Captain Bailey's, and proceeded by cars to Vienna, a few miles distant. He was there ambuscated by a battery of three pieces, which resulted in a loss of sixteen; six killed and eight more missing, who were supposed killed, and two wounded that were able to retreat with their command. Captain Bailey lost six, killed. Their names are given, as they were the first who gave their life's blood for the cause of the Union from Scioto County: John R. T. Barnes, Eugene Burks, D. Sullivan, Phillip Stroad, John Volmar and Jos. C. Smith, killed; and John Cummings, Gates and Lowman, wounded. They were brave young men and were sincerely mourned by their comrades. This report cast a gloom over Scioto County. This loss was harder to bear when it became known that it was the result of recklessness and want of military judgment, after a warning had been given. One of the participants gives the following account of this first battle: The First Regiment was detailed on the morning of the 17th to proceed up the line of the Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire R.R., distributing companies along the road at bridges and crossings, for a distance of ten or twelve miles, and our company, together with Company C, of Dayton, Company E, of Cleveland, and Company H, of Zanesville, were advancing to Vienna, there to be stationed for the night. When within four or five miles of our destination, we were informed that there was an ambuscade somewhere in the vicinity of Vienna, and were cautioned to be on our guard, but for reasons unknown to us we were shoved ahead through narrow cuts and around curves without the least chance of a warning of our near approach to the cannon's mouth and almost certain death. There was certainly a dereliction of duty on the part of some one in authority; who to blame we cannot tell, but it was strikingly apparent that untrained civilians are not proper persons to conduct our troops in the field, and here I will say that if it had not been for

the coolness and bravery of our gallant Colonel McCook we would have all been killed or taken prisoners. As we approached Vienna, they gradually slackened speed, and we were turning a short curve and had commenced descending a steep grade when the battery opened upon us, the first three discharges striking our cars, completely clearing them of our "boys," killing five and wounding four, many others receiving slight bruises and scratches, but none of our boys received any injuries after the third fire. The scene on and around the car on which we were presented a shocking sight, as the men were horribly mutilated, all having been struck by bomb or round shot at the commencement. The firing was very rapid, but as we deployed to the right and left they changed the direction of their fire, and consequently with but little success, their fire going over our heads. They fired twenty rounds of grape, canister, round shot and shell. The first shell exploded on our car, scattering our boys like chaff. They opened on us at a distance of 300 yards, which made their fire more destructive than it would have been at longer range. The first two cars escaped without injury, from the fact of their being on the descent and turning a curve. All but the two of the killed and wounded were of Company G. Our officers were cool and were doing many acts of daring, and rallying our men and deploying them as skirmishers on either side of the road. Our force consisted of four companies of sixty each, under the command of General Schenck and Colonel McCook. The most of our boys took the thing very coolly, dodging the cannon balls and shells with astonishing agility, a feat that I had formerly supposed rather difficult to perform, but from experience I am led to think they can be dodged successfully. The enemies force consisted of 800 South Carolina rebels, a body of Infantry and 500 Cavalry, making together 3,000 troops, with four field pieces, only two of which were used against us, the others being in the rear. There was a company of 150 negroes, armed with carbines, but did not fire upon us. Our troops did not get an opportunity to fire many shots, and were out of musket range, consequently did but little execution. The citizens living in the vicinity of the engagement informed Corporal Prendergast and Conroy, who went up yesterday to bring away one of our wounded, that there were at least six killed of the enemy, which is very probable.

This, for a short time, ended the battle, but active preparations were going on to meet the enemy, and the First Ohio was kept well to the front. In the meantime another company was raised in Portsmouth and the county, under Captain Henry T. McDowell, making the fifth company from Scioto County, of fully 500 men, besides a few volunteers in other regiments and companies. This was up to July, 1861, or three months from the time the signal gun at Sumter proclaimed the triumph of hate and fanaticism over reason and judgment.

Captain Appler's company joined the Twenty-sixth Regiment of three-year men and marched to the front, leaving July 12, 1861.

Captain McDowell's company numbered ninety-four men, all; with the exception of fourteen, being from Scioto County; the following were the officers: H. T. McDowell, Captain; John Musser, First Lieutenant; Lewis Sontag, Second Lieutenant; W. H. Newman, First Sergeant; S. C. Glover, Second Sergeant; S. O. Losee, Third Sergeant; W. H. Williams, Fourth Sergeant. The company joined the Grosbeck Regiment, so called, at Cincinnati. With this company, to be more exact, Scioto County had given to the cause of the Union three companies of three months' men: Captain Bailey's, in the First Ohio Regiment, in Eastern Virginia, 100; the companies of Captains George, Wilhelm and Jesse J. Appler, Twenty-second Ohio, in Western

Virginia, about 180—total 280 three months' men. For three years or during the war, the companies of Captain Lum Appler and H. T. McDowell, 190; in Kentucky Second, 20—of three years' men 210; in all 490. To this must be added the sixteen men who went to join Captain J. J. Appler's company, and six for McDowell's company, being new recruits, making 512 men, rank and file. This was he number enlisted up to date above given. Recruiting in Scioto County, however, went right on. The demand upon Ohio for volunteers for three years or during the war was for thirty-six regiments. The three months' men were again enlisting almost unanimously, and the quota was rapidly filling up. In the great battle of Bull Run, the First Ohio and Captain Bailey's Company were the only men engaged from Scioto; all were safe except Lieutenant Raynor, who had been promoted to an aid. He was captured by a portion of the Black Horse Virginia Rebel Cavalry. The terrible loss in that battle made the people of Scioto fearful of impending evil to the gallant boys of Company G, but their escape was truly a source of rejoicing. Lieutenant Raynor was taken to Richmond and there held as a prisoner of war. He escaped and arrived at Washington Sept. 14, 1861.

Captain W. W. Riley and Captain S. A. Currie each raised a company for active service, during the early part of August, 1861, and a regiment to be known as the Thirty-third Ohio was to be raised under the following officers: Colonel, Joshua W. Sill; Lieutenant-Colonel, Oscar F. Moore, and Major, J. V. Robinson, Jr., the former of Chillicothe, the two latter of Portsmouth. So the work went bravely on, and the demand upon the sons of Scioto was grandly and promptly met. Monday, Aug. 12, eight recruits left by steamer to join Captain McDowell's company, at Cincinnati. Colonel Gilmore, who commanded the Twenty-second Ohio Regiment of three months' men, with J. A. Turley, of Scioto County, as Lieutenant-Colonel, were both elected to the same position of the new Twenty-second Regiment, for three years' service.

The three years' volunteers from Scioto County were assigned to the following regiments: Captain McDowell's company, the banner company of the Thirty-first; Captain L. W. Appler's in the Twenty-sixth; Captain Riley's and Captain Webb's in the Thirtieth; Captain Culbertson's in the Twenty-seventh, and Captain Currie's in the Thirty-third.

For awhile recruiting for the three years' service was slow because of the treatment received by the three months' men rom the State authorities and the Government at Washington. The men were willing and ready, but they asked justice, and did not propose to submit to injustice. The press took hold of the matter and it did not take long to force a change of tactics. The *Ohio State Journal* has this to say of the treatment of the noble band of volunteers who so readily sacrificed their lives at Vienna and Bull's Run:

"We are extremely sorry to hear the universal and indignant complaints of the discharged soldiers about the amount paid them on discharge. From what we learn there seems to be great hardship in the case of the brave boys who have done so well for their country; and all of them protest against being charged for their uniforms at the price paid by the Government. We hope for a fair explanation of these things, else fear that the Ohio regiments will be few and far between in the new enlistment."

To this the voice of the Portsmouth *Tribune* was added as follows:

"Such charges we have never heard of in connection with any other State. Not only were our brave volunteers requested to pay for their uniforms, but one half of the mileage paid them by the Government on their arrival

at Washington is also deducted from their pay. As the small pittances were doled out to them, the returned soldiers at Camp Chase say they were received with curses deep and loud. Our boys of Company G, First Regiment, after laying in camp almost a week without a prospect of discharge, procured a dismissal and came home without their pay. This treatment will never be forgotten by the boys."

The State press took it up, and then no more was heard of injustice, but reform was inaugurated and Ohio responded promptly to the call of the country. The return of Company G, of the First Ohio Regiment, three months' men, was the signal of rejoicing and festivities in their honor.

But envy or jealousy did not last long, and humor died out when the returns came of battle and carnage and of heroic death. The return of the three months' volunteers and their prompt enlistment, almost to a man, in the three years' service, started afresh the patriotism of the people, and the fall and winter of 1861–'62 was lively with martial music and the recruiting of companies and regiments.

Captain Bailey was afterward killed at Guyandotte, Va., standing his ground manfully after others had fled, and it is believed sacrificed himself rather than be taken a prisoner of war. His body was recovered in the waters of the creek. May 3 came a call for more men, and when the service of the two months' volunteers expired came the call, July 22 and 25, for 500,000 men in all. This call "meant business," and the response on the part of Ohio and Scioto County was prompt and full.

In May, 1862, Scioto County had the following number of volunteers in the service by city and townships, the total being 1,062, as follows: Portsmouth, 1st Ward, 95; 2d Ward 40; 3d Ward, 58; 4th Ward, 66—total, 259; Wayne Township, 6; Nile Township, 60; Washington Township, 72; Union Township, 39; Morgan Township, 46; Brush Creek Township, 48; Clay Township, 19; Valley Township, 35; Jefferson Township, 11; Porter Township, 73; Greene Township, 115; Madison Township, 60; Vernon Township, 74; Bloom Township, 86; Harrison Township, 80.

The work went bravely on and Camp Morrow was established at Portsmouth, and recruits came pouring in. The first camp being on too low grounds was changed Jan. 20, 1862, to the Renshaw Place, a short distance north of Portsmouth, just outside city limits.

The calls of July 2 and Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 men each, were still met by Scioto County promptly. The last call above mentioned was expected to be met partly by a draft, but Sept. 1, Scioto's quota on examination had been more than filled; her sons needed no compulsion to the call of honor and duty. Sept. 16, 1862, Scioto County having been enrolled, showed the following as her status in the department of war and patriotism:

	Enrolled Militia	Volunteers in Service	Exempt from Draft	Subject to Draft
1st Ward	414	171	38	205
2d "	197	74	18	105
3d "	436	103	46	287
4th "	347	117	36	194
Wayne	35	13	3	19
Porter	368	146	42	175
Greene	465	154	68	243
Vernon	417	193	25	199
Bloom	413	170	18	225
Harrison	289	136	22	131
Madison	333	117	34	182
Clay	210	52	15	143
Valley	183	86	6	91
Jefferson	96	29	5	62
Washington	266	131	8	127
Nile	317	133	14	170
Union	201	83	24	94
Brush Creek	266	95	16	155
Morgan	182	86	8	88
Residence unknown	....	85	10	....
Total	5,525	2,174	456	2,895

Here was an average of forty-two per cent. of the number of her enrolled militia. A later enrollment showed she exceeded all other counties around her :

	Enrollm't.	Volunt'rs.	Per ct.
Scioto..... ...	4,797	2,210	46.1
Lawrence	4,062	1,852	45.5
Athens.....	7	1,963	45.5
Pickaway	4	1,933	45.0

This was a record to be proud of, and which called forth high praise from State and General Government. In addition to that two Home Guard companies were raised, one in the Third and the other in the Fourth wards, of Portsmouth. Of the first W. C. Appler was Captain; First and Second Lieutenants, Patrick Conroy and William Standon. Of the other Isaac Newton was selected Captain, with Valentine Burkel, First, and Azil Glover, Second Lieutenants. The first regiment of Scioto militia was organized Sept. 13, 1862, and Charles A. Barton was elected Colonel; W. W. Reiley, Lieutenant-Colonel; and James Connolly, Major. Portsmouth was enrolled July 1, 1863, and at that time had 955 men fit for military duty, 589 first class and 366 second class. The call in June, 1863, for 100,000 men, and the call for 300,000 men, Oct. 17, 1863, called for 301 men from Scioto County over the number that had volunteered in the service up to that date. This was distributed through the county as follows; Nile Township, 18; Washington Township, 14; Brush Creek Township, 16; Union Township, 16; Morgan Township, 8; Portsmouth, First Ward, 23; Second Ward, 12; Third Ward, 25; Fourth Ward, 22; Wayne Township, 1; Clay Township, 10; Valley Township, 12; Jefferson Township, 5; Porter Township, 18; Green Township, 26; Harrison Township, 14; Madison Township, 18; Vernon Township, 22; Bloom Township, 21—total, 301. The Third Ward of Portsmouth promptly met the call and helped out the First and Second wards in their quota by going over into those wards and enlisting. Most all of the Third Ward joined Colonel Oliver Wood's regiment, the Twenty-second. The number of volunteers as above called for all enlisted, and no draft had to be demanded. Again in April, 1864, 85,000 one-hundred day men were called for, and this was promptly met by Scioto County. It will be seen that Scioto had, Jan. 1, 1864, 2,520 volunteers in the army for three years, besides the one hundred day's men.

The last call for 500,000 men, July 18, 1864, was the first time Scioto County had failed to meet her quota by volunteer service. The draft came in September, and the following named persons by townships were enrolled, Sept. 27, 1864, this also included what was called the 100 per cent. additional :

Brush Creek Township, Edward Stanton, John Cable, Wm. R. Hazlebaker, Lemuel Mitchell, Jacob Cook, John C. Kinney, Patrick McManaway, Thomas H. Thompson, Thomas Anderson, Fergus Geagan, Evan D. Jones, Robert Jones, J. G. Payton, Jr., Allen Edwards, Marion Brown, John L. Tracy, Alexander Ralston, George W. Tumbleson, Wm. Wright, Patrick Conelly, saac Manly, John C. Lawwill, Samuel Wallace, Amaziah E. English, Joseph H. Snook, William Liston, John Williams, B. W. Moore, Patrick Gavin, Martin Joice, Enos Jones, James Jenkins, William H. Powell, Mitchell White. *Union Township*, John W. Powell, Phillip Kayton, John Fink, R. M. Owens, Augustus Krauser, George Taylor, Alexander Roberts, Job Crabtree, John McDaniel, Joseph Carter, Joseph Fife, Joseph Jauguenot, John Bottuce, Z. M. P. Noel, Zachariah Cooper, Stephen Mershon, Anthony Messner, George Ayres, Alfred Keller, George Pollock, August Lordier, Alfred McDaniel, Andrew Stewart, Theodore Krausly, G. W. Thomas, Charles Levinoy, John Cook, Francis H. Ponsot, William R. Shults, Thomas Collins. *Washington Township*,

John Coleman, Nicholas Shacket, Lewis Beeler, Thomas H. Johnson, Luther Jones, Abraham Jobes, Francis Seymour, David C. McCann, Edward O. Mattocks, John Blanton, William McHoward, John Howard, Samuel Brous, Jacob Smith, Silas Clark, George L. Morrison. *Morgan Township*, Foster Throckmorton, William Shelpman, Jacob Brest, Charles H. Pratt, William Snivly, Victory Gillian. *Madison Township*, George Stout, Simeon S. Powell, Charles B. Curtis, Joseph Krank, Joseph Stockman, Philip Flaker. *Jefferson Township*, Josiah Kirk, Joseph Huston, William Rappsnyder, Stephen Keller, James S. Varner, John Bonner, Archibald Wallace, David McManana. *Harrison Township*, Ezra Squires, Joseph Dewey, William Selling, William Peper, William Martin, David Maple.

HOME RELIEF.

From this record of the band of heroes who left their homes and firesides at the call of their country, let us turn to the work of those at home. Let us see what was done by Scioto County for the noble men who stood as a breastwork against the encroachment of those who imperiled both the freedom and national prosperity. The country appropriated money and necessities for the families of volunteers who had left them in need.

The first distribution was made Sept. 4, 1861, when the sum of $221 per week was paid to the families of volunteers who were in need, for a period of six weeks.

Dec. 4, 1861, the following order was issued:

"Ordered, by the commissioners, That the time for paying the families of volunteers be extended for the term of five weeks from their date in addition to the time heretofore allowed; and that the auditor is hereby authorized to draw orders in favor of said volunteers' families upon their application for any sum, not exceeding $2 per week, for which he shall take their receipts. And no person shall be entitled to any relief except those who are really destitute, and to determine which the auditor is required to inquire into their circumstances, upon their respective oaths, and permitting none to get any relief from the county who were not residents of the county at the time of their enlistment, or who have drawn or have received pay from the United States."

Arrangements were made that this relief could be obtained at different points in the county, to save travel. This was effected on March 5, 1862.

Relief committees and ladies' aid societies were organized in Portsmouth and at different places in the county, and these latter proved efficient in assisting the sufferings and wants of the families of the absent soldiers.

When the battle of Vicksburg had been fought, and the gallant Fifty-sixth Regiment had severely suffered in that terrible struggle, relief was sent to the wounded and sick. Two agents were appointed to go to Vicksburg and see that the wants of the sufferers of Scioto County were properly attended to.

Daniel McIntyre and John S. Ward were sent to attend to the above duty, and their expenses paid.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

The county commissioners organized their county relief fund, and from Dec. 9, 1863, till April 25, 1864, they distributed $15,000 for the relief of the families of the soldiers. These distributions were made Dec. 9, 1863; March 2, 1864; and April 25, 1864, and was divided among the townships, as follows:

DISTRIBUTION.

Bloom, $1,071.51; Brush Creek, $535.69; Clay, $141.43; Greene, $958.62; Harrison, $1,155.97; Jefferson, $366.52; Madison, $1,268.77; Morgan, $789.43; Niles, $986.75;

Porter, $1,466.13; Union, $874.02; Valley $676.18; Vernon, $760.80; Washington, $845.85; Wayne, $3,102.33. Total, $15,000.

The county commissioners met June 7, 1864, and made the following a matter of record:

"In the matter of regulations governing the distribution of the relief fund by the township trustees, the commissioners directed the auditor to furnish each township with a copy of the following rules to govern their action in making payments to volunteers' families:

"First.—Payments shall be made only to necessitous families, as known to be such to the trustees.

"Second.—The weekly allowance shall be as follows: To a dependent wife, mother or sister, $1 per week; for each dependent child, 25 cents per week additional.

"Third.—The payments to any family to be suspended whenever they are in receipt of money or in possession of property from any source sufficient for their comfortable maintenance.

"Fourth.—The trustees of the several townships, in disbursing the relief fund, will be careful to relieve the urgent necessities of the subjects of the law creating said fund, without especial reference to any fixed rule. But the limited amount of the fund requires them to make no payment to those who have money or other means of support, that those who are destitute shall not be entirely deprived of relief. In case of sickness or other unusual state of circumstances, the trustees will make such additional allowance as the nature of the case would seem to require."

"The commissioners in making the foregoing suggestions to township trustees are only desirous that the fund created by law shall be sufficient to continue the relief contemplated by the act during the entire year, and not leave a portion of the families of our volunteers destitute when the wants created by the inclemencies of winter come upon them."

June 10, 1864, the commissioners ordered the $5,000 more to be apportioned to the townships in need, and it was paid out as follows:

Wayne Township, $1,782; Porter Township, $648; Bloom Township, $720; Vernon Township, $756; Clay Township, $234; Valley Township, $180; Union Township, $234; Nile Township, $200. Total, $4,754.

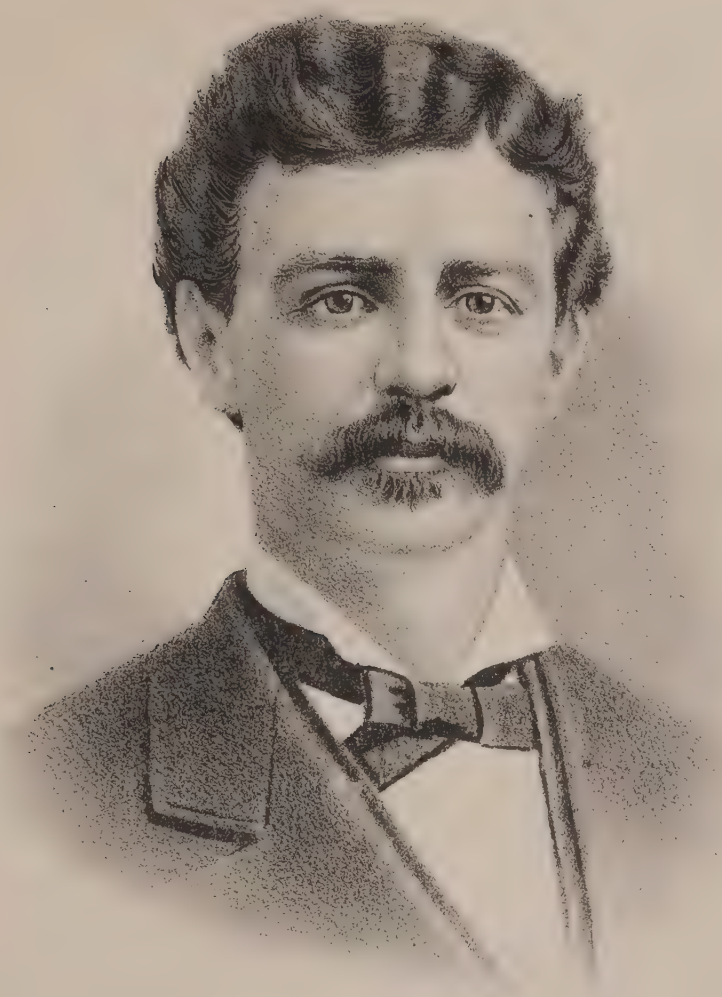
June 25, 1864, the remaining townships, received help to the amount set opposite each: Greene Township, $248; Brush Creek Township, $208; Jefferson Township, $128; Madison Township, $200; Morgan Township, $152; Washington Township, $296; Harrison Township, $152. Total, $1,384.

A few weeks later, Sept. 5, 1864, the commissioners ordered another distribution which they stated would probably meet the wants of the families of volunteers up to Dec. 1, 1864. This order resulted in the following distribution:

Wayne Township, $1,782; Porter Township, $648; Bloom Township, $720; Vernon Township, $756; Valley Township, $180; Union Township, $234; Greene Township, $248; Harrison Township, $252; Nile Township, $200; Jefferson Township, $128; Washington Township, $296. Total, $5,444.

The expectations of the commissioners were not realized, for an imperative call for relief came nearly three weeks earlier, which resulted in the distribution of $6,238, as follows:

Bloom Township, $720; Brush Creek Township, $208; Clay Township, $234; Greene Township, $248; Jefferson Township, $128; Madison Township, $200; Morgan Township, $152; Harrison Township, $252; Nile Township, $200; Porter Township, $648; Union Township, $234; Valley Township, $180; Vernon Township, $756; Washington Township, $296; Wayne Township, $1,782. Total, $6,238.



C. R. Maddock.

This amount was again supplemented by another distribution Jan. 23, 1865:

Bloom Township, $720; Brush Creek Township, $358; Harrison Towship, $252; Greene Township, $473; Jefferson Township, $128; Morgan Township, $152; Nile Township, $425; Porter Township, $742; Union Township, $234; Vernon Township, $856; Washington Township, $296; city of Portsmouth and Wayne Township, $1,782. Total, $6,418.

But two more apportionments were made by the commissioners which closed the labors of the relief agents. The first was made June 5, 1865, as follows:

Nile Township, $425; Porter Township, $742; Bloom Township, $720; Greene Township, $248. Total, $2,135.

The next was on Oct. 24, 1865, and again four townships received the amount apportioned.

Nile Township, $300; Union Township $225; Valley Township, $75; Washington Township, $100. Total, $700.

This gave a total of $42,073 distributed gratuitously in a little less than two years to the soldiers' families of Scioto County. Private donations were constantly added and the brave boys in the field received many articles of clothing and luxuries not counted that would probably far exceed from first to last the sum above mentioned.

After the war closed the relief fund was still distributed in reduced amounts until June 10, 1869. From Oct. 24, 1865, to the last date above mentioned the following amounts were distributed to the several townships, some thirteen relief orders being issued up to that time:

Bloom Township, $400; Brush Creek Township, $200; Clay Township, ——; Greene Township, $275; Harrison Township, $650; Jefferson Township, ——; Madison Township, ——; Morgan Township, $100; Nile Township, $775; Porter Township, ——; Rush Township, $125; Union Township, $175; Valley Township, $200; Vernon Township, $175; Washington Township, $700; Wayne Township, $4,905. Total, $8,680.

Probably in round numbers the people of Scioto County contributed to their soldiers from their own private resources $100,000 to the war for the Union. It is doubtful if other counties exceeded it while many failed to reach the liberality of the people of Scioto.

The tide of history again changes, and the people at home are confronted with the stern reality of war nearly at their own door. This excitement was caused by the celebrated

MORGAN RAID

which, however, barely touched Scioto County as they passed through Adams County into Pike. However, Scioto was awake, martial law was proclaimed, and the people stood guard night and day until the rebel raider had passed beyond their county line. The militia was ready to do its duty, but had no occasion. Morgan and his men were captured. Thus has been sketched the opening of the war of 1861–'65 with the records of her volunteers, the aid of the people at home and many incidents connected therewith. It is now to trace, in a measure, the actions of the regiments whose principal volunteers were from Scioto County. To give this in detail would be a history of itself for each regiment, and therefore it is impossible to place it fully in a work of this kind. The great trouble is from the fact, that the sons of Scioto, like many from other counties, did not all enlist in Scioto County regiments. Squads of from five to twenty were scattered through some twenty odd regiments, and it was a tedious and a laborious work to trace them, and could not always be done so as to prove satisfactory.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

was known as the Portsmouth Regiment, being mostly made up in the city and might

be called the "pet" regiment out of the many which left the county. If Scioto did not have all the regiments that her citizens commanded, it was because brains had the advantage of numbers. Colonel Kinney was in the command of a brigade most of the time and Colonel Raynor was in the Virginia campaign and was one of the first volunteers of the war, and by his brilliant military record was given the position of aid-de-camp and was captured. His remarkable escape from Richmond, Va., with two companions Hurd and Murray, was the theme of wonder for a long time. A tramp through the enemy's country, 150 miles in eight days, and a safe arrival at Washington created surprise.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The Fifty-sixth was not organized until the fall of 1861, being one of the first regiments volunteering for three years or the war. It was in camp at Portsmouth, under command of Colonel Kinney and Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor, until Feb. 15, 1862, when an order was received to report to General Grant at Fort Donelson. The regiment left Portsmouth at the above date arriving at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 17, and at Fort Donelson Feb. 18, 1862, at 3 A. M. They were too late to receive their baptism of fire; the fort surrendered the day of their arrival. They remained at that point until March 7, 1862, when they were ordered to Fort Henry, and on the 10th of March were at Paris, Tenn. From there they went up the Tennessee River to Savannah, arriving there on the 17th and were attached to General Wallace's division. They were at Crump's Landing, within sixteen miles of the rebel army and twenty-two from Corinth on March 21, 1862. They held the post of honor in the brigade, and were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor, Colonel Kinney being sick. They were ordered to protect the transports at the Landing, and were again deprived of a chance to show of what kind of mettle they were made, and did not take part upon the memorable field of Shiloh. Companies A and F, however, were deployed as skirmishers and were complimented for their skill and courage by General Wood. This was their first battle and only a few took part, but they proved victors.

They remained in camp near Corinth until about the last of June, 1862. Colonel Kinney, who was sick at Memphis, getting a furlough to go home concluded to go and see the boys before he left. The rebels captured his train and he became a prisoner. The regiment went to Memphis the first of July, where they remained quite a while, and are next found at Helena, Ark., October and November, 1862. Erastus Gates and Joseph Patterson received the promotion to Lieutenancy while there. Colonel Kinney having been exchanged, he was, in November, 1862, in command of the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the Southwest, and Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor was in command of the regiment.

Thus far while the regiment had marched and counter marched, they had not been exposed to the vicissitude of great battles, but the day was coming when the Fifty-sixth met their Waterloo in losses, but stood the carnage with hearts that never quailed, and with a courage no foe could daunt.

From Helena they went to Port Gibson and was one of the regiments that suffered most in that hotly contested and fearfully fatal battle, which occurred May 1, 1863. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing was:

Killed—Company A, Richard McCarty and George Bowman. Company E, Corporal James Evans. Company H, William Friley.

Wounded.—Company A, Hiram Kizer, mortally; William Louks, severely; William Jones, slightly. Company B, Sergeant J.

Dimler, slightly. Company C, Sergeant H. Dare, knee amputated; R. Brown, T. Speakman, severely; Corporal T. L. Evans, slightly. Company D, G. Ellison, Z. Miles, R. Furgeson, slightly. Company E, Lieutenant M. Rife, Sergeant J. Markham, J. Reeves, R. Thomas, T. Jones, slightly. Company F, David Wishon, mortally. Company G, William Titus, E. Reeves, William McJunkins, slightly. Company H, S. Bragdon, mortally; L. Meyers, dangerously. Company I, G. M. Nottingham, dangerously; S. V. Roll, slightly. Company K, P. Byrnes, severely.

They had scarcely recovered from the shock when they were ordered to Vicksburg, and there was indeed a baptism of fire, of carnage, wounds and death. They were one of the five regiments which fought the bloody battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863, in which the casualties were, in killed 108, wounded 365, and missing ninety-three, a total of 566, the Fifty-sixth's losses being:

Killed.—Company A, Lieutenant G. W. Manring, William R. Allen and William Bass. Company B, Corporal C. Holbeck and J. Hoffman. Company C, J. H. Williams, H. Richards and R. D. Davis. Company D, Lieutenant A. S. Chute, T. Eaton, L. Clifford and T. B. Dodds. Company E, Sergeant G. Rife and William Radcliffe. Company F, C. D. Hubbard. Company G, Corporal M. Downey, M. Freeland, S. B. Quartz, W. G. Porter and H. H. McCowan. Company H, B. Bass and H. Nail. Company I, Sergeant G. Irwine and W. G. Marshall; total, twenty-four.

Wounded.—Company A, C. Blosser, dangerously; H. L. McCarley, M. G. Allen, J. Copley, A. Martindale and E. Johnson, severely; D. Wood, foot amputated; T. Harkison, fingers amputated; W. B. Jones, J. Fee and William Sexton, slightly. Company B, Sergeant Heldt, arm amputated; M. Rifflemacher, mortally; H. Meyer, severely; Corporal Emling and G. Meixner, slightly. Company C, H. Nolte, arm amputated; S. Dalrymple, dangerously; D. Evans, L. D. Davis, E. E. Edwards, D. Edwards, J. Lewis, T. J. Morris, T. D. Davis, H. Lewis and T. S. Jones, severely; Captain W. B. Williams, J. Williams, W. Edwards, William Crabtree, E. Goudy and D. Thomas, slightly. Company D, J. Veach, mortally; Sergeant H. N. Bridewell (prisoner), Corporal J. Anderson, D. A. Loveland, J. Barr (prisoner), R. Furgeson, J. Odle, J. Wood and S. Murphy, slightly. Company E, H. Martin, mortally; A. George and D. D. Williams, dangerously; William Jones, severely; E. Louge and R. Griffiths, slightly. Company F, Captain G. Wilhelm, Sergeant J. Burnett, G. W. Cox and J. Fout, severely; Sergeant J. D. Markle, dangerously; J. Peace and J. Ogan, slightly. Company G, J. Field, mortally; Sergeant D. McKenzie, dangerously; C. W. Hill, F. M. Seth and G. W. Rockwell, severely. Company H, M. Campbell, leg amputated; J. D. Boren, J. Shaw and W. Murphy, severely; Lieutenant T. W. Kinney, Sergeant Phillips, J. Coppman, W. Lodwick and M. Roush, slightly. Company I, J. Davidson, mortally; Sergeant A. Hibbens, J. Martin, M. Powers, J. W. Polly, J. Vanpleet and J. Stockman, severely; Sergeant W. Buchanan, L. Hahn, J. Sherwood, T. Stetler and A. Simon, slightly. Company K, Captain John Cook, leg amputated; J. Martin, William Bowen and J. McCulloch, severely; Lieutenant M. Owens, S. Goheen and G. Bailey, slightly; total, eighty-nine.

Missing.—Company B, Lieutenant C. Seiffer, H. Reinhardt (prisoner), W. Baker (prisoner), J. Henzer, H. Schweinberg, H. Hollenbeck. Company D, J. Daniels and J. Stockham. Company E, T. J. Davis (prisoner). Company G, Sergeant C. T. Hudson, Corporal R. H. Slavens, H. J. Potts, E. Reeves, N. E. Brown. Company H, Sergeant W. H. Brady (prisoner), P. Lloyd (pris-

oner), P. Brown, W. Salladay and A. Phillips. Company I, D. Pollum (prisoner). Company K, J. Davis, J. Thompson, I. Milner, J. Bussy, H. Aleshire (prisoner); total, twenty-five.

Three hundred and sixty-four, all told, went into this action.

The following were captured at the above battle:

Company B—Lieutenant Charles Seiffer; Privates, Henry Sweinsberger, Henry Holenbach, Henry Rheinhardt, Joseph Henson, William Baker. Company D—Sergeant H. N. Bridwell, wounded in the arm; Corporal, John Barr, wounded in the leg. Privates John Daniels, John Stockham. Company E—Privates, W. H. Radcliff, Thomas Davis. Company G—Sergeant Charles Hudson. Privates, H. P. Potts, Ruben Slavens, N. E. Brown, Ephraim Reeves. Company H—Orderly Sergeant W. H. Brady, Corporal Peter Brown. Privates, Amos Phillips, Henry Spitznagle, G. W. Salardy, Peter Lloyd. Company I—Privates, Jesse Stockham, David Polm. Company K—Privates, Jonathan Davis, John Thompson, John Bussey, Isaac Milner, William Bowen.

From the vicinity of Vicksburg they went to Helena, Ark., and again encamped within two miles of the town, south of it, Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor in command.

In October they went to New Orleans, when Captain Wilhelm left the regiment to command a company in Colonel Varner's battalion, and was in New Orleans until the spring of 1864. Captain Wilhelm made the following report of the soldiers who died in Company F, while he was Captain:

Wesley Nail, private, died at Portsmouth, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1862; David Hindman, private, died at Fort Donelson, Tenn., March 5, 1862; William Pound, died at Cincinnati, March 27, 1862; Timothy Correy, private, drowned at Cincinnati, July 28, 1862; John C. Allen, private, died at St. Louis, June 5, 1862; Jas. M. Fuller, private, died at Shiloh, June 10, 1862; John C. Dodge, private, died at Helena, Ark., Oct. 2, 1862; Edward De Voier, private, died at Memphis, July 21, 1862; Robert Jones, private, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 20, 1862; Thomas J. Spence, private, died at Columbus, Ky., Sept. 30, 1862; Geo. Price, private, died at Helena, Ark., Nov. 20, 1862; Michael G. Welch, Corporal, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 2, 1862; David Wilson, Corporal, died May 15, from wound received at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; G. D. Hubbard, private, killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; John D. Morkel, First Sergeant, died July 9, 1863, from wounds received at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Irwin Jennings, Corporal, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 3, 1863; Jesse Jones, private, died Aug. 2, from wounds received at Jackson, Miss., July 6, 1863; Jesse B. Pugh, private, died at New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1863.

In November, 1863, the Fifty-sixth was ordered to Texas, and there they remained and became a part of General Banks's command, an expedition that terminated so disastrously. It was in the hotly contested battle on Red River, April 8, 1864, when the regiment lost forty-one in killed, wounded and missing:

P. M. McFarland, Assistant Surgeon, missing. Company A—Privates, Thos. W. Jones, wounded; Samuel Colley, wounded; Joseph E. Sturgell, missing. Company C—Privates, Moses Roberts, wounded; John K. Bochar, missing; Wm. D. Davis, missing. Company D—James Anderson, Corporal, killed; John Bom, Corporal, wounded and missing; Wm. H. Simpson, private, missing. Company E—Robert M. Fulton, Corporal, wounded and missing; privates, Newton J. Roush, wounded and missing; Benjamin Hixon, wounded. E. E. Evans, wounded and missing; David Daniels, missing; John E. Evans, missing; Dennis Jones, missing. Company F—George Neff, Sergeant, missing; Robert Bowls, Corporal, missing; privates, William Lair, miss

ing; Chas. Spence, missing; William Lister, missing. Company G—Privates, H. J. Potts, wounded; Gillman Grabtree, wounded; Jeremiah Roberts, missing; Musicians, James Meyers, wounded; John C. Titus, wounded and missing. Company H—Privates, Jacob Perry, wounded; Peter Lloyd, missing; Dixon Gudgeon, missing. Company I—Privates, William Frasier, killed; Stephen R. Ellis, wounded; Jacob Sherwood, missing; George Tripp, missing; Fountain Thacker, missing; Silvester Wilson, missing. Company K—D. F. Ratcliff, Sergeant, wounded; privates, John J. Brooks, wounded; Peter Scott, wounded; James Walker, missing; Thomas J. McCan, missing.

Before they were out of the desperate strait they got into another battle, and the Fifty-sixth again had her already thinned ranks decimated. The following was the result of the last fight on Red River:

Colonel Wm. H. Raynor and Dr. Williams, wounded and supposed prisoners; Captain J. C. Stimmell and Lieutenants Roberts and Schump, taken prisoners on steamer Emma. Company A—A. Mc. Phail, Thomas Jones, John McGrew and Hospital Steward John Jones, wounded and prisoners. Company F—Fred. Hedgemire, wounded and prisoner. Company D—Sergeant Samuel Wood (both feet off), Sergeant Bingam (left with wounded), Wm. Bradfield, killed; A. Arthur, James Odle, Sergeant Thos. H. Cox, wounded and prisoners; Wm. Badger (left to take care of Colonel), John Gollager and Corporal Hunsucker, prisoners. Company I—None lost. Company C—Thomas Morris, killed; Sergeant James Vanderwert and James Hall, prisoners. Company H—Ben Trailer, wounded and prisoner; Lafayette Sickles, prisoner. Company E—Wm. Harris, missing; Sergeant Jones, wounded and prisoner; Thos. J. Davis and Thos. J. Jones, prisoners. Company K—Emanuel Russell, B. F. Newcomb, Wm. Bowen and Elias Coriell, prisoners. Company G—John Phuler, prisoner.

What was left of this gallant regiment reached Portsmouth in June, 1864, and on the 4th of July was given a dinner of welcome. Colonel Raynor arrived home on July 8, 1864, a paroled prisoner. After he was captured, Captain Henry S. Jones was made Lieutenant-Colonel and took command, and proved a splendid officer. Thirty-five men of the regiment were still prisoners of war in Texas in November, 1864. The Fifty-sixth will ever wear the laurel wreath of fame while memory lasts.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment arrived home May 7, 1866. It was organized October, 1861, Peter Kinney, Colonel; 896 men, at Portsmouth, Ohio. During the campaign in the West, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Raynor took command and was recruited by 200 men. After the fall of V cksburg, the regiment left for New Orleans, and was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Varner. On the re-enlistment for the war, Lieutenant Varner retiring from the service, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Jones was promoted to the command. They were stationed at New Orleans, and were at that point when the war closed. The regiment then had 180 men and ten commissioned officers. They did not return until May, 1866. They had inscribed upon their regimental banner, by order of General Sheridan, the battles of Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Carrion Crow Bayou, Sabine Cross Roads, Wionette's Ferry and Scraggy Point.

THE GALLANT THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

was organized in the fall of 1861, and the following were its officers when ordered to the front: J. W. Sill, Colonel; O. F. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. V. Robinson, Jr., Major; Sam. A. Currie, Captain Company A; George P. Singer, First Lieutenant Company

A; J. M. Higgins, Second Lieutenant Company A; E. J. Ellis, Captain Company B; E. M. DeBruine, First Lieutenant Company B; E. A. Ramsey, Second Lieutenant Company B; William H. Foster, Captain Company C; Charles Booker, First Lieutenant Company C; Edgar J. Higby, Second Lieutenant Company C; F. J. Lock, Captain Company D; Joseph Hinson, First Lieutenant Company D; R. S. Ramsey, Second Lieutenant Company D; Thomas Sikes, Lieutenant; James H. M. Montgomery, Captain Company E; Junius Gates, First Lieutenant Company E; J. J. Gist, Jr., Second Lieutenant Company E; B. F. Bayer, Captain Company F; F. J. Fitzwilliams First Lieutenant Company F; W. B. Boby, Second Lieutenant Company F; Thaddeus A. Minshall, Captain Company G; Captain, V. B. Hibbs; First Lieutenant, Thomas Sikes; Second Lieutenant, Milton C. Peters; E. E. Folhren, Quartermaster; J. M. Kendrick, Adjutant.

Colonel Sill received marching orders, Oct. 14, 1861, for the interior of Kentucky. The Colonel was a military man, and his regiment was well drilled for service before the day of battle arrived. They marched to the interior of Kentucky, and Nov. 17, 1861, a battle was fought in which Wood, Jones, Willfong, Woodruff and Morrison were brought home wounded. By February, 1862, Colonel Sill had the command of the Ninth Brigade and Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Moore took the command of the regiment. From Kentucky they reported at Nashville, Tenn., the first week in March, where they were, off and on, until May they reached Huntsville, Ala., and June 6, 1862, were at Battle Creek, Tenn., camped about twenty-five miles above Chattanooga, where they remained until August. In September they had fallen back again to Nashville. In this long march to Huntsville, Chattanooga and return to Nashville, they had some slight skirmishes and a good deal of hard travel. They reached Nashville in September, 1862. The outlook now was for active work and the regiment was again on Kentucky soil. In the bloody and desperate engagement at Perryville, Ky., the Thirty-third received its baptism. They were where the rain of balls fell thickest, and stood the brunt of a fierce charge like veterans. Indeed their noble and heroic stand against superior numbers saved, in a measure, the Federal army from more serious disaster than they experienced. The bull-dog courage of the Thirty-third held their ground or fell back inch by inch, giving way under no panic; and on this memorable day, Oct. 13, 1862, did the gallant Thirty-third win its badge of a veteran regiment. Colonel Moore was wounded and a prisoner. Captains Hibbs and Foster and Lieutenant Higgs, and Joseph Murray, private, were also wounded. After this battle the regiment went to New Market, Ky. The battles of Perryville and Stone River had been severely contested and the Thirty-third became known as a rock upon which rebels could cast themselves in vain. Colonel Moore returned to Portsmouth, and, on being exchanged, returned to his regiment, bearing with him from the citizens of Portsmouth a banner for his regiment, upon which was inscribed, "Perryville and Stone River." During the month of February, 1863, the regiment was partially reorganized, Colonel Sill becoming a Brigade Commander; Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Moore was promoted to Colonel; F. J. Locke, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain E. J. Ellis, Major.

The regiment moved to Nashville and then to Murfreesboro, in which battle the regiment was engaged, Jan. 7, 1863, being led by Major Ellis. Major Ellis had his horse shot from under him, two of his men killed and thirteen wounded. It was found after the fight that four were missing, believed to be prisoners. The Thirty-third and Second Ohio were supporting Loomis's battery. The casualties were: Company B, killed, Charles Felters, John Vanderman; wounded, seriously, Com

pany A, John Derush, Cyrus Dixson, John Hogan and A. J. Orin; Company C, George Barleon; Company B, Samuel Pullan.

June 1 the regiment was still encamped near Murfreesboro, but remained only a short time longer, then took up its line of march for Chattanooga and took part in the campaign in and around the latter city.

In September, 1863, the Thirty-third took a prominent part in the terrible battle of Chickamauga, the most destructive to human life in the war. The regiment had been at Perryville, and they knew something of hard fighting, but the battle of Chickamauga seemed to make the fight at Perryville but child's play in comparison. The Thirty-third bore themselves in this sanguinary struggle as only brave men could or would where life and liberty were at stake. The brave Major E. J. Ellis was killed, a man who had led so many hard-fought contests, and with him fell many men of the gallant Thirty-third, in that memorable conflict. Now an advance and then a retreat, the hostile armies surging to and fro, as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed, and night alone put an end to the awful carnage of death. In this battle the Thirty-third suffered terribly, and below is found the list of dead, the wounded and the missing:

Field and Staff.—Killed, Major E. J. Ellis. *Company A.*—Killed, Sergeant William Fullerton, Privates James Applebury, Thomas Harr, Patrick Wilson and John Porter; Wounded, Captain George P. Singer, severely (left on field); First Sergeant A. J. Rogers, severely in face; Sergeant C. S. Gibbons; Privates Daniel Bryant (slightly), Felix Dixon (severely), Harvey Flack (severely), Isaac Hunsucker (slightly), Jacob Wilheinen (leg broken), John W. White (severely), Isaac Kinnison (thigh broken), all captured. Missing, Corporals John W. McMonegal, Louis Spriggs; Privates Elias Bear, John Q. Belote, Washington Baker, James Clifford, J. C. Massie, Robert Gow, Byron Orin, W. H. Radabaugh, Charles Stevenson, Samuel White. *Company B.*—Wounded Sergeant Samuel Anderson (severely), Corporal John W. Grierson (arm and hip), Corporal James Tener (slightly), privates John G. Garrett (rib broken), Joseph L. Librell (slightly in head), William Howell (slightly), captured. Missing, First Sergeant R. Shriner, Sergeant William F. Grierson, Corporal James Lang, Corporal Samuel Pullen, Privates William Rickards, Jacob McCormick and George Bryan. *Company C.*—Wounded, Privates C. O. Bowser (severely, captured), John Allen (shoulder), Philander Allemang (hand), Levy Muncey (arm), F. M. Carter (hand), Nathan Ray (slightly), Enoch Brewer (captured), James W. Henry (arm), Sylvanus Holcomb (severely, captured), John Wollam (captured), William Allemang (captured), Charles W. Alldridge (slightly, captured). Missing, Lieutenant E. J. Higby, First Sergeant W. L. Johnson, Corporals William A. Jones, Nelson Purdum, William Nelson, Robert J. Walker, Virgil A. Copen, Privates John W. Caldwell, Samuel D. Foster, William McCann, Samuel Ray, Samuel A. J. Roush, George W. Stillson.

Company D.—Wounded, Captain Joseph Hinson, severely in arm; First Sergeant W. W. Downing, slightly; Privates Squire Hearles (slightly), George Plumb (slightly), Philip Hauser (severely, captured), David Smith (slightly). Missing, Sergeant Peter Gohring, Corporal Adam White, privates James H. Davis, Johnsey Sherwood, Smith Dailey, Thomas J. Hill. *Company E.*—Killed, Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Cole, Privates Jehu Bales, Henry Pry. Wounded, Sergeant William H. Smith, badly in leg. Missing, Privates John Bailey, Peter James, William Pyle, Andrew J. Ramsay, Charles Schoonover, Hiram Timbermann, William Littlejohn, Henry Westfall, John Willey. *Company F.*—Wounded, Captain J. H. M.

Montgomery, slightly in eye; Privates John W. Davis (hand, captured), Ezekiel Goodrich (leg), Lafayette Hawk, H. R. Johnson (knee), John McKain (badly in arm), Archibald Stewart (left shoulder, arm broken), James H. Sheets (hand), Isaac Call (slightly), Ed. Kennedy (slightly). Missing, Sergeant James. H Geist, Corporal Wilson Pyles, Privates Jordon Chaffin, John P. Donnelley, Stephen Gates, Thos. M. Hale, Wm. Pyle, John Patton, Wellington Ross, Archibald Shiflet, John C. Thevenin, John Grasby, John Wolf. *Company G.*—On detached service; not in fight. *Company H.*—Wounded, Second Lieutenant D. A. Dorsey, slightly in ear; Corporal Hezekiah Miller, slightly in foot; Privates Emanuel Stitt (severely), Jacob O'Connor (slightly), Isaac Jones (slightly). Missing, First Lieutanant M. V. B. Morrison, Sergeants Henry Headley, James P. Raby, Privates Fred Wendell, Nelson P. Miller, Shannon Griffiths, Thomas T. Barr, Peter Dumph, John Kneadler, James Scott. *Company I.*—Killed, Private Adam K. Smith. Wounded, Sergeants Alonzo Simons (badly in face), Samuel Llewellyn (slightly, captured). Missing, Second Lieutenant C. R. Pomeroy, First Sergeant Abner S. Hinkley, Corporal Eli Graff, Privates Thos. Buckley, Joseph Kern, Irvin J. Lyman, Nathan Phillips. *Company K.*—Killed, Sergeant John A. Irvine, Private James J. Johnson. Wounded, Privates Leonard A. Snider (severely in arm), John Dildine (slightly), Asa E. Campbell (severely), Godfrey Gurmutt (severely), Edward W. Gilbert (slightly), Calvin L. Stewart (slightly, captured), Francis M. Mank (slightly). Missing, Captain Junius Gates, Sergeant Hugh S. McElhose, Corporals Jacob M. Bruchy, Wm. H. Hughes, Silas K. Moon, Privates John Boice, Cornelius M. Dearth, John Fancey, Jacob Fancey, Theodore Huntley, Henry Miller, John Whitehorse.

In the battles at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Nov. 24 and 25 they also suffered the horrors of those fights, and its loss was as follows: *Company A.*—Wounded, Sergeant McLean Montgomery (badly in hip), Corporal Zenis Keller (badly), Privates Robert Boren (severely in hip), John Rhodes (severely), Sophard Delabar (severely in foot), James Welsh (slightly in hand). *Company B.*—Wounded, Corporal Wm. Collins (arm), Privates Ezra Whiters (badly), Isaiah Scott (leg), Chris. Triner (hand), Thos. Connolly (shoulder), Josiah Seevers (leg), Edward Burwell (knee). *Company C.*—Killed, Private Geo. Sowash. Wounded, Private Chas. Stratton (not dangerously). *Company D.*—Killed, Privates Edward Clapper, Daniel Pry. Wounded, Private John Phillips (slightly). *Company E.*—Killed, Wilson P. Westfall. Wounded, First Sergeant John O. Smith (severely in arm), Corporal Washington Lair (not seriously), Privates Wm. H. H. Moore (dangerously), Chas. W. Henson (severely). *Company F.*—Killed, Private Loammi Bothel. Wounded, Sergeant Charles Gates (slightly), Privates Isaac Call (slightly), Edward Kennedy (slightly). *Company G.*—Killed, Corporal Silas D. Prather, Private John W. Howell. Wounded, Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Roby (slightly), Corporal Samuel Purdum (not seriously), Joseph Jett (slightly). *Company H.*—Wounded, Privates Benjamin Haskett (severely), John Stiltz (slightly). *Company I.*—Wounded, Private Wm. Williamson (slightly). *Company K.*—Wounded, Private Thaddeus W. Green (slightly). Missing, Joseph H. Dodds.

The last of the severe battles in which the Thirty-third took a part was that of Resaca, on the 14th and 15th of May, 1864. It had passed through other fields since the battle of Chattanooga and the storming of Lookout Mountain, and its ranks had been fearfully decimated. In this last struggle its killed were half as many as the wounded, showing a far greater mortality than is usual in the most

sanguinary conflict of arms. Its loss was fifty-seven—nineteen killed and thirty-eight wounded. From this battle on they were in all that took place until the proclamation of peace, and came back few in number, worn and weary.

The killed and wounded at Resaca were: Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Montgomery, slightly wounded. *Company A.*—Killed, Michael Shields and Francis M. Rhodes. Wounded, dangerously, Andrew J. Orin; severely, James Montgomery; slightly, James Welch. *Company B.*—Killed, Henry C. Bryan. Wounded, severely, Sergeant John H H. Kelly. *Company C.*—Killed, Lieutenant E. J. Higby, Francis M. Carter and William Blake. Wounded, severely, William H. Roberts. *Company D.*—Wounded, severely, David Burnshine and James Dawson; slightly, George Hyfield and Alexander Wilson. *Company E.*—Killed, Clinton J. Peters, and John W. Mitchell. Wounded, dangerously, Sergeant John O. Smith; severely, James W. Price and Elijah Tidd; slightly, Washington Lair, Joseph Lindsey and William E. Daniels. *Company F.*—Killed, John White and Charles F. Schaffer. Wounded, mortally, Hugh P. Halley; severely, Samuel F. M. Halley; slightly, Sergeant Samuel Halley, Charles Gates. *Company G.*—Killed, Henry Mercer, James W. Browning and John Hurley. Wounded, dangerously, Peter Hurley; severely, Sergeant Adam Toops, John Crabtree and William Vince (leg amputated); slightly John Rhodes, Francis M. Johnson, Lewis O'Briant and James H. Williamson. *Company H.*—Killed, George W. James, John James, George O'Connor and Thomas H. Chavalier. Wounded, slightly, Captain T. A. Minshell, Samuel Hoffman and Benjamin Heskitt. *Company I.*—Killed, Captain William McKean. *Company K.*—Killed, Lot Frippin. Wounded, dangerously, Sergeant Samuel Watt; severely, Theodore A. Childs, Adam Fisher, Wilson S. Gray, John Peebles, John F. Stoneburner and William Wilson; slightly, Leander J. Calvin and Lucius H. Mears.

Casualties in the Thirty-third Ohio from the 9th to the 21st of August, 1864: *Field Officers.*—Wounded, Lieutenant J. H. Montgomery and Major B. F. Barger. *Company A.*—Killed, Lieutenant Pomeroy, Sergeant Cyrus S. Gibbons. Wounded, Sergeant McLean Montgomery, and privates John C. Harness and Perry Hisel. *Company B.*—Wounded, privates Daniel Grimes and Thomas Grooms. *Company C.*—Killed, James W. Henry. Wounded, Samuel Wood, John G. Officer, Fred W. Vogt. *Company D.*—Wounded, Phillip Ellhuff. *Company E.*—Killed, Lewis Boursholt. *Company F.*—Killed, Berry Briles, George Bennett, Michael Casey, William Arthurs. Wounded, Thomas Snively, Marshall B. Hooten, William Dudley, John T. Beaver, John Broomfield and Ancel Fraly. *Company G.*—Wounded, Ira L. Dunham, Francis Johnson. *Company H.*—Wounded, Felix Fougers. *Company K.*—Wounded, Charles Clinger, John Hoy, Lawson F. Cory.

It might be added here that at a skirmish at Brown's Ferry, Tenn., Corporal John Gillilan, Co. I, and Private Henry Price were killed and Elijah Conklin wounded.

Upon their banner was inscribed Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone River, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Resaca.

THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The call for 300,000 men July 2, 1862, caused the formation of this regiment July 19, 1862; its officers were commissioned, and the volunteers came from Adams, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto counties. Its Colonel was John A. Turley, of Scioto County, and its Lieutenant-Colonel, B. F. Coates, of Adams County. A threatened

raid on Ironton caused a call to be made on Camp Morrow for troops, and Colonel Turley responded with six companies of the Ninety-first regiment, marching to that point Aug. 26, 1862. This was the first experience of the regiment outside of camp life.

They returned and remained in camp for about one month when they were ordered to Virginia, and reaching there camped at Point Pleasant, Sept. 26, 1862. They marched against General Jenkins's rebel cavalry, skirmishing with them for four hours, drove them several miles, capturing several prisoners and considerable stores. Colonel Turley says of his men and officers, "that not a single officer or soldier of the Ninety-first Regiment faltered, and as this is a new regiment, never before under fire, I cannot refrain from saying they acted like veterans, and elicted my admiration.

"I returned to camp last night after having marched forty-five miles in thirty hours, skirmishing four hours of that time, without the loss of a man."

Thus they passed through their baptism of fire with true heroic courage, and came out with the stamp of veterans and the wreath of victory upon their brow. They were on duty at Gauley's Bridge, Nov. 10, 1862, and from there marched to Fayetteville, Va., reaching there in January, 1863. They were subsequently at Gauley's Bridge again, and at Fayette Court-House, in May, 1863. May 17 they were at the above bridge and had quite a battle with the rebel forces, and gave evidence of fighting qualities, which were not exceeded by any regiment in the war.

During the Virginia campaign, in the summer and fall of 1863, this regiment was constantly on duty, and the Ninety-first became known as the banner fighting regiment of their brigade. In the spring of 1864 it was in the Hunter's raid, and during this march and fighting for over a month Colonel J. A. Turley was severely wounded. This was in May, 1864. June 17, 1864, Colonel Turley was again severely wounded in leading a charge on the rebel works at Richmond, which compelled him to give up his command, being unfit for duty. He received an honorable discharge. The command now fell upon Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Coates, and he led it heroically and gallantly during the remainder of the terrible struggle. In the memorable battle near Winchester, in July, 1864, the Ninety-first was conspicuous for its gallantry and daring, and suffered a heavy and severe loss. The following is its list of killed and wounded: *Killed.*—Company F, Johnson Young; Company H, Jonathan F. Hite, John R. Wilkins, John Steele, Daniel Short, David W. Slagle; Company K, Peter Pyles, John Lucas. *Wounded.*—Company A, A. Houlsworth, T. J. Daywalt, C. W. Jones; Company B, M. G. Blazer, C. Eno, Robert D. Neal; Company C, Second Lieutenant J. W. Rockhold, J. H. Culloms, George Bare, Laben Crabtree, J. Mucklewrath, J. Walls; Company E, F. D. Bayless, W. T. Knox, J. Haggerty, E. B. Shultz; Company F, John Ross, W. F. Gray, J. H. Parks, Isaac Speers, James Smith, W. M. Brown, B. F. Kizer, Mike Munion, John Monk, George Monk, Amaziah Morris, Charles Peach, John Rigley, F. F. Ransahouse, W. B. Savage, J. D. Laughlin; Company G, John Martinbee; Company H, Captain Simeon Crossley, Second Lieutenant Ed. S. Wilson, Eugene B. Willard, S. Brady Steece, John G. Lane, J. W. Haines, James W. Day, Allen Levisay, William Robinson, Abram Bruce, Jeremiah Bruce, Joseph S. Bice, Samuel Lane, John Levisay, Hiram Oliver, Andrew J. Peatt, John Percefield, John Taylor, George W. Willis, W. C. Washburn; Company I, G. W. Armstrong, E. M. Hughes, Robert Palmer; Company K, Henry Downey, Jacob Eckhart, John Freestone, James W. Miller.

The Ninety-first Regiment was sadly deci-

mated by the war. It was in active service for about three years, and its record is one of which any regiment might be proud.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, O. V. I.

The Fifty-third Regiment was organized in the fall of 1861, by electing or appointing Jesse J. Appler, Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fuller, and Major, Smith Cox. When ready for service it was ordered to Paducah, Ky. It took part in several skirmishes, and found itself at Shiloh, in the memorable battle of the 6th and 7th of April. At that field of carnage, under the lead of Colonel Appler, being suddenly surrounded and attacked by a heavy force of Confederates, it broke, its men were badly scattered and their Colonel unable to get them together; 800, however, were gotten together after the panic, late in the day, and behaved in a manner that partially wiped out their previous disgrace. The next day they went into battle under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, and won the praise of General Hildebrand, commanding the Third Brigade of the Fifth Division in that bloody field. Afterward they were placed in Wallace's division and were in camp early in May, near Corinth. They marched and countermarched in Tennessee and Northern Mississippi for the summer and fall campaign, and in March and April, 1863, were at Camp Morrow, about thirty-nine miles east of Memphis, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

They had been in Memphis and then to La Grange, and from the latter place went on an expedition into Mississippi, going through Holly Springs and on as far as Oxford, but their supplies being cut off, the whole command fell back to La Grange, Tenn., and arrived there Jan. 12, 1863.

From Camp Morrow they were ordered to Vicksburg, and took part in the military operations which resulted in the capture of the noted Confederate stronghold. They were in the war of Vicksburg on the last of June, being of the land forces which prevented the escape of the garrison thus surrounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg they were camped at Snyder's Bluff during the month of July, 1863. The regiment nobly kept up its reputation won on the second day of the bloody field of Shiloh during the summer and fall of 1863, and was in camp at Camp Dennison, Jan. 1, 1864. The year 1864 proved a fatal one for the gallant Fifty-third. They went to the front from the opening of the campaign, and when the year 1864 closed the decimated ranks told a sorrowful tale of duty, well and nobly performed.

The regiment was attached to the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps. It suffered quite severely in the battles of Resaca and Dallas, and its loss being: Major E. C. Dawes, severely wounded. *Company A.*—Wounded, Lycurgus Minkling, Thomas McDugall, severely; Henry Potter, William C. Dodds, John McMurry. *Company B.*—Wounded, Jasper H. Pickering, David Thomas, seriously. *Company C.*—Killed, James C. Nye, Wm. A. Ellison. Wounded, Jeremiah Ewing, slightly; Harvey Moore, slightly; Odal Moushang, slightly; William Mitchel, seriously. *Company D.*—Wounded, Henry H. Cook, Sergeant George Mosier, Wm. Tolbert, William Wallis, Bernard Canter, John O'Brian, James K. Henson, Wm. McGinnis, seriously. *Company E*—Wounded, Wm. Hudson, slightly. *Company F.*—Wounded, Daniel James, slightly; Lakin J. Kirkpatrick. *Company I.*—Wounded, Harvy Brown, severely; John Clark, Sergeant John Holliday, slightly; Corporal John Kesseror, David Alshire. *Company K.*—Killed, Corporal Jacob Ross. Wounded, Wm. D. Gaby, slightly; John Chalmers, left shoulder.

They were ordered on a reconnoissance July 3, 1864, to feel the enemy at Nicajack Creek. The enemy was strongly entrenched, and in

a charge in that hotly contested field the Fifty-third won renown, but at a terrible cost. The regiment was thinning out and wasting away before the rebel bullets. From the 13th of May to the close of the battle at Nicajack the Fifty-third lost 167 men, killed and wounded, within twenty days. *Company A.*—Wounded, Alexander Brown, shoulder and hand, severely; Wm. R. Sloner, leg, amputated; Wm. A. Dodds, foot, slightly. *Company B.*—Wounded, Corporal Henry Fensterwald, lost finger; James P. Crippen, head, slightly. *Company C.*—Wounded, Sergeant Isaac Wheeler, shoulder, bruise from shell; Sergeant P. L. O'Donnel, arm, slightly; Corporal Enoch Owens, back, severely; Corporal William Lingham, left leg, slightly; James Wingate, hip, slightly; John Welsh, left hand, slightly; Barny Carrigan, left shoulder, severely. *Company D.*—Wounded, Sergeant C. C. Welker, leg, severely; Corporal Charles Burges, thumb, slightly; Corporal William Oliver, shoulder and hip, severely; Archibald Smith, left foot, slightly; A. C. Jenkins, shoulder, severely. *Company E.*—Wounded, Thomas Carrol, lower jaw, severely. *Company F.*—Wounded, James T. Exline, upper jaw, severely. *Company G.*—Wounded, Thos. Peck, right breast, mortally; Robert Duncan, lost finger. *Company I.*—Wounded, Corporal W. H. Sheldon, bruise on head, slightly; John Barnhill, lost finger. *Company K.*—Wounded, Joel Gumbrun, head, slightly.

In July the regiment took part in the battles around Atlanta and the battle of July 22d gave another sad result:

Company A.—Wounded, Corporal J. H. Potter, hand, slightly; Lycurgus Mackton, arm, slightly; James Petree, right foot, slightly. *Company B.*—Wounded, Richard D. Hammond, stomach, severely; Thomas Brown, color bearer, left arm, amputated. *Company C.*—Wounded, Nathan Goodridge, right arm, slightly. *Company E.*—Killed, Robert Hoylan. Wounded, Michael Wise, left arm, severely; John Bowman, chest, severely; Charles M. Slack, left hand, slightly.

Company G.—Wounded, Corporal David Dillie; Thomas Wilson, foot, slightly; Richard Thompson, right leg, amputated. *Company H.*—Killed, on the 25th inst., Isaac Radford. *Company I.*—Wounded, Sergeant Isaac Lindruff, cheek, severely. B. F. Gorby, leg, slightly; W. C. Williams, left hand, slightly; John Shields. *Company K.*—Lieutenant Stafford McMillen, right arm, amputated; Sergeant Otis Brubacker, left leg and back, severely; Sergeant Jalacia Howard, back, slightly; Daniel Nicholas, shoulder; H. Williams, right thigh, slightly.

From Aug. 3 to Aug. 14, 1864, its losses were: In *Company A.*—Killed, Aug. 12, William Waldren. Wounded, Aug. 3, John Burns, left breast, severely; Aug. 11, Naylen Andrews, shoulder, slightly; Aug. 12, James Brown, left hand, severely; Francis Ingles, bowels, mortal. *Company B.*—Wounded, Aug. 3, John Starling, left shoulder, slightly. *Company C.*—Killed, Aug. 11, Captain J. W. Davis. Wounded, Aug. 14, Corporal Tilman V. Williams, left leg, slightly; Aug. 6, Hamilton Moor, cheek, slightly; Aug. 11, John Haning, slightly. *Company E.*—Wounded, Aug. 6, Terry Andrews, left thigh, severely. *Company F.*—Wounded, Aug. 10, William Bowers, right hand and arm, severely. *Company I.*—Wounded, Aug. 4, Corporal William Brown, left hand, slightly; Aug. 9, Levi Shirky, left breast, severely; Aug. 11, Archibald Beard, head, slightly.

From the 14th of August to Sept. 3, 1864, the following casualties took place. In *Company A.*—Wounded, Sept. 1, Joseph Kilgore, right side, severely. *Company C.*—Wounded, Aug. 31, Sergeant-Major Albert Clawson, right arm, flesh wound. *Company D.*—Wounded, Aug. 31, First Lieutenant James H. Boyce, wounded in bowels, died

Sept. 1. *Company F.*—Killed, Aug. 18, Captain J. R. Percy. Wounded, Aug. 30, Alexander Dun, right leg, amputated; Aug. 31, Henry Simmerman, left jaw, severely; George W. Culp, chest, severely.

When the war ended, in May, 1865, there were but few men of this noble regiment left. Their bones were left bleaching upon Southern soil, and the few who returned brought with them many scars to tell of dangers passed through, and a record of deeds of noble daring.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

was the first organized as three months' men with Craft J. Right as Colonel and W. E. Gilmore as Lieutenant-Colonel. In this regiment Captain, afterward Colonel, Jesse J. Appler had a company of Scioto boys of which O. J. Wood was First Lieutenant. Some 300 Athens County men were in this three months' regiment. Lieutenant Wood afterward raised a company of 116 men, which was Company B, of Colonel Craft's command, and joined Fremont's forces. The company had the following officers: O. Wood, Captain; J. Collins, First Lieutenant; William H. Brady, Second Lieutenant; John W. Wallace, Orderly Sergeant; E. W. Thomas, First Sergeant; R. M. Taylor, Second Sergeant; A. J. Falkner, Third Sergeant; George W. Prince, Fourth Sergeant. E. Kesner, First Corporal; J. M. Lambert, Second Corporal; John Ruffner, Third Corporal; Jesse Jackson, Fourth Corporal; Isaac Farlin, Fifth Corporal; John E. Bennett, Sixth Corporal; D. F. Turner, Seventh Corporal; Russell Patton, Eighth Corporal; B. F. Jordon and W. L. Smith, Musicians.

From a Captain, Oliver Wood became a Major, and was acting in that position at the battle of Shiloh, from which field of carnage he sent the following list of losses in his company: Isaac Jackson, Charles W. Wood, Henry Valentine, John Blankenship and William H. Smith, killed. In this regiment Captain W. C. Appler had a company. The regiment was ordered to Kentucky and from there to Alabama, back again to Kentucky and finally brought up at Nashville, and was in camp at Silver Springs Camp, near that city, Nov. 15, 1862. Few regiments in the service did harder or more gallant service than the Twenty-second, and Colonel Wood, who became such in 1862, made a name that won him a high place in the regular army. In the winter of 1862-'63, he scouted successfully through Tennessee, always vigilant, always active. On Deer, Fork and Olive rivers, rebels were driven back, and he cleaned out all that section of Tennessee from rebel forces. He was in camp a short time at Trenton, Tenn., in February, 1863. It was a noted regiment during the war. April 11, 1864, the Colonel received a gold watch from the citizens of Portsmouth in honor of his gallant bearing and that of his noble regiment. It carried itself nobly to the end of the war, and among the noted regiments that left Ohio in defense of the Union none left a more glorious record of its valor, or will be longer remembered than the Veteran Twenty-second. In January, 1865, Colonel Wood was given a Colonel's commission in Hancock's corps.

THE GROSBECK REGIMENT.

This was the name by which the Thirty-ninth Infantry was known. It had one company and part of another from Scioto County, and one company from Athens County. Captain Henry McDowell commanded the company of Scioto boys. Thirty recruits joined Aug. 18, 1861, under Sergeant McCrudy. They were camped at Camp Coleman, about ten miles north of Cincinnati, until fully organized. At that point Captain McDowell received five more recruits, two coming from Harrison and three from Madison townships, in August, 1861. The regiment

went into camp in July. Aug. 18, 1861, it left Camp Coleman for St. Louis, Mo., there to join General Fremont's forces. It was the first regiment from Ohio that trod the soil of Missouri. On arriving there, or a few weeks afterward, it was placed upon guard duty along the lines of railway and was not united again until February, 1862. It left St. Louis under marching orders Feb. 24, 1862, and reached New Madrid, March 3. They supported the heavy artillery or siege guns in the attack on that place, which was captured. At that time Captain McDowell had become Major of the regiment. Lieutenant Sontag of McDowell's company, resigned and came home after the battle of New Madrid. It was also at the capture of Island 10, and in this fight suffered some loss. It next went under General Halleck, in Tennessee, and in its many reconnoitering expeditions and in the siege of Corinth lost quite heavily. The regiment became somewhat noted for its courage and activity, and was ordered in November to join General Grant, under whom it was kept in pretty active service until its three years of service had expired, which was in December, 1864. Its severest loss at any one time during this campaign, except in repelling the attack of Hardee's corps, at Atlanta, Ga., was the battle of Nicajack's Creek, July 3, 1864. This loss was as follows:

Colonel Edward F. Noyes, wounded in left ankle; *Company A.*—Killed, Private Daniel Nye. Wounded, John Quirk, mortally. *Company B.*—Wounded, Corporal John Stewart, severely, through both shoulders; John Riley, through both hips; F. W. Ranger, right hand; Jacob Abendshen, through right shoulder. *Company C.*—Killed, Corporal Milton O. Smith; wounded, Lieutenant James Walker, in calf of right leg; George A. Smally, left hip; Eli B. Self, right hand. *Company D.*—Wounded, Corporal Spencer Cooper, right hand; David Mann, left knee, amputated; James M. Andrews, right arm; Peter Graig, right shoulder; John W. Miller, right arm. *Company E.*—Wounded, Lieutenant William R. Babb, left shoulder; Joseph Hannaford, right knee; James Skidmore, mouth and right arm. *Company G.*—Wounded, Sergeant Archibald Henderson, right leg; John N. Butler, left leg; Abram B. Hooper, left foot; William Mier, right arm and finger. *Company H.*—Wounded, Corporal Isaac H. Harlan, left ankle; Milton Seal, left leg; Benjamin Goodrich, left shoulder; Thomas E. Scroggy, right shoulder; James H. Mercer, left breast; Henry Wollery, left knee. *Company I.*—Wounded, John Parks, abdomen, mortally; Thos. J. Walker, abdomen, severely. *Company K.*—Wounded, Martin V. Chambers, right side—since dead; Anthony Gothin, both legs; William Allender, left hand.

The regiment got thirty days' furlough, and then 534 men re-enlisted for the war. They took the field in February, 1865. They were in the fights around Chattanooga, and then in the Atlanta campaign, and lost one-third of their men in the battle of July 22, 1864, before their term of service expired.

The regiment marched with Sherman to the sea, was a part of the army at the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out July 9, 1865. Few regiments of the war covered as extensive a field of operations as the Thirty-ninth. It gave to the veteran organizations more men than any other regiment from Ohio, and served under Pope, Howard, Logan, McPherson, Sherman and Grant, and its grand heroism was displayed at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain and Nicajack.

THE SECOND KENTUCKY.

On the organization of this regiment, Captain Hurd, of Portsmouth, raised a company numbered Company F, and joined the command. The regiment was ordered to Bowl-

ing Green, Ky.; on March 5,1862, it marched to Barron River and from there to Nashville, Tenn., camping two miles south of the city, and was assigned to General Nelson's brigade. It then marched south, and on to Shiloh, upon which field of blood it entered upon its first serious engagement of the war. The regiment lost sixteen killed and seventy wounded and missing. Company F lost as follows:

Killed, J. A. Miller, Second Lieutenant; Privates, John McGinnis and Plumb. Wounded, John Lanty, John Beannon, William Dutiel, Charles Drury, Solomon Blackburn, Benjamin Hoble, Captain J. H. Smith.

In this battle the Second Kentucky proved its courage and ability. On the reorganization of the regiment, Captain Hurd, of Company F, was promoted to a Major, and First Lieutenant Jesse C. Hurd commanded Company F.

The next serious battle in which the regiment was engaged was that of Murfreesboro. The battle took place Dec. 31, 1862, and the regiment lost heavily, being eighty-six in killed and wounded; Company F lost: Killed, Corporal Robert Horton. Wounded, Sergeant Samuel Crawford, slightly; Corporal Arthur Crawford, severely; Privates, Solomon Blackburn, severely; Lafayette Vanceyoc, severely; Thompson Hodges, severely; James Carleton, slightly; Callahan Beare, slightly. Missing, Corporal E. S. Owen. Sergeant Samuel Crawford was taken prisoner and sent to Vicksburg.

After the battle the regiment went south to Athens, Ala., and other points, and on a return march for Nashville, July 16, the cars left the track and killed one and wounded forty-six others of the regiment. Jan. 25, 1863, Major John R. Hurd was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer resigning on account of ill health, and Captain A. T. M. Brown received the office of Major. It marched and skirmished the most of its term of service, and engaged in all the principal battles of the Southwest; was in the advance at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

BATTERY L.

Battery L was organized and went into service under the command of Captain Newt Robinson. The Captain, however, resigned in January, 1863, before engaging in a serious battle. Frank E. Gibbs was then appointed to the command, and Battery L, under his leadership, earned honor and fame, the former in being placed in the post of honor wherever and whenever hard fighting was to be done. Port Republic fight was the only one under Captain Robinson. It was in the spring of 1863 ordered to the Rappahannock, then to join in the seven days' fight which took place at that point soon after. They joined the Division at Chancellorsville, were ordered back one mile and went into camp. On Sunday, April 3, 1863, they were ordered to the front in double-quick, and took position on a slight eminence, within 300 yards of an open space in front of them. The rebels drove the Federal forces to this opening, when the batteries opened on them and they were compelled to fall back. The rebel sharpshooters began their work and four men of Battery L were wounded: John Reed, George Bodine, Joseph Livery and Frank Jeangunot, all severely. Then, in the next attack, Lieutenant F. Dorriss and Corporal Fred Koehler were killed and Cassius Edmund severely wounded. Battery L was in the fight of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday; total loss, two killed, four severely and four slightly wounded. The battery was handled in a manner to elicit praise from the General in command. After this battle they were sent to Banks's Ford. They left Banks's Ford, where they had done picket duty until June 13, when they went to Catlett's Station, thirty miles distant, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad; from thence on to Manassas Junction, and from there to Germ Springs and Leesburg to Edward's Fer-

ry. A short rest was given them and then on to Frederick City; then Hanover, Penn., to Gettysburg, arriving at the latter place July 1, 1863; July 2, they went into position at eight A. M. and at one o'clock the battle opened. At three o'clock the battery followed the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps; they double-quicked and arrived on the field as the Third Army Corps were retreating, and the Second Division went into fight with Battery L as a support. Night closed the scene of ultimate advance and retreat. The Second fell back in the rear of their battery, and the guns had become so hot as to blister the hand, but the rebels failed to reach the battery, being met with a storm of grapeshot, which sent them reeling back. The battle of Gettysburg was fought July 2 and 3, 1864, and it was the last desperate move of the rebel forces. They were not defeated, exactly, for they laid on the field of battle, but it was conclusive of their inability to cope with the federal forces. In this fight Battery L lost Hazlotte, killed, and Harrison, Massie and Ash Kleine, wounded. The following October the battery was again engaged, and on the 19th Captain Frank Gibbs and several of his men were severely wounded. The battery proved itself worthy of the confidence placed in it by the General in command.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862, the company of Captain M. Coe, First Lieutenant Harry C. Doddridge being enrolled Aug. 20, 1862. Colonel Hawley had command and W. C. Appler became Quartermaster of the regiment. It was ordered to Kentucky, and went into camp at Camp Ashland, Nov. 30, 1862. About the first of January, 1863, they were placed on guard duty, principally on the line of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Three companies remained at Covington, or near there; three went to Cynthiana, and two to Paris. Up to April they were still scattered, some being at LaGrange, Tenn., some at Catlettsburg, Ky., and then at Paintsville, Ky., where they arrived in January, and were there on the 30th. The regiment left Kentucky on a steamer Feb. 14, arrived at Covington on the 18th, and remained there until May. The regiment was there changed from infantry to heavy artillery, to do only post duty. Captain A. B. Coles's company was one of the two companies which were from Scioto County. The regiment remained until the winter of 1863–'64. During the latter year they were kept at different points on duty, and in January, 1865, were guarding rebel prisoners at Nashville, Tenn. About this time Captain Cole resigned on account of ill health. The regiment had no opportunity to signalize their bravery in battle, but the duty assigned them there was promptly and cheerfully performed.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT O. V. I.

This regiment had a few Scioto boys in it. In Captain Wm. C. Henry's company, one David Murphy, a private, on account of his penmanship and ability as a writer, was promoted from the ranks to a First Lieutenant and Adjutant in the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, and was given clerical duty during his term of service. He was from Nile Township. It was at Pulaski, Lynnville and other places in Tennessee during the years 1863–'64, and East Port, Miss. It was in several battles and suffered pretty severely, and up to July 1, 1864, had lost the following, a portion being from Scioto County.

CASUALTIES OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Company A—Captain Wm. H. Hill, commanding. Wounded—Jesse Baird, slightly in the right arm; Wm. Adams, slightly in hand; Eli Miller, slightly in shoulder; Aaron Circle, slightly in right hand; Sergeant R. K. Darling, slightly in lip. Company B—First Lieutenant G. W. Dixon, commanding. Killed — Thomas Crossly.



Thos. G. Vaughters M.D.



Mrs. Asa. B. Vaughters.

Wounded—Sergeant Gideon Ditto, slightly, wrist; W. A. Martin, severely in neck; D. H. Bush, slightly in hand. Company C—Captain Wm. H. Chamberlain, commanding. Killed—David Little, John Wiley. Wounded—John McAlpin, severely; Sergeant John Wilson, slightly in leg. Company D—Captain Noah Stoker, commanding. Wounded—E. C. Longabough, severely in mouth;—— Campbell, wounded and taken prisoner. Company E—First Lieutenant Jonathan McCain, commanding. Loss none. Company F—First Lieutenant Chas. W. Lockwood, commanding. Killed—Sergeant James Cruthers. Wounded—Albert B. Baird, severely in five places; Robert Inscho, slightly; F. Ridenour, wounded, severely in arm; Samuel J. Rodgers, in thigh; Clark Richards, in back; Durbin French, in leg; N. Rowler, slightly in arm; Wm. Furnier, slightly in ankle. Company G—Captain Geo. W. Overmyer, commanding. Wounded—Wm. Kennell, J. K. Smith, in shoulder. Company H—Captain Wm. C. Henry, commanding. Sergeant Harry C. Doddridge, missing—supposed to have been taken prisoner. Wounded—Corporal Samuel T. Watts, severely in back; Corporal W. H. Howard, in right lung; Wm. J. Kendall, slightly in finger; John Boynton, in arm. Company I—Captain Jas. Gibson, commanding. Wounded—G. W. Wise, slightly in left cheek, Sergeant T. N. Sellers, slightly in arm. Company K—Captain Chas. Lane, commanding. Killed—Benton Carr. Wounded—Sam'l Shafer, severely; Jas. Muchler, in thigh.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT, O. V. M.

One Company, A, was from Scioto County, Captain W. W. Reilley, and recruited in August, 1861. Officers:

W. W. Reilley, Captain; Thos. Hayes, First Lieutenant; Jerry Hall, Second Lieutenant; Henry McIntyre, First Sergeant; H. F. Wolf, Second Sergeant; F. James, Third Sergeant; George Day, Fourth Sergeant; Gil Wait, Fifth Sergeant; Walker Mustan, First Corporal; Jas. Warner, Second Corporal; S. E. Martin, Third Corporal; John H. Peck, Fourth Corporal; John Hey, Fifth Corporal; J. H. Sharky, Sixth Corporal; T. B. Gaston, Seventh Corporal; R. Nealons, Eighth Corporal.

It proved one of the best regiments from Ohio. They were in some of the severest battles of the war. Captain Reilley left the company and Captain Thos. Hayes succeeded to the command. At Kennesaw Mountains, Henry McIntyre, from Scioto County, was severely wounded, and at the battle of Culpeper Court-House, Va., H. Howard, E. Meyler and Corporal A. Wolf were killed. Their time expired Sept. 19, 1864.

THE SCATTERED.

It seemed impossible to get all the whereabouts of the Scioto boys. They were badly scattered, enlisting here and there as fancy dictated. It is not intended to give in this history all the doings of the different regiments, but so much with their losses as will show to future generations the part Scioto took in the great struggle for the Union from 1861 to 1865. In our hunt the following scattering names were found here and there and they are given to finish the list of all that could possibly be found who left the county for the field of conflict. This chapter will be found to condense more of the war history of Scioto County than was ever placed together in one or many chapters.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, O. V. I.—This regiment had one company partly made up from this county—Company G, under the command of Captain Frank Lynch. It was attached to the Army of the Southwest and was all through the Mississippi campaign. It met with a heavy loss at the battle of Corinth. Company G went into this battle with forty-two strong and met with a

loss of sixteen, some being from this county: Killed—First Lieutenant Henry A. Webb; Private Samuel R. Turner. Wounded—Captain Frank Lynch; Second Lieutenant George W. Young; Sergeant J. H. Fullerton; Corporals, J. M. Stewart, Charles Statan, Privates, George W. Bruner, Cleanthus Burnett, J. W. Jenkins, Asa Radway, Orrin B. Gould, Philip R. Harpel, J. R. Thomas, A. J. McPheeson, Henry Wilson.

The First Ohio Regiment had one company made up from Portsmouth and Scioto County, Company G. This regiment stands in undimmed luster through all the trial of that desperate conflict.

The Fifth Virginia, commanded by Colonel Jno. L. Zeigler, had quite a number of Scioto's hardy sons in its ranks. They fought "Mit Seigel" in the Valley of Virginia; was at Strasburg and Leroy and also at the battle of the Culpeper Court-House.

The Twentieth Battalion, of 100 day's men, the call being made April 23, 1864, took out nearly three companies from Scioto County. They were commanded by Captains Reilley, Sontag and Barnes. They were badly scattered, some being put with Meigs County and others with Athens County. They had little experience outside of camp life.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment was formed principally of re-enlisted men who had served three years. It was commanded by the gallant Colonel of the old Second Kentucky, Jno. R. Hurd. Scioto County contributed sixty-three men to the regiment, which was organized in September, 1864. It was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and was in that city in October and November of 1864. The ladies of Gallipolis presented the regiment with a banner.

The Second Virginia, which performed active service in West Virginia and the valleys, was partly composed of Scioto volunteers.

The Thirty-first Ohio boasted of a company of Scioto boys sixty strong under Captain Soule. They joined Sept. 11, 1861.

The One Hundred and Fortieth, O. N. G., took out a few men from this county. They did duty in West Virginia, and at Bradford were detailed for provost duty.

The Fifth German Regiment was partly made up from Portsmouth, Captain Sontag raising a company. He afterward resigned.

The Eighteenth Ohio, a regiment that made a name for its fighting qualities, had Lieutenant Wm. M. Bolles in one of its companies. He was one of Scioto's heroes.

First Ohio Sharpshooters looked to Captain C. A. Bartons. They were all the name implies and right nobly did their gallant Captain lead them. They were mustered in May 28, 1861.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, O. V. M., had one company recruited by Captain Appler and afterward by Captain L. D. Adair, the former resigning. This regiment and Company I, commanded by Captain Adair, suffered terribly at Chickamauga. It was commanded by Colonel Young.

Four citizens of Madison Township and six from Harrison joined Captain Baker's company, principally recruited at Athens, Ohio.

This covered nearly all the forces that left Scioto County. It was a hard struggle, yet Scioto County did its full duty at home and abroad, and its record is found in these pages. When the glorious news came that General Lee had surrendered, then did Scioto County rejoice and the welkin rang with her shouts of gladness. The light was breaking in the east and the "night of her sorrow was o'er." She could rejoice for she had done her duty to her own honor and the glory of her country.

CHAPTER XI.

THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH—THE HOME OF BEAUTY, CULTURE, REFINEMENT AND WEALTH.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION.

Portsmouth, situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Scioto rivers, is the largest city in the Lower Scioto country, and one of the most important in Southern Ohio. In the classification of cities it belongs to the third grade of the second class, ranking with Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Hamilton, Sandusky, Steubenville, Youngstown and Zanesville, cities of the same grade, in Ohio.

Its history dates properly from the year 1805, when its settlement was fairly begun. The locality has a history dating several years back of this, but it is a broken one. Evidences have been adduced, perhaps sufficient to establish its truth, that within two miles below Portsmouth a French fort was established as early as 1740. The story that four families came down the Ohio in 1785 from the Redstone settlement in Pennsylvania, and moored their boats for a time under the bank on which Portsmouth now stands, but were driven away by the Indians, is probably true; and that Alexandria was built, flourished and afterward died away is a well-known historical fact. It is true, also, that the land on which Portsmouth now stands had been partly cleared, and a plat made for a town in 1803, but a new plat was made in 1805, and upon that plat the town began its permanent growth.

ALEXANDRIA,

the predecessor of Portsmouth, stood about a mile further down the Ohio on the west bank of the old mouth of the Scioto. As this was the first town in the county, and for a time the county seat, considerable pains has been taken to ascertain by whom it was settled and the more important facts in its early history. Mr. James Keyes, as a result of his researches, claims to "have very good authority for saying that James Munn moved up from Maysville (then Limestone) to Alexandria in the summer and fall of 1796." In the same connection he concludes that Mr. Munn was the fourth arrival, he being preceded first by Stephen Cary and Stephen Smith, followed by John Collins and very soon by Joseph Feurt.

These data being correct, Alexandria was settled in the summer of 1796 by at least five families, those of Stephen Cary, Stephen Smith, John Collins, James Munn and Joseph Feurt. Just which of the two first named is entitled to the honor of priority cannot be determined. It is probable they came together.

The original proprietor was Colonel Thos. Parker. He had received from the Government by patent, signed by John Adams, President, a part of survey 508 in the military district, and on a part of this land he had the town plat surveyed. The patent bears date of Feb. 15, 1798, and in the following year the town was laid out. The wisdom of its location seemed, for the time, apparent. Being at the mouth of the Scioto, it would be

the natural port of a large and fertile valley, which was already being selected by pioneers on account of its agricultural advantages. But the nature of the Ohio and the extent of its floods were not understood as now. It was afterward discovered that the highest part of the town plat was but fifty feet above low-water mark, so that the town was subject to overflow almost every year.

It seems that Mr. Parker never came to his new possession, at least did not live upon it. His brother, Alexander Parker, came to have it surveyed, and he was afterward represented by John Belli, a refined and intelligent Frenchman, as his agent. The plat bears upon its margin a notice by Mr. Belli that "the sale in Alexandria will commence at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Thomas street, on the river, on lot No. 19, dated June 4, 1799." A number of lots were doubtless sold on that day, although the earliest deeds are dated in 1802-'3, the purchasers paying a part down and receiving title bonds to secure the purchase until the final payment. Among the names that appear on the earliest deeds, as purchasers, are those of Wm. Russell, Phillip Dyer, David Gharky, John Belli, Christian Battleman, Thos. Waller, Thomas Collins, Conrad Thorne, Phillip Moore and Stephen Smith.

John Collins, afterward Associate Judge, was a boatman, and established a sort of a warehouse and store on the bank of the river. David Gharky was a German of good education, cabinet-maker by trade, and subsequently Auditor of Scioto County. Thomas Waller was a physician, native of Virginia, and came here from Pennsylvania in 1801 with his wife and infant daughter.

The first school in Alexandria was taught by Wm. Jones, in 1800. Alexandria flourished for a time, and became a port of considerable importance to the travel to and from the settlement at Maysville and Cincinnati. The people who settled it were not mere hunters and adventurers, but seem to have been persons of good business judgment and advanced ideas of civilization. Fine buildings were erected, some two-story stone houses which stood long after the village had been abandoned.

PORTSMOUTH PLATTED.

Henry Massie, a brother of Nathaniel, who laid out the town of Chillicothe, purchased in 1801, on the opening of the land-offices, several sections of land on the east side of the Scioto, and in 1803 made the first plat of Portsmouth, so called from Portsmouth, Va., the former home of Mr. Massie. In order to get it settled as soon as possible he made very liberal offers to the people of Alexandria, but only a few took advantage of the offer, most of them preferring to remain with their neighbors in the village, which had, up to this time, been a pleasant home, while the site of Portsmouth was a forest, swampy and dreary looking. It was not long, however, before a more than ordinary rise in the Ohio convinced them that Alexandria was not a safe place of residence and the migration began. This was probably in the spring of 1805, for the plat of Portsmouth was re-arranged in that year and prior to that time but two or three families occupied the place.

Portsmouth's life was Alexandria's death. The circumstances which were a fatal foreboding to Alexandria, put Portsmouth into active preparation to receive her small possession. The older town, after losing its best citizens, steadily declined. People kept leaving, but none came; buildings rotted or fell down, but none were built in their places; and finally, as if smitten with an everlasting plague, Alexandria became abandoned entirely. Much of the bank on which it stood and some of its stone houses have since been undermined by the current and have fallen into the river. At the present time (July, 1883) scarcely a trace of the village is left to mark the spot.

At the lower end of the town plat the

Scioto approached within sixteen or twenty rods of the Ohio and then by a broad sweep to the west receded and entered the Ohio a mile below, thus forming a narrow isthmus and a wide peninsula of comparatively low and heavily timbered land. From this isthmus the plat extends eastward along the Ohio bank to the old Chillicothe road (now Chillicothe street), and north to the present limit of the city; all were out-lots, however, north of those bordering on what is now Second street.

None of the streets, except Sciotoand Market, still bear their original name. Beginning with Scioto, the most western, the streets running north from the river were: Scioto, Second West (now Massie), First West (now Madison), West (now Jefferson), Market, East (now Court), First East (now Washington) and Second East (now Chillicothe). Those running east and west were Water street called Ohio west of Massie (now all Front) and First street (now Second). Reservations of a double lot on the corner of Second and Chillicothe, and entire out-lot north of Fourth for school purposes, and a large lot about the corner of Market and Second for public buildings were made by Mr. Massie and donated to the town. The streets run at right angles, but those running north and south vary 2° 30″ east. William Jones, who helped to lay out the town, was given a lot by Mr. Massie, which he sold for $5.

EARLY REMINISCENSES.

Emanuel Traxler was the first settler on the site of Portsmouth. The next was undoubtedly Uriah Barber, who settled on the plat, the same year, 1796, building the log house which stood for many years just east of the National Hotel, afterward he and John Jones purchased the first lots sold, lots No. 146 and No. 147. The daughter of Uriah Barber afterward Mrs. William Raynor, was the first white child born in Portsmouth. Another authority says that he lived across the Scioto, at Oldtown, till after the town was first laid out in 1803.

The town was first built up in the extreme southwest corner near the isthmus where the surface rose fifteen or eighteen feet above the level of the peninsula. Here Elijah Glover built and kept the first tavern, in the east end of which Eli Glover afterward kept a book store and printing office. Near by General William Kendall kept the first store. Court was held here for the first few years in a room of a private house or later in a warehouse of John Brown or the cooper shop of David Gharky. In fact the principal business was transacted here, and when a few years later a business building was put up on the corner of Market and Front streets it was said to be too far away from the business part of town. Log cabins and frame dwellings soon became scattered here and there over the plat. Dr. Thomas Waller had gone up as far as Front street, above Court, and built a hewed-log house, afterward weatherboarded. Three different authorities name as many men to whom the distinction of building the first brick house should be attributed. They are Colonel McDonald, Jacob Clingman and Duncan McArthur. There seems to be no preponderance of evidence in favor of either, but it matters little. It was built in about 1808, before bricks were made in Portsmouth, they having been brought on a keel-boat from Maysville, Ky. It stood on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets. People kept coming now and then, most of them down the river by boat from other settlements along the line or directly from the Eastern States. A few, however, came by way of Chillicothe, having traversed the forests of the interior of the State. Most of the business houses were on Front street near the western end, then called Ohio street. But very few brick houses were built during

the first two decades, nearly all being one story frames and hewed-log houses. A few of these old buildings, both frame and brick, still remain and are used. What is said to be the first frame stands on Front street next to the old postoffice building.

The early settlers generally hailed from several of the older States, principally Virginia, Pennsylvania or New Jersey. They came from all the different walks of life; many of them were adventurers impelled westward by the general tide of emigration and the promise of new country with great riches.

Up to 1810 the country was so little opened and the population generally so sparse that Portsmouth numbered but 300 or 400 inhabitants, and business for the most part was but an interchange of products and commodities incident to and necessary in all small communities.

CITY OFFICIALS, ETC.

The town of Portsmouth was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature, passed Dec. 29, 1814. The first meeting of the President and Common Council took place in the county court-house, March 15, 1815. The council consisted of Thomas Waller ,Nathan Glover, John Brown, David Gharky, Samuel B. Burt, Josiah Shackford, William Huston, William Kendall and Nathan K. Clough. Thomas Waller was elected President; N. K. Clough, Recorder, and David Gharky, Treasurer. The treasurer gave bond in the sum of $500. The length of term for each councilman was determined by lot, as provided by law, and resulted as follows: Thomas Waller, Josiah Shackford and Nathan Glover, one year; John Brown, William Huston and David Gharky, two years; S. B. Burt, William Kendall and Nathan K.Clough, three years. Although it is recorded that the meeting took place in the county court-house it must have been in an unfinished state, for that building was not made ready for occupation until the following year.

The only business transacted at the first meeting was the appointment of a committee to draft a set of rules and regulations for the government of the council, a set to govern the incorporated town, and the election of a town marshal. The committee consisted of Thomas Waller, William Huston and N. K. Clough; the marshal elect, the first to hold the office in Portsmouth, was William Swords.

At the second meeting, May 1, 1815, David Gharky and Nathan Glover were appointed to draft a bill levying a corporation tax; and S. B. Burt and Josiah Shackford to draft a bill regulating the tax on shows and theatrical performances. This second meeting was held in the house of Henry Sheely. Before the adjournment of this meeting, which lasted three days, the following bills were read a third time and became laws: To regulate streets and alleys; to regulate shows and theatrical performances; to restrain the conduct of boatmen and other persons; to designate the object of taxation and define the duties of the assessor; to create the office of assessor; to designate the duties of the marshal and regulate the fees of the president and marshal; to regulate executions; to regulate taxations; to remove nuisances. Many other bills were read either a first or a second time.

At this meeting a resolution to build a market house in town was adopted. The house was afterward built by John Brown, on the public ground where the Massie Block now stands, and opened for use May 30, 1824. Measures were also taken at this meeting toward improving the schools.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Very early in the history of the town the site was not attractive. Much of the ground on the western part and north of what is now Second street was swampy in the wet season, and was filled with stagnant water and croak-

ing frogs. The river bank was steep and muddy, and along the line of Second street was a second bank or bluffy ridge much steeper than now. But early steps were taken by the authorities, especially after the town's incorporation, to remedy the edefects, and many laudable measures were taken to secure neatness and health. Dogs were banished from the city limits entirely, by an ordinance passed in January, 1816. Hogs were prohibited from running at large by an ordinance of March, 1817. These ordinances were afterward both repealed. Repeated action was taken by the council during the first two years to have the town properly drained. In the fall of 1815 the supervisor of streets was instructed by the council to open all the ditches at the expense of the corporation if the regular corporation work was not sufficient.

The court-house, which stood in the center of Market street, about half way between Front and Second, was finished in the year 1816. The wood work and brick work were done by John Young. The jail, which stood near the northeast corner of Market and Second, was built by Elijah Glover. Among other prominent buildings erected in the earlier days of Portsmouth was a three-story brick on the northeast corner of Front and Market. It was built by Mr. Smith, the father of L. P. N., Charles and Joseph Smith, afterward well known in the city. In the third story of this building was the first public amusement hall. A large frame was built on the present site of the Buckeye Block, on Front between Market and Court streets, by a Mr. Caldwell and Dr. Prescott. It was occupied by them for a while, but afterward converted into a hotel and run by John Peebles, father of John G. It was at this house, in the year 1827, that a public reception was given in honor of Henry Clay, who stopped over night while on his way to Washington. Portsmouth demonstrated her admiration for the great statesman by a torch-light procession and a general "pow wow." In the course of the procession John H. Thornton, one of the prominent men in his day, who was bearing a torch, fell into an excavation for a new cellar and received severe injuries.

The first manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth of any consequence was the cotton spinning factory of David Gharky, started in 1818. It was propelled by horse-power and superintended by Ed. Cranston, a machinist. The first flour-mill was started in the same year by Josiah Shackford, Daniel Corwin and others.

Mr. Gharky was a native of Germany, but came to America alone when a young man, and was among the first to settle in Alexandria. He was a man of honor and great industry but of a peculiar disposition. As well as among the first to settle Alexandria, he was one of the last to leave it, having moved up to Portsmouth in 1814. Immediately after coming to Portsmouth he established the first regular ferry across the Scioto River. He was a joiner by trade and worked in an old log shop with a large wood fireplace built with mud and sticks on the outside, as was customary in primitive days. He had a partner, Mr. John Simpson, and this is the firm that, after contracting with a farmer to build a windmill, built one in the shop too large to get out without tearing the shop down. They finally struck upon the idea of tearing the chimney away which allowed the machine to pass out. Mr. Gharky was a man of intelligence and industry, occupying several honorable positions in the early history of the town and county. He held the position of Town Treasurer, but resigned, in 1822, to accept the position of County Auditor, vice Wm. Kendall resigned. He strongly advocated, in 1822, the improvement of the river bank and the construction of a public wharf, but his motion was voted down. His foresight and business sagacity were not appreciated.

Another early resident of striking character was Josiah Shackford. In early life he had been a sea captain, but for some unknown reason he abandoned his profession, his family, in fact everything relating to his former life, and drifting down the Ohio River landed at and concluded to make Portsmouth his home. He had means and relatives in the East, but he chose to live alone. He made his own house, two stories high, or double decked as he called it, and instead of having stairs, had a ladder by which to reach the upper deck, making it resemble a gang w y as much as possible. On retiring for the night in the upper apartment, the ladder was drawn up after him. He seems to have had no regular occupation, and spent much of his time in searching about the mounds and in various mysterious pursuits of which no one but himself knew. In the latter part of his life he might have been seen day after day, for long periods at a time, shut up in his house, earnestly working on a perpetual motion. While on the sea he is said to have crossed the Atlantic in a schooner with no companion but his New Foundland dog. He was given the honor of naming thefirst steamboat launched at this place, which he called Diana.

Aaron Fuller probably built the first steamboat immediately in the town, he having obtained privilege from the town council to construct a steamboat "on the commons in front of town," in the year 1829.

BUSINESS AND BANKING.

With her eight or ten establishments the business of Portsmouth had so far advanced by 1817 that the leading business men concluded that a banking establishment would be advantageous. Accordingly the passage of an act of the Ohio Legislature was secured, Dec. 16, 1817, establishing the Commercial Bank of Scioto at Portsmouth. It was chartered as a joint stock corporation, to continue until Jan. 1, 1843, with a capital stock of $100,000 to be divided into shares of $50 each. The following citizens were named as commissioners to control the bank until directors should be elected, viz.: Wm. Kendall, Wm. Lodwick, Thomas Waller, John Brown, Jr., Jacob Offnere, Joseph Waddle, Josiah Shackford, Nathan K. Clough, John H. Thornton, Wm. Daley and John R. Turner.

The bank did not open for business until the following fall. In the Portsmouth *Gazette* a meeting of the stockholders was advertised for Sept 3, 1818, stating that business would be opened immediately on the election of a Board of Directors and officers. The meeting and election resulted in the choice of Thos. Waller, Jacob Offnere, Wm. Kendall, Wm. Daily, Wm. Lodwick, N. K. Clough, John R. Turner, Nathaniel Whitmore, Wm. Collins, Nathan Wheeler, Joseph Waddle, Daniel Corwin and Nathan Kinney as Directors; Thomas Waller, President of the bank, and Elijah McKinne, Cashier. The bank was at first kept on Front street, on corner of first alley west of Biggs House. Thomas Waller remained President until his death, in 1823, when he was succeeded by John R. Turner. McKinney was soon succeeded by Jacob Clingman as Cashier. At the time the bank quit business, in 1843, Samuel M. Tracy was President and Henry Buchanan, Cashier. Buchanan had been in the position since 1833. The bank on closing reported a surplus of $279,620.33 over its public liabilities. The capital stock had been raised to $275,195.91.

Feb. 27, 1820, the greatest fire yet known to Portsmouth came to make its effects felt by the new city. Fire broke out between two and three o'clock in the morning in the grocery of Mr. Bramble on Front street. It raged until four o'clock when it was put in check, after destroying eight buildings and a large amount of goods.

The period from 1820 to 1827 witnessed no remarkable strides in the growth of Portsmouth. It was at best a straggling and rather an untidy village. The houses were widely scattered, and to nearly every one belonged a large garden, so that all were farmers to a small extent. It was for this reason, although the market-house stood ready to accommodate a busy traffic on market day morning between the rural inhabitants and the residents of the city, that but little merchandise passed through its gates. Cattle ran at large in the streets and hog wallows ornamented the street corners and commons; and often some unfortunate shopkeeper or mechanic would arise in the morning to find that a stray cow or horse that had been let go without his yoke had broken into and destroyed his corn patch during the night. It was during this period that the city records show the intelligence of a man having been hired by order of the council to move the dog fennel from the streets of Portsmouth, for which said man was to receive $7 from the city treasury.

It was during these days of dog fennel and hog wallows that the town of Portsmouth rejoiced in the possession of what it called a "corporation bull." As this expedient of the old city fathers has ceased to be a public equipment, and its very name has long since passed into oblivion, the question might naturally arise to the reader, What was this corporation bull? It was not a power in the form of language such as used to issue from the pen of the Pope and be a terror to civil governments, nor was it a shining object such as the people of India fall down before and worship, but a veritable bovine, and belonged to the town as a body politic as much as the walls and battering ram of an ancient town or as your modern water-works. He was attended by his keeper like a wild beast at bay, and besides being an ornament to the town, served to inspire manly vigor and courage in the spectators when allowed to walk abroad in the streets.

It was also in this heroic era that a literary institution, called the Franklin Institute, flourished, giving an opportunity for the giant minds to expand and the weaker ones to draw inspiration. Before this assembly, one of Portsmouth's young Ciceros said, in eulogizing the merits of George Washington, that "he fought, bled and died for his country, then retired to private life."

On the 19th of May, 1823, a committee from the council having been appointed to report a plan for repairing the town well in front of the court-house, embodied in their report the following: "The committee further reports that from the best information they can obtain they are of the opinion that a pump thirty-six feet long, painted red, with a wooden handle, curbed with plank or timber, can be obtained for the sum of seventeen dollars." During this period the severe sickness in and about Portsmouth gave the town an unpropitious aspect and did much to retard its growth.

In 1827 it became known that this was to be the terminus of the Ohio Canal, and Portsmouth made one of those periodical starts which have characterized many parts of her history. The first start of this kind was immediately after the war of 1812. The growth continued until about 1820, after which, for a few years, a decided calm was experienced.

In the year 1827 an inventory of Portsmouth would have shown the following business and manufacturing establishments: One bank, four grocery stores, four dry-goods stores, two nail factories (they were made by hand), one cotton factory, one carding and one fulling machine, four cabinet shops, two warehouses, three blacksmith shops, one silversmith, one saddle shop, five carpenters, two hatters, one wheelwright and two English schools. The population was 570.

In the year 1827 the first attempt at estab-

lishing a seminary in Portsmouth was made by John C. Ashley and his wife. Ashley was a minister by profession and had lived in Portsmouth but a short time. The seminary proved unsuccessful.

In 1829 the important event of the conveyance to the city of the boat-landing ground between Front street and the river took place. A misunderstanding as to Mr. Massie's intention regarding that property had arisen, and for several years the question was one of anxiety on the part of those interested in the welfare of the city. Considerable time was spent in corresponding on the subject, and in 1827 James Lodwick was sent by the council to Louisville, Ky., to confer in person with Mr. Massie. In July, 1829, Mr. Massie's proposition to convey to the town his estate here for the sum of $2,400 was accepted. The estate included, besides the strip of land and wharfage between Front street and the river, a tract of land west of the town limits, on the river bank. At the same time the council purchased lots No. 289 and No. 290 from Wm. Lodwick for $2,000. The description of the Massie property in front of the town was as follows: "The land east of Second East street and west of the lands owned by the heirs of Thomas Waller, and between the street contemplated to be run east and west along the second bank of the river and low-water mark."

In 1830 Portsmouth had a population of 1,378. She had three churches which had been established several years; the Masonic fraternity had made a strong footing and the public schools were being improved every year. Several manufactories of small magnitude were in operation, and in the following year the rolling mill, long known as the Gaylord Mill, was established here, the first to be constructed west of Wheeling. From this time on Portsmouth was identified as the metropolis of the iron region in Southern Ohio. The iron manufacturing industry, as many others, has constantly grown in proportion to the growth of the town to the present day.

FROM 1830 TO 1840.

The decade from 1830 to 1840 witnessed considerable advancement in the town, the population having just doubled. The canal business, which grew rapidly during this period, doubtless added greatly to the activity.

As yet the manufacturing interests had not grown to any importance, the old rolling-mill being the only establishment of magnitude.

A fire swept over the block in which the Biggs House now stands in 1835.

In 1838, by an ordinance passed on May 4, the the streets were re-named, and were given the names they now bear.

The Portsmouth Insurance Company was started in 1838.

In 1839 the project of building the Portsmouth and Columbus turnpike was fully set on foot. By an ordinance of the council of Portsmouth, passed Aug. 2, 1839, they provided for a loan of $20,000 to pay their subscription of that amount to the turnpike company. Certificates of loan were issued by the proper authorities on the part of the town in sums of $5 and $10, naming seven per cent. as the interest paid.

In 1840 the population was 2,500.

In the year 1842 the Damorin & Henking Flouring Mill was established, and in the same year a linseed oil mill and a lard oil manufactory were started. The two latter were of short life.

In 1849 another big fire visited Portsmouth. On the 30th of April fire broke out in the tin shops of Joseph Tritsch, on Front street, near the corner of Madison. The weather was windy, and before it could be stopped one third of a square was burned over, consuming twenty buildings. Sixteen families were left

without homes. The totall oss amounted to between $10,000 and $12,000. Mr. Tritsch, the heaviest loser, lost besides all of his property $300 in money, which was in his house.

By an ordinance passed April 6, 1849, the town subscribed $100,000 to capital stock of the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad. This road was completed to Jackson in 1852, and put in running order to Hamden by 1856, which, by its connection with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, gave Portsmouth railroad connection with the East and West.

In 1850 the population had reached 3,867.

For the ten years following 1850 Portsmouth made several important steps toward advancement.

In the year 1851 an act was passed by the State Legislature, incorporating Portsmouth as a city.

In an ordinance passed in March, 1852, providing for the election of the corporate officers of the "city of Portsmouth," the following officers were named as constituting the city government: Mayor, treasurer, marshal, city clerk, city surveyor, wharfmaster, street commissioner, clerk of the market, inspector of domestic spirits, inspector of flour, measurer of wood and coal, and weigher of hay. Under the head of Ward officers were councilmen, trustees of public instruction, watchman and health officer.

The office of surveyor of the town was established in April, 1848; that of wharfmaster in January, 1852; that of city clerk in February, 1852; the city watch was established in December, 1851; the offices of wood and coal measurer and board measurer were established in 1852, and the office of sexton of the city cemetery in May, 1851.

In 1856 the following manufactories, with the date of their establishment as far as known, were in operation: Portsmouth Iron Works, 1831; Portsmouth Manufacturing Establishment, 1840; Portsmouth Brewery, 1840; Portsmouth Woolen Mill, 1847; Fuller & Cary's Sash Factory, 1847; Rhodes's Planing Mill, 1850; Scioto Foundry, 1853; Portsmouth Ax Factory, 1854; Scioto Rolling Mill, 1855; Portsmouth Gas Light Company, 1855; Purdom's Door, Sash & Blind Factory, 1855; Washington Foundry and Machine Shops, 1856; People's Foundry, Heggie & Lewis's Wheelbarrow Factory, Hall's Wheelbarrow Factory, Soap & Candle Factory and a Mineral Water Factory.

PORTSMOUTH DRY DOCK AND STEAMBOAT BASIN COMPANY.

In 1851 a map was gotten out showing the property of the above-named company, which consisted of 5,630 lots on the west side of the mouth of the Scioto and a canal basin connected with the State canal by a branch running directly south from a little above the third lock. At the foot of the title of the map in one corner was the announcement: "2,000 lots selected from this parcel to be sold on the 15th May, 1851, in this city by A. H. Muller, Auctioneer."

This was one of the visionary schemes which imaginative minds delight to dwell upon, and of which Portsmouth has had no little experience. The great silver shaft of Indian tradition, within five miles of the city, presented a Utopia scarcely less charming than this one.

The plat was made for a magnificent city on the wide bottom west of the mouth of the Scioto, extending back to the hills. Seventy-seven streets were laid out and named, and generous reservations for parks were made. Had this magnificent project been fulfilled, and the imagined city taken shape, Portsmouth would now have been the rival of, or probably superior to, Cincinnati.

The company of men who conceived and took the initial steps of this project were from New York City. They were attracted to this point by the termination of the Ohio Canal,

which many thought would make this a shipping and transfer point of great magnitude, since through it would pass all the trade between the North, East and the great West, which was now being rapidly settled.

The first representative of the company here was a Mr. Stockwell, who, after the failure of the scheme, went to Wisconsin, from which he afterward represented a district in Congress. About the same time, or perhaps after Mr. Stockwell had left, a Mr. Stillwell, resident of Brooklyn, represented the company here. Their resident agent, who purchased the land (between 500 and 600 acres) and surveyed and platted the city, was Captain Francis Cleveland, an old resident of this city.

Many lots were sold at the sale above referred to and a block of three-story brick buildings was erected near the basin between the Ohio and the old bed of the Scioto, used for warerooms. Considerable business was done for a time in the transfer of goods, and with the attractions for other branches of business which were being drawn around it the anticipations of the projectors seemed to be on the way to realization. But the high water of the rivers overflowed the land, which was an interference not bargained for. At the same time business began to be taken away from the canal by the railroads, and the embryo city gradually passed out of existence. No trace of the buildings erected there are now to be found. The city plat has long since been cancelled.

In December, 1853, Tracy Square was accepted by the council, in which to establish the city park.

To show the material growth of the city for the period of ten years preceding 1857, the following figures, showing the taxable valuation, are given: Valuation in 1847, $553,200; in 1853, $1,259,187; in 1857, $2,447,624.

Since 1837 the town had been spreading back from the river and covering that portion north of Fourth street which prior to that date was covered with forest trees. A general system of wharfage was established in 1852 and extensive improvements were made at the boat-landing, while the public schools, churches, merchandising establishments, both wholesale and retail, and industries generally were all rapidly growing in importance. The first business directory of Portsmouth was published in the year 1856, compiled by Samuel P. Drake. It was a meager affair of eighty pages, bound only with a paper cover and much resembling an old school primer; but it served its purpose, being in keeping with the city at that time, and we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to it and its author for a knowledge of the city at that time.

By 1860 the population had reached 6,055, nearly double that of 1850. Not only in name but in reality this decade saw Portsmouth transformed from a town into a city.

During the decade following 1860 the growth was steady, although the per cent. of increase was smaller than in the preceding decade. The city constantly extended its limits, and by 1867 the lots most sought were those in the northeastern part of the city, north of Seventh and east of Chillicothe streets. This tract had been but a short time before an open common—the home of vagrant geese and browsing cows. To give an idea of the growth of the city during this period, which seemed to be another of those periodical starts, the following building statistics for the year 1869 are given: Number of bricks laid in the city, 6,437,508 (during the year 1868 about 4,000,000 had been laid); number of bricks made in the city, 5,425,000; brick buildings erected, 48; frame buildings erected, 128; buildings remodeled, 32; estimated cost of all, $482,070.

A seminary called the Portsmouth Female Seminary was established here by an incorporated company Aug. 2, 1867. The capital

stock was $50,000, taken by the following gentlemen, who composed the company: B.B. Gaylord, President; J. F. Towle, Secretary; L. C. Damarin, Treasurer; W. H. Lampton, J. L. Watkins and Wells A. Hutchins. A building and large lot were secured at the head of Second street at a cost of $30,000, and the seminary entered upon its career. It was continued quite successfully for about six years, when, for want of patronage, it began gradually to decline. The property is still held by the company and the charter retained, but no attempt has been made to conduct a school for several years.

In 1870 the population was 10,592; in 1875, according to a local census, it was 13,731, and in 1880 it was 11,321. The decade from 1870 to 1880 brought the street railway, the water-works, the public reading rooms and the free library in the way of public improvements. Many new buildings, some of the finest in the city, were constructed during this period. In business circles a growing interest set in, and in society a spirit of refinement began to prevail. Within the last ten years a large proportion of the manufacturing establishments have started, and as a manufacturing city it has few superiors of its size. The shipping advantages of the river and the two railroads from the north have given Portsmouth excellent communication with the outer world.

The aggregate sales of merchandise in Portsmouth in 1880 amounted to $4,896,000, while her 184 manufacturing establishments turned out, in the same time, goods to the amount of $4,683,700.

Portsmouth has long enjoyed the reputation of being the handsomest town on the Ohio River. It being the metropolis of an important mining region and itself filled with smoking furnaces and various manufactories, a stranger might reasonably picture to himself a dreary city filled with impenetrable smoke and the streets filled with rattling coal carts and iron wagons. But nothing is farther from the truth. The city is clean and well shaded with trees. Many master-pieces of architecture deck different parts of the city, and her numerous lawns and flower-gardens make Portsmouth attractive and pleasant as a place of residence.

In the near vicinity are several points from which a beautiful view is commanded, notably on the Kentucky side of the river, where the hills rise abruptly from the water's edge to a height of nearly 600 feet; from one point a clear view of more than twelve miles each way is had. The Scioto Valley extending to the north—a broad and level plain with the winding river down its center—is a scene of magnificence. The Ohio bottom, all of which is north of the river at this place, is a broad expanse extending to the east and west. Back from the rivers where the hills begin the rise is abrupt, making an environment resembling a huge wall.

THE ACCESSION OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

A petition had been presented to the city council, to annex to the city of Portsmouth all that part of Wayne Township not already included within its limits. The council of Jan. 17, 1868, passed an ordinance submitting the matter to a vote of the people April 6, 1868, when it was carried by a vote of 1,370 for the annexation and only twenty-two against it. As the vote was almost unanimous, the council at its session, held July 22, 1868, made the following order on the petition to carry out the affirmative expression of the vote of the people: "For the purpose of hearing and considering the above petition of the city of Portsmouth by its common council, it was ordered, after due deliberation, that as the evidence showed that the laws of the State had been complied with by said petitioning city, that from this date all that part of Wayne Township heretofore lying east of the present corporation line, and also north of said line

and east of a line commencing at a point in the line between Wayne and Clay townships north 87½ degrees west 43 poles and 17 links of the center of the Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike; thence south 12½ degrees east 24 poles to a stake; thence along foot of high bank with the meanders thereof south 22 degrees east 20 poles to a stake; thence south 12½ degrees east 24 poles to a stake; thence south 20 degrees west 52 poles to a stake in the south line of lot No. 9, of the Kinney division in Wayne Township, and in the north line of said present corporation of the city of Portsmouth, shall be annexed to and become part of said city of Portsmouth, and by consent of the city council of the city of Portsmouth duly and legally certified the remaining part of said Wayne Township lying west of the last above described line, shall be annexed to and become part of Clay Township, as per petition of S. W. Cole and J. R. Richardson on file with plat and original papers.

"JOHN MCDOWELL,
"C. F. BRADFORD,
"ISAAC H. WHEELER, } *Com. of Scioto County.*"

Politically speaking Portsmouth is Republican in politics. The First and Third wards are Democratic, and the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth are Republican.

The assessed valuation of Portsmouth in the year 1880 was $1,978,914.

To a truly philosophical mind it matters little what the name of a place or person may be so far as its proper history is concerned, but since there is another theory as to the origin of the name of Portsmouth than the one given in the early part of this sketch, grounds for a nice controversy are presented.

In January, 1874, the mayor received from the mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., two views of that city accompanied with a statement of their desire to cultivate friendly relations with "its namesake," in Ohio. The views were accepted, framed and hung up in the council chamber as a memento from the "mother city." This is in conflict with the theory that Henry Massie, the founder, gave it the name of Portsmouth in honor of his former home, a town of the same name in Virginia. The arguments in favor of the New Hampshire town are all confined to Josiah Shackford, an early resident of this place. In a lecture delivered by E. Glover, Esq., in 1873, an explanation of the name is given, which is probably the one which determined the action of the council in acknowledging the New Hampshire town as the true mother city. In this address Mr. Glover after relating quite a romantic history of Captain Shackford, his marriage to his step-sister in Portsmouth, N. H., where he himself lived but a few days, his wife's refusal to go and live at New York as he desired, his roving life on the waters and his voyage from France to South America alone, his return to his wife to take tea and leave her immediately never to return, his travel to and location in Ohio, imagines he sees him approaching the site of Portsmouth as its first white settler. He imagines he sees him alone "standing on the prow of his boat as he rounded the eastern bend, and with his keen eye took in the brilliant autumn foliage of the towering forest that then clothed the site of our beautiful city, framed in and adorned all around by the lofty and gracefully curved mountains, kindling with enthusiasm; and hear him exclaim 'Eureka! land here!'" "He did land," says the author "went up the valley, found a tract of land three or four miles from here that pleased him and secured it, and with his native energy prepared to make it his home. But learning that General Massie had secured a large body of land bordering upon the two rivers, he sought his acquaintance, was told that he intended soon to lay out a town upon the bank of the Ohio, and determined to take a part in the movement. He was undoubtedly present at the first steps, even to the suggesting of the name of the town."

In his solution the author totally ignores

the existence of Alexandria, the story of whose first settlement many now living in Portsmouth have heard from their parents, and the General moved from that town to this several years later, as remembered and related by persons now living. In all this the name of Shackford does not appear.

May 8, 1807 (as the records show), lot No. 17 on Front street, east of Market, was deeded to Josiah Shackford by Henry Massie for the sum of $50. If Mr. Shackford was a shrewd and talented business man and had so much to do with the laying out and early history of Portsmouth, "even to the suggesting of the name," he should have availed himself of the opportunity and bought lots in the western and more desirable part of town, many of which had been sold the year before for $1 each, but so advanced in value that, in less than four months after its purchase for $1, one of them was sold for $220.

The tract of land three or four miles up the valley that Mr. Glover says Captain Shackford secured and began to prepare for his home before learning of "General" Massie's intentions to lay out a town, was not secured by him until 1812, just five years after his purchase of lot No. 17, in the town of Portsmouth. As stated by Mr. Glover, the land lies about four miles up the valley, being the northwest quarter of section 32, town 2, range 21, conveyed by the United States to Josiah Shackford, Dec. 11, 1812.

No purchase could have been made by Mr. Shackford prior to the dates given because his name does not appear anywhere on the official records, which contain scores of land transfers all along back to the year 1802.

The story of Captain Shackford's having come from Portsmouth, N. H., and being identified with the earliest history of this place as one of its most enterprising and liberal founders, and even suggesting the name, though vague and indefinite, has been repeated for years back and believed in by many, and finally found a culmination in being recited from a public lecture platform by the Hon. E. Glover, lately deceased. No other evidence of the claim of the New Hampshire town has been discovered.

As before stated, the original plat bears date of June 23, 1803, the plan of the town being signed by Henry Massie, and is thereon called the "Town of Portsmouth." Nothing is more natural, therefore, than that Henry Massie, the founder of the town, named it without the aid of anyone, and called it "Portsmouth" after his former home, Portsmouth, Va.

ADDITIONS TO THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

It is not intended here to give a description of all the additions made to the city or to notice the subdivisions of lots and tracts already belonging to the city; but to give the location of the more important additions as near as possible without going into the minutiæ of a surveyor's language, and to give the dates of their annexation, thereby presenting an idea of the growth of the city by the extension of its borders.

The tract of land on which the city is built was deeded to Henry Massie by the Government in February, 1801. The tract contained 125 acres, a part of the military warrant No. 4,615. The first plat for a town was made in June, 1803, by Henry Massie, but it was replatted in 1805. Market street was laid out six rods wide. Water street, (now Front), five rods, and all the rest four rods wide. The alleys were each one rod wide and the in-lots five rods front by eight rods deep. The extent of the town then as laid out reached east to Chillicothe street and north to the first alley above Second. The plat of 1803 extended east only to the first alley east of Jefferson street.

The first addition was made in 1826 by Elijah Glover. It consisted of a tract embodying nine lots south of Fourth street and east of

Court. Three of the lots were south of and bordering on Third street.

Jacob Offnere's Addition (1829) lies east of Jefferson street between the northern limit of the old plat and Fourth street.

Canal Addition, made also in 1829, was one of very large dimensions and has since constituted a valuable portion of the city. It extended from Madison street to Chillicothe, and from the old plat north to Fifth street, on the west side, out to Sixth, on the east side of Market street. The several persons owning this land and making the addition were John F. Barr, John McDowell, Wm. Kendall, Jacob Clingman, Isaac Noel, Henry Brush, W. Lodwick, N. W. Andrews and Wm. Oldfield.

Wm. Oldfield's Addition (1830) lies between Washington and Chillicothe streets, and between the first alley below Sixth, and Seventh street.

John F. Barr's Addition (1833) is all east of Chillicothe street, and north of the first alley below Sixth. Part of it extends past Bond street, on the east, and to Ninth street, on the north. The greater part of this addition lies between Chillicothe and Gay streets.

G. Lord's Addition, laid out in 1833, was west of the mouth of the Scioto, along the bank of the Ohio. It was never built up.

Moses Thompson's Addition, laid out in 1833, occupies the extreme eastern part of the city. It extends north from the Ohio, on both sides of Thompson street, nearly to Gallia street.

Mc Connell's Addition (1834) consists of a square bounded by Third, Gay, Second and Chillicothe streets.

J. L. Martin's Addition (1839) was an addition of out-lots east of Chillicothe and north of Mill street.

Corwine and Offnere's Addition (1843) was made by George Corwine and Jacob Offnere. It consists of four lots on the northeast corner of Mill and Chillicothe streets.

David Jones's Addition (1843) lies between Second and Third streets, on each side of Court street, extending half-way to the adjoining streets.

E. Waller's Addition (1846) consists of a row of blocks on the east side of Waller street, extending from the river north to Second street.

Peck, Bond and Linton's Addition was made in 1847, by William V. Peck, Wm. K. Bond and David Linton. It lies between the Ohio River and Gallia street, and extends from Gay street east to about half way between Linton and Waller streets. A neck on the eastern part runs north of Gallia.

John F. Barr's Addition was made in 1848. It embraces a large tract in the shape of a cross extending from Court to Waller street in its greatest width from east to west, and from Gallia to Thirteenth from south to north. Tracy Square, the City Park, is near the center of this addition.

George Ball's Addition (1868) is a small tract on the northest corner of Gallia and Offnere streets.

Wells A. Hutchins's Addition (1868) lies between the first alley below Ninth and the first alley above Tenth, extending about thirty rods of and ten rods west of Waller street.

Annexation of Wayne Township (1868).—After a vote taken in the city on April 6, 1868, in which there were 1,337 votes cast for and 22 votes cast against the annexation, the corporation was made to cover the entire township of Wayne.

F. C. Searl's Addition (1869) embraces a portion of the Morgan tract in the northeastern part of the city, lying between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Daniel McFarland's Addition (1870) lies west of Offnere street, north and south of Twelfth street.

Noel and McElhany's Addition (1870) lies immediately north of Ball's Addition, extending to Tenth street.

C. C. Cole's Addition (1879) lies west of

Chillicothe street, in the extreme northern part of the city.

Richard Lloyd's Addition (1872) consists of a row of lots extending west from Cemetery street along the south side of Ninth street.

C. A. Barton and F. C. Gibbs's Addition (1872) consists of a row of lots on the east side of Waller street, extending from Fourth to Gallia.

H. R. Kinney's Addition (1873) is a suburban addition of twelve acres lying north of the old corporation line.

Portsmouth Real Estate Co.'s Addition (1878) consists of a row of blocks on the east side of Campbell avenue, running from Jackson to Gallia street.

Peter Kinney's Addition (1878) lies between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extends from Chillicothe street east beyond Waller street.

Green's Addition (1879) lies between Fourth and Gallia, and extends east from Linton about 160 rods. It was laid out by the county sheriff, and sold to satisfy a legal claim against the owner, Chas. S. Green.

W. L. Adams's Addition (1882) comprises that part of the city bounded by Adams, Campbell, Seventh and Eighth streets.

Glover's Addition (1882), by Sarah J. Glover, embraces the tract bounded by Gallia, Offnere Fourth and Union streets.

What are known as Gaylord's, Poyntz's. Johnson's, King's, Albert & Campbell's, Bell's, Clingman's, etc., were only subdivisions of lands already in the city limits, and covered by the foregoing additions. Perhaps the most important of these were Albert & Campbell's Addition, which was a subdivision of eighty-four acres in the northeastern part of the city, lying east of Union street.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS AND GENERAL PROGRESS.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Portsmouth, at the present day, will compare favorably with any in the State. The chain of available facts is not a continuous one. Many reports and documents filed away in the council chamber in the Massie Block were destroyed in the disastrous conflagration of 1871.

Portsmouth was incorporated as a town March 1, 1815, under an act of the Legislature the year previous. Henry Massie had donated to the town, for school purposes, lot No. 130 and lot No. 143, comprising one tract upon which the Second street school building now stands. He also donated for the same purpose out-lot No. 39, which comprises a square plat on the northwest corner of Fourth and Court streets, running 355 feet on Fourth, and 445 feet on Court. The Fourth street school-building occupies a portion of this lot. In 1823 Clarkson Smith rented a log house, then standing on the Second street lot, for $25 per year, in which he taught a pay school. The furniture of this house was of the most primitive sort. The benches were of slabs, with riven legs, and without backs. Perhaps they varied in height to accommodate the various stages of youthful physical development. The desks were wide boards, adjusted against the wall, at which the scholars took turns at writing. They also served as receptacles for hats, bonnets and shawls, dinner-baskets and buckets. The fire-place was wide and deep, and its capacity for wood, though great, was never the subject of mean comment, for the adjacent forest primeval was lavish in its offerings, and the big boys were ambitious to display their skill in the use of the ax, the great leveler of the forest and the forerunner of civilization, while the big girls looked on, admired, and selected their heroes.

In 1824 Uriah White rented out-lot No. 39, for which he was to cut the trees and clear the ground. He, in turn, rented the same to John H. Thornton for $6.18¾ per year. In 1829 George Ross Kelley taught the first free school in the frame building now occupied as a dwelling by Phillip Jung, near the corner of Third and Washington streets. It continued only three months. The public funds contributed to its support arose from the interest on the sales of the lands of section 16, and were exhausted at the expiration of that time. In 1834 a public school-house was erected on lot 215, abutting on what is now known as Locust alley, east of Madison street and between Front and Second streets. In this building Mr. Mears taught a pay school the same year, and here, in 1836, William S. Morrill taught a free school. In 1836 a company of gentlemen, consisting of James Lodwick, Washington Kinney and Peter Kinney, desiring to establish a Select Female School, received as a donation from the city a lot on the corner of Fifth and Court streets, on which, at a cost of $900, they erected a two-story brick house, the lower story of which was used as a school-room, while the second story was used only by the All Saints'



W. H. McCurdy

Church Sunday-school, access to which was by an outside stairway. This building was long known as the Seminary and is now used for the public library. In a few years the public school system having received a new impulse by the provisions of the special act of the Legislature in 1838, the city council purchased this building and the ground previously donated for $1,200, and it has ever since done duty as a school-house.

By a provision of the town charter, as amended, the control of the schools was vested in the town council in 1838.

In 1836 the whole number of youth enumerated was 454. In 1837 the value of school buildings is recorded as being $500. They consisted of the one in the lower or First Ward, which was a frame house, a mere shell, with weather-boarding battened, and the log house on the corner of Second and Chillicothe streets. The enumeration of the white children and youth of school age was 278 males and 269 females. Attendance for more than two months and less than four months was twenty-eight males and twenty-two females. Attendance at private schools, forty. Total public funds in the treasury, $529.80; total amount paid teachers, $277.

On June 1, 1838, a contract was entered into with Ratcliff & Shultz to build a public school-house on Fourth street for $5,450. An old report describes this building as follows: "This edifice is constructed on the model of the Boston and Cincinnati school-houses, so remarkable for elegance of external aspect and convenience for the purpose designed. It is three stories in height, and has six rooms, capable of accommodating 800 scholars." The final cost of this building, when the extras were paid for in final settlement, was $5,810.15. The building was completed in 1839. It was built under the direction of a committee of the city council, consisting of Joseph Riggs, Conrad Overturf and Gideon J. Leete.

The town charter, as amended in 1838, placed the common schools under the control of the president and common council, who were authorized and required, at the expense of the town, to provide for the support of the common schools therein. This body had power to levy taxes for the erection of buildings, to purchase lots of ground for that purpose; also to levy taxes to defray the expenses of teachers and fuel, and to furnish the buildings with convenient seats, apparatus, etc.

By an ordinance passed Sept. 21, 1838, the town was divided into three districts, the First, Second and Third wards comprising respectively the First, Second and Third districts. The ordinance further provided that, as soon the school-house then being built should be completed, the trustees should immediately employ teachers to open schools therein, which should be free and open to all the white children and youth between the ages of four and twenty years, to be so continued and free until suitable houses should be erected in each of the districts. One trustee should each year be elected from each district to serve three years, who, together with a Board of Visitors, consisting of five persons, should have oversight and management of the schools.

In 1839 Washington Kinney, Joshua V. Robinson and Gideon J. Leete were elected Trustees, and the council appointed as Examiners Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, Edward Hamilton, John McDowell, William V. Peck and Samuel Tracy.

The only record of the names of teachers and the wages they received per month, prior to 1839, that can be found, is as follows: W. K. Scott, $37.50, Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, $29.16; Miss Thankful Graves, $16.33; Miss Harriet Ratcliff, $16.33. This was for the year 1838.

In 1833 a public school was taught in a two-story frame building on the east side of Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets, by Miss Eliza Ratcliff (afterward

Mrs. J. W. Purdum) and John Clugston. The building still remains and is occupied as a dwelling. In 1836 a school-house was built on the sight now occupied by All Saints' Episcopal Church. It was a one-story frame building, and remained in use as a school building until the completion of the Fourth street school-house in 1739, after which it was the residence of Rev. E. Burr, until 1850, when it had to give way to the church now standing there.

In August, 1839, the schools were organized in the new Fourth street building, with the following corps of teachers: A. L. Child, Superintendent; Miss T. Graves (afterward Mrs. Gray); Miss Harriet Ratcliff; Miss M. A. Wilcox, Principal of Female Department, and a male teacher whose name cannot be ascertained.

The following is a copy of the first official report made by Mr. Child to the Town Council's Committe on Public Schools:

"PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 8, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* From the examination of our Registers, I find that the average daily attendance, the year past, has been about 245.

"Yours, respectfully, A. L. CHILD."

"Mr. GREGORY."

On the same paper, in another hand-writing, is found a financial summary as follows: "Amount paid for tuition, $2,013.88; ditto for water, etc., $14.62; ditto for coal, $50; total expenditure, $2,078.50."

The annual report for the year ending June 24, 1842, shows an enrollment of 468, and an average daily attendance of 220.

Of the pupils enrolled during the year, there were: Between the ages of 15 and 20, 36; 10 and 15, 124; 6 and 10, 199; 4 and 6, 109.

The daily attendance, compared with the number enrolled, showed an average absence of more than one-half of the school.

Dec. 6, 1841, an evening school was opened under the charge of Mr. Child, and continued until Feb. 1, 1842, and was then closed on account of irregular attendance. Thirty-two pupils were enrolled, while the average attendance was but fifteen.

The report proceeds to state: "The teachers, with the respective times which they have served, are as follows: Mr. A. L. Child Superintendent, three years; Miss T. Graves (now Mrs. Gray), three years; Miss H. Ratcliff, three years; Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, Principal of the Female Department, two and one-half years; Miss E. Waller, three months.

"The teachers engaged for the ensuing year are the same as above, with the exception of Mrs. Gray. Her place will be taken by Miss E. Young. An engagement has also been made with Miss E. McCarrell as a sixth teacher, for which the increased number of pupils of the latter part of the year justifies the demand."

The schools were divided into two departments—Male and Female, each department occupying respective rooms in the house. And again, each department was divided into three grades, according to age, attainments, etc.

The aggregate receipts for the support of the common schools from their commencement in 1839 to the end of the school year of 1842 was $6,615.03. Total expense for the same time, $5,502.66. One considerable source of revenue at this time was the rent arising from the lots granted by Henry Massie. The entire amount paid to teachers for the school year 1841-'42 was $1,690.05. The first annual report was published in June, 1843. According to this, A. L. Child was superintendent of the entire school and teacher of the first male department. He was assisted by five teachers, all ladies. For the year ending June 25, 1843, 535 pupils were enrolled, the average daily attendance being 265. The school year ending in July, 1845, was one of great improvement in the management of the public schools. A. J. Rickoff was the Superintendent, and the

Board of Trustees consisted of Messrs. Moses Gregory, John L. Ward and John Ratcliff. The Superintendent received $45 a month, and the assistants $20, $16, $15 and $12 a month.

In their report of this year, the board recommended that the council procure suitable lots of ground in the First and Third wards on which to erect school-houses in the future. It was plainly evident at this time that additional school room would have to be provided in the near future. All the schools were taught in the Fourth street building, which contained but eight rooms. Some of the rooms were sub-divided by board partitions, and the demand for more rooms thus temporarily supplied. The old seminary building was moved into, which furnished two rooms, but the insufficiency of this addition was soon apparent. The Board of Directors then contracted with Wm. Newman and J. W. Perdum to build on the school lot at the corner of Second and Chillicothe streets, a house three stories high and to contain twelve rooms. The whole cost was $7,184. It was built in accordance with the most approved style of architecture at that day.

By a special act of the Legislature, passed March 1, 1851, Portsmouth became a city. The then existing government of the schools by council, trustees and examiners was incorporated in the new charter, and the duties of these boards minutely set forth. The city council was authorized and required to provide at the city's expense, for the support of common schools therein; the city to be divided by territorial limits and bounds into school districts, due regard being had for the present and prospective population of each, and from time to time to make such alterations of the limits and boundaries as might be deemed necessary, more effectually to secure equal advantages and accommodations for the education of all white children therein. Authority was given to purchase in fee simple, or receive as donation for the use of the city, such lots of ground as might be necessary in addition to the grounds already appropriated to that object, as sites for the erection of school-houses therein, the city to defray the expenses of building, keeping in repair, furnishing the same, etc. A tax of two mills on the dollar was authorized to be levied upon all the property in the city, to meet all expenses incurred in the purchase of lots of land, for the erection of houses, and the income thus arising, together with rents, were made a special incontrovertible fund for that purpose. An additional levy of three mills on the dollar was authorized to defray the expenses of teachers and fuel and other contingent expenses, these schools to be at all times free and accessible to white children not less than five years old, residing in the city.

All the revenue arising from the taxation of black and mulatto persons was set apart exclusively for the education of black and mulatto children, and whenever the revenue thus arising should be sufficient to support a school for three months or more, the city council should provide a suitable building and cause a school to be taught as long as there was means for its support.

The general superintendence should be exercised by a Board of Public Instruction, consisting of one member from each ward. The schools should be in session at least eight months in the year. The council was required to appoint five examiners and inspectors of common schools, who should hold their offices two years, whose duty should be to examine the qualification, competency and moral character of all persons desiring to become teachers.

It was further directed that all moneys collected for school purposes and remaining on hand should be turned over to the city treasurer, and all moneys thereafter collected to be paid over to the same, and by him disbursed

for none other than school purposes, for which service and the keeping of the accounts no compensation should be allowed. The city council should fix the commencement and termination of the current year, the time and duration of the vacation, which should be the same throughout the city.

All houses erected for school purposes and all that should thereafter be erected, with the lots of land on which they might be built, should be vested in and become the property of the city to all intents and purposes.

On the accession of Mr. Emerson E. White to the superintendency, who was elected in 1856, he found the schools in a condition bordering on chaos. The board gave Mr. White discretionary power, and ere long he had brought about many salutary changes resulting in a complete reorganization of the schools. The schools as reorganized are reported as follows: One high school, two teachers; two grammar schools, four teachers; four intermediate schools, four teachers; four secondary schools, four teachers; four primary schools, four teachers; one colored school, one teacher; total, sixteen schools and nineteen teachers. In April, 1857, the school law of 1853 was adopted by a vote of the people, and in compliance with this law the council appointed the first Board of Education, viz., Thomas McCauslen, for one year; E. Miller, for two years, and John P. Terry, for three years. To this board the council, by ordinance passed April 13, 1857, transferred the control of the school property, the management of the schools, and all matters pertaining thereto. May 7, following, the district was enlarged so as to take in District No. 4 in the city, and making Wayne Township one district, and the school property belonging to District No. 4 was conveyed to the city.

In 1859 the first colored school was established and a teacher hired to take charge of it. April, 1860, from some cause which does not appear on the records, all the members of the board resigned and a new board was elected.

A spirit of reform seemed to seize upon this new board, and at their first meeting they resolved to meet monthly, and that all allowances of bills and accounts should be made at the regular meeting of the board.

In July, 1861, the appointments were made for the ensuing year. On account of the prevailing commercial depression there was a general cutting down of salaries. Colonel John H. Allen became Mr. White's successor as Superintendent, at a salary of $900 a year; Mr. White had received $1,200. The office had become one of merely superintendence during the last year of Mr. White's administration. In July, 1863, the board declared the position of superintendent vacant, and appointed one of their own number, John McElhany, to act as manager.

During this year the war was the all-absorbing topic. It permeated every body, every thing. The schools under this economical management, as might have been expected, retrograded from the high standing they had attained, and at the expiration of that school year the board determined upon yet another plan as a substitute for that of a superintendent. Mr. Poe was appointed Principal of the Fourth and Fifth street school-houses, and Mr. Bolton of the Second street and colored school-houses, for which each was allowed the extra compensation of $10 per month. The lady teachers ventured to petition for an increase of salary, which the board granted.

In August, 1866, the board contracted with Messrs. Hard & Conway to build a brick school-house on the corner of Ninth and Washington streets, for colored schools, for $2,260.

In June, 1867, the board being satisfied that the necessities of the schools required that additional grounds and buildings be immediately purchased, and fortifying their action by a vote of the people, which was largely in theaffirmative, bought the Salters proper

ty for $20,000, and a contract was entered into with Robert Baker for enlarging and improving the building for $4,600.

Mr. John Bolton was elected Superintendent at a salary of $1,400, with the privilege of living in a part of the Salters building not occupied for school purposes.

In 1868 Mr. Bolton was reappointed Superintendent at the same salary as the previous year. The number of teachers was increased this year to twenty-five; a German school was established at this time.

The number of youth entitled to school privileges in September, 1870, were as follows: White males, 1,574; white females, 1,635; colored males, 102; colored females, 119; total, 3,403. In June, 1871, the board, consisting at the time of George A. Waller, James Y. Gordon and John J. McFarlin, seeing the need for yet more room, entered into a contract for the erection of a new schoolhouse, for the use of the High School and grammar schools on the Salters lot, to face Gallia street. The total cost of the building was $10,215.

The salaries paid to superintendent and teachers had gradually increased until at this time they were as follows: Superintendent, $1,800; teacher of High School, $1,500, and the other teachers, thirty in number, ranging from $70 to $35 a month.

In January, 1872, it was determined to tear down the old Fourth street building and erect a new one in its place. The contract for the erection of the new building was awarded to Robert Baker for $23,200, he allowing $650 for the old building. The new house was built according to plans furnished by I. H. Hobbs & Sons, of Philadelphia. It is an elegant structure, two stories in height, with ten large and comfortable school-rooms, well lighted and ventilated throughout.

The basement is deep and extends under all the building, affording room for the heating apparatus, which is entirely adequate, besides furnishing ample room for storage of fuel, etc. For the payment of the debt thus incurred, the board on Aug. 12, 1872, by authority of an act of the Legislature, passed April, 25, 1872, issued bonds to the amount of $20,000. In accordance with an act of the Legislature, passed May 1, 1873, providing that schools should be reorganized under it at the first annual election thereafter, and requiring the board to consist of two members from each ward, at the election held April 6, 1874, the following were elected members of the Board of Education: First Ward, J. M. Lynn, two years; J. M. Herder, one year. Second Ward, H. Leete, two years; H. T. Vincent, one year. Third Ward, W. T. Cook, two years; J. Q. Gibson, one year. Fourth Ward, J. Q. Weaver, two years; George A. Waller, one year. Fifth Ward, G. S. B. Hempstead, two years; Jacob Sottmann, one year. Sixth Ward, A. L. Norton, two years; J. T. Miller, one year.

The new Board of Education organized April 20, 1874, by the election of Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, President; William Waller, Clerk; and J. Q. Gibson, Treasurer. On April 22 rules were adopted, and committees of three members each appointed on the following topics: Finance, discipline, repairs, German schools, colored schools and library.

The council chamber was rented for the use of the board in which to hold meetings. The number of examiners was fixed at three, and it was decided to elect annually superintendent and teachers at the first meeting in July.

In September, 1874, a lot was purchased at the corner of Eleventh and John streets, from F. C. Searl, for $2,500, on which to build a house for the colored schools.

The library, which had been kept at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. for several years, was removed to the Sixth street building, July 16, 1874, and John Rowe appointed Librarian at a salary of $50 per annum.

On May 27, 1875, the board purchased from Hannah Waller a lot on the northwest corner of Fourth and Union streets, for $10,076, on which to build a school-house to take the place of the Second street building; and on Sept. 16, 1875, entered into a contract with J. M. Nichols to erect a school-house for colored schools on the corner of John and Eleventh streets for $8,067 upon plans furnished by I. H. Hobbs & Son, of Philadelphia, and adopted by the board. Eight bonds of $1,000 each were ordered to be issued to defray the cost of the building.

In 1877 a need for still more room was felt and the board, having purchased a lot on the corner of Union and Fourth streets, advertised for bids for the erection of a new building. The contract for different parts of the work was let to different parties and the building completed for use in the following summer of 1878. The entire cost of the building and furniture was $34,402.79. City bonds to the amount of $19,000 were issued, bearing seven per cent. interest, for the payment of the new buildings and were at once taken at a premium of one and one-half per cent. This issue was ordered Sept. 27, 1877. Another issue of $11,000 was made March 21, 1878, o complete the building.

This was the sixth school building in the city in which schools are taught. The number of schools at present is forty, requiring as many teachers. Some of the buildings bear the mark of age, but others, built at a more modern date, are stylish and among the finest specimens of architecture in the city. All are substantial and comfortable.

The High School, which was established under the supervision of Mr. E. E. White, in 1856, has accomplished a work of which its founder may well be proud. It numbers many among its graduates, both men and women, who are destined to become known in the world on account of the sterling worth they possess, which the high school did so much to develop and to fashion. It has acquired an influence that overshadows every form of prejudice or opposition to our system of free schools.

The first class to graduate from these schools was in 1860, composed of five members. Since 1869 classes have graduated regularly each year, the total number of alumni being 180.

The following is a list of the Superintendents and the times of service: A. L. Child, 1840-'49; Nathaniel P. Wilson, 1849-'50; A. J. Buell, 1850-'51; Edgar C. Solfridge, 1851-'52; John H. Rolfe, 1852; Samuel M. Heslet, 1852-'56; Emerson E. White, 1856-'60; John H. Allen, 1860-'63; no Superintendent, 1863-'67; John Bolton, 1867-'72; J. F. Luckens, 1872-'75; M. S. Campbell, 1875-'79; W. H. Friesner, 1879-'81; J. A. I. Lowes, 1881-'83; E. S. Cox, 1883.

SANITARY.

For many years after its first settlement, much of the land on which Portsmouth is buil was swampy and conducive to malaria. A spongy swale marked the direction of Third street, lying just south of and almost parallel to it. This swale or strip of marshy ground called the Gut) was bridged at the street crossings and approached by fills, which lasted until about 1838, when that portion of the city north of Third street began to build up. Near where the Fourth street school-house now stands a large pond of water stood the year round. Although early measures were taken to drain, as much as possible, those parts of the town already built up, yet with swampy ground and standing water in the near vicinity, the health of the town was not as good as it would otherwise have been.

Prior to 1816 Dr. Thomas Waller was the only physician, but he could easily attend to all cases of sickness for miles around, and have time to run an apothecary store, which was the finest one in Portsmouth. In 1816

Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, having just graduated, located here in the practice of medicine.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

As the town grew in population, there was no lack of physicians to attend to all cases of sickness. The recruits of the professional ranks are not apt to fall behind those of the general army so that Portsmouth has never stood in need of medical skill, eager for a chance of application. Before 1857 medical societies had been formed of the physicians of town and county, but they were short lived and of little importance. In 1857 a Scioto County Medical Society was formed with fifteen members and bid fair to be one of permanence, but it only lasted four years. Dr. Joseph Corson was President and Dr. D. B. Cotton, Secretary.

In 1865 another was formed under the same name, with Dr. A. B. Jones as President and Dr. M. S. Pixley as Secretary. This one included in its membership nearly all the physicians of the city and county. It was kept up until the formation of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, in 1882, into which it was merged.

HEMPSTEAD MEMORIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

This institution, although formed largely by members from the old Scioto County Medical Society, had an independent origin, being founded, it may be said, by Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, the most venerable among the fraternity in the city.

The academy was organized on the first Monday in May, 1882, when the following trustees were elected: Drs. Edward Ricketts, T. F. Davidson, T. G. Vaughters, John B. Warwick, J. L. Taylor, M. S. Pixley and C. M. Finch.

The officers then elected for the ensuing year were: T. F. Davidson, President; T. G. Vaughters, Vice-President; A. B. Robinson, Secretary; P. J. Kline, Treasurer, and R. M. Gibson, Librarian. Immediately after the organization Dr. Hempstead, then in the eighty-ninth year of his age, in a neat speech, presented to the society his medical library of 1,000 volumes, covering a period of 150 years. President Davidson accepted the valuable gift, on the part of the academy, in a few appropriate remarks.

The gift was made upon condition that the association become incorporated under th laws of Ohio; that the purpose of the incorporation shall be the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery; that the library shall be kept intact and added to as the members could find means to do so, and that as soon as they could obtain the means to erect a substantial academy building for the teaching and dissemination of the knowledge of the profession. The conditions were complied with so far as possible, the members securing a legislative act and promising to carry out the other provisions in due time.

The academy is now composed of seventeen members. Meetings are held monthly at the offices of various members in the city, and on the addition of new members a diploma is given, signed by the president and secretary, which contains at the top a cabinet-size portrait of the founder, Dr. Hempstead.

The City Hospital was established in 1870. The building which was fitted for a hospital at that time is just north of the city limit. The institution is governed by a superintendent and a Board of Commissioners of which the mayor is president ex-officio. The present officers are: J. B. Kennedy, Superintendent; Enas Reed, Charles E. Ammon, Sr., Samuel J. Houston and H. A. Towne, Commissioners; and Dr. T. F. Davidson, physician in charge.

The City Pest-House was first secured to supply a need of the city during the small-pox rage of 1872-'3. It is a large frame building situated west of the city hospital and is sup-

plied with all the modern improvements for the treatment of contagious diseases. It is under the direction of the city Board of Health, which, at present, consists of J. J. McFarland, President, ex-officio; Captain John N. Lodwick, George Tittle, William Wilson, P. J. Kline, Edward S. Ricketts, William Welch and Dr. T. F. Davidson, physician.

SEWERAGE.

The system of sewers in Portsmouth began in 1856 with the construction of the Third street sewer; and since that time, by the construction of new ones wherever needed in the city, the growth of the system has more than kept pace with the growth of the city.

The Third Street Sewer is four feet in diameter and was constructed in the summer and fall of 1856 along the line of the swale or stream called the Gut, just south of Third street. With the construction of the sewer, the depression was filled up, leaving scarcely any trace of the old stream that once required bridges and fills. The mouth of this sewer is in the Scioto bottom west of the city. From there it runs south along Madison street to Third, east along Third to Gay, up Gay to Fourth, east along Fourth to N. Waller, thence to low grounds northeast of the city. It has a branch at the corner of Fourth and Gay running up to Gallia, and two others in alleys extending to Gallia from Fourth.

Findley Street Sewer is four, three and one-half, and three feet in diameter; runs from its mouth just west from the Scioto Valley depot to Fourteenth street, then east to Findley, and south along Findley to Tenth street.

Chillicothe Street Sewer extends from near the Johnson spoke and hub factory south along Chillicothe street to Seventh street. It is two and one-half feet in diameter.

Miller Alley Sewer is about two and one- feet in diameter and runs from the Scioto botton east along Miller alley to Madison street.

Thompson Street Sewer, two feet in diameter, has its outlet at the corner of Thompson and Jackson streets and runs from there up Thompson to the corner of Third street.

Mill Street Sewer, four feet in diameter, extends from its mouth, at the corner of Front and Union streets, west to S. Waller, south to Mill, and west along Mill street to Chillicothe street.

Fifth Street Sewer, two and one-half feet in diameter, extends from the low ground at the foot of Fifth up that street to Court street.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was brought from Alexandria and established in Portsmouth in 1806. Thomas Waller was Postmaster during the whole time of his residence here, which lasted until his death in 1823. He kept the office in a little log building about 8x10 feet, situated on the lot near his house on Front street. The mail at this time was carried to Chillicothe twice a week on horseback, or in a small wagon, where it connected with other overland mail routes to the East and West. At this time carrying the mail was a difficult and expensive task. The small amount of mail that passed through the offices and the great length of the routes required rates of postage that would now seem exorbitant. The rates were as follows: For forty miles or less, 8 cents; for ninety miles, 10 cents; for 150 miles, 12½ cents; for 300 miles, 17 cents; for 500 miles, 20 cents, and for more than 500 miles, 25 cents. The rate on packages was one-fourth that of letters, a letter being considered to weigh one ounce.

At the death of Mr. Waller John R. Turner was appointed Postmaster and served until about 1829. As he was then Clerk of the County Court he kept the office at the court house. He was succeeded by James Lodwick, who kept the office at his residence on West Front street. The house, a one-story frame, is still standing. During his term in 1839,

the first daily mail was established between Portsmouth and Columbus. Mr. Lodwick was succeeded in 1842 by Wm. Kendall, who held the office until 1845. He kept the office in the market house which stood where the Massie Block now stands. At the beginning of Polk's administration, in 1845, Wm. P. Camden was appointed Postmaster. He remained in the position until the year 1850, when he died of small-pox. A Mr. Becker was then appointed and held the office until 1863, when Colonel John Row was appointed. Mr. Becker kept the office under the rooms now occupied as a law office by Moore & Newman. During Colonel Row's term the office was kept in the building on the corner above the present postoffice building. Row was succeeded by Colonel Oliver Wood, who kept the office for eight years, he being the first to move into the present building. In 1874 Mrs. Levina Adair, whose husband had been killed in the Indian war, was appointed and served through one administration. She was succeeded in 1878 by F. C. Gibbs, who, in turn, was succeeded in April, 1882, by the present Postmaster, Mr. L. C. Damorin.

The amount of business done at the postoffice at the present time is shown by the following figures, showing sales for the year from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883:

Value of postage stamps and postals, $8,479.65; envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $4,725.39; revenue from box rent, etc., $1,423.62; total, $14,628.66.

The office was made a money-order office Dec. 16, 1864.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Portsmouth has had peculiarly good fortune in some particulars, one of which is the absence, in her entire history, of any sweeping fires and only three or four of magnitude worthy of notice. This escape from any great losses is in a measure certainly due to the possession of efficient means of extinction and the prompt action of those in charge.

In 1822, nearly two years after the big fire of 1820, the council passed an ordinance compelling the owners of houses to keep fire buckets on the premises. This is the first step toward fire protection of which we have any record.

In 1823 fire ladders and hooks were furnished by the town and a company organized.

In 1831 James C. Davis, formerly of Pittsburg, aided by George Stevenson, built the first fire engine ever used in Portsmouth, and in 1838, by an ordinance passed Aug. 17, the first regular fire department was established. Other engines were afterward secured so that by 1845 there were two or three engines and a hook and ladder company in the city. In 1835 one of the most destructive fires had been experienced, when the block on which the Biggs House stands was nearly all destroyed to the first alley west of Market street. In 1849 another big fire was experienced which started on the corner of Front and Madison streets.

After the construction of the water-works in 1871, additional facilities for fighting fire were presented and a new system demanded. The hand engines were disposed of and hose wagons secured to bring the water to the scene of conflagration. A steam fire engine was secured, and this together with the hose wagons constituted the new and very effective fire department of the city. A second steam fire engine was secured in the summer of 1883.

The fourth and last extensive fire in Portsmouth occurred in the summer of 1871, when the Massie Block was destroyed.

PORTSMOUTH WATER-WORKS.

The subject of establishing a system o water works began to be discussed in 1856 but the first movement toward establishing them was the passage of an ordinance, Dec.

30, 1870, which provided that water-works be established and that they be on the plan of the Holly system of water supply and fire protection. The ordinance provided that the works be under the direction of three trustees, one to be elected each year. The first Trustees, elected at a special election for that purpose, were Phillip H. Kelly, Charles S. Green and Lewis C. Robinson.

An ordinance was passed March 3, 1871, which "set apart and appropriated that part of the public landing so called and known as lies between the old corporation line and the east line of Gay street, and between Mill street and the Ohio River" to the uses of the water-works trustees, whereon was constructed the necessary machinery.

The contract for constructing the works complete was given to Weir & Overdale, to whom was paid $150,000. The works were completed ready for use in April, 1872.

The growing proportions of the city have required an enlargement of the works in almost every department. According to the last report of the trustees (May 1, 1883) there were nearly eighteen and one-half miles of pipe of different sizes, ranging from one to twelve inches, 1,255 hydrants and 88 Holly fire hydrants. The motive power is one large engine capable of throwing over 2,000 gallons of water per minute. The works are the property of the city, the trustees being required to report to the city council.

The present officers of the works are as follows: Trustees, William Burt, John I. Mercer and George H. Stillman; Superintendent, Charles Zeigler; Secretary, W. H. Pixley.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The Portsmouth Gas-Light Company was incorporated May 5, 1855, the following persons being named as the incorporators in the original certificate of association, to-wit: Henry V. Barringer, J. W. Glidden, A. V. Barringer, S. R. Ross and J. V. Robinson, Jr.

Books of subscription were opened, and May 12, 1855, ten per cent. of the capital stock ($50,000) having been paid in, a Board of Directors was elected as follows: Washington Kinney, J. W. Glidden, J. V. Robinson, Jr., S. R. Ross and A. V. Barrington. Officers: J. W. Glidden, President; S. R. Ross, Secretary; J. V. Robinson, Treasurer.

The company continued under the above amount of capital until January, 1877, when a meeting was called of the stockholders to increase its capital stock. From 1865 to Jan. 1, 1877, the company had expended $58,600.15 in real estate, improvements, meters and mains. Feb. 21, 1877, the stockholders met, 713½ shares being represented out of the 1,000, and the entire number was voted to increase the stock to $100,000. The stock was taken by the then owners, excepting thirteen fractional shares, which were purchased at par value by John G. Peebles for Mrs. Rachel Hamilton, July 18, 1877, and a supposed quarterly dividend declared of two per cent., July 16, 1877.

At the annual meeting held Jan. 9, 1883, J. Y. Gordon was re-elected President and J. O. Murfin Secretary and Treasurer. James McCann was selected Superintendent. The company for the past two years has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. The dividend for July, 1883, was three per cent.

The company has now about 1,400 consumers, and the city lamps number 177. The Directors are J. Y. Gordon, O. B. Gould, P. S. James, M. R. Tewksbury and William H. Pursell. Through the resignation of Mr. Murfin, M. R. Tewksbury is now Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church.—In the year 1817, when Portsmouth had about forty or fifty houses and between 250 and 300 inhabitants, the First Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Stephen Lindley. Prior to this time, almost from the time the settlement was fairly started in 1805, occasional services had been held by ministers of this denomination who came from other settlements or were passing through. Among them were Rev. Williamson, of West Union; Rev. Gilliland, of Red Oak, and Rev. Robert G. Wilson, of Ross County. The house of worship during these years for all denominations was the old court-house, about thirty or forty feet square, standing in the middle of Market street, between Second and Front. It was in that building that this church was organized. Four elders were elected, viz.: Josiah Morton, David Mitchell, William Russell and John Lawson. At the first regular meeting of this church ten persons were received as members: Mrs. Nancy Morton, Andrew Galloway and wife, Moses Baird, Elizabeth Ewing, James Logan, Ruth Russell, Mary Williams, James Abbot and Nancy Lindley. Thus the organization was started with fourteen members, eight males and six females. At the end of the first year it numbered twenty-three. Mr. Lindley remained pastor up to the beginning of 1824, about seven years in all. During this period ninety-two members were received into the church, thirty-four by certificate and fifty-eight on examination; seven were dismissed to unite with other churches, two died and one was suspended, leaving eighty-two members on the roll. During the same period there were ninety baptisms—sixteen adults and seventy-four children. Their church, built in 1822, was the first house of worship in Portsmouth. It stood on Second street below Market, was thirty-six feet by forty-five and cost $1,651.73¾, according to the records. The years 1824 and 1825 were without meetings except occasional ones held by ministers from a distance. Late in 1825 Rev. J. Wood became stated supply, remaining about two years. During this time but little advance was gained. The church had burdened itself with debt and from other cause it was passing through the most trying period of its existence. Mr. Lindley's salary for this point was $200 a year; he had one other appointment at Sandy Spring which paid $150 a year.

In 1828 Rev. Eleazer Brainerd began his ministry with the church and continued as stated supply till 1836. He was sent out by the American Home Missionary Society and received a part of his support from that society during the whole time he remained, except the last year. During his ministry the church was materially strengthened by the addition of members and an awakened interest in financial affairs, which had run extremely low. Ever afterward the church has been completely self-sustaining.

From 1836 to December, 1838, no record

of any kind was kept. In the latter part of December, 1838, Rev. William F. Graves was detained here by the sudden freezing of the Ohio, while traveling from Alton, Ill., to Pittsburg. He held a communion service, assisted by Rev. Mr. Clark, and was prevailed upon to remain longer and hold a protracted meeting. It lasted four weeks, through the month of January, 1839. The meeting was very successful, resulting in a great revival of the spirit and the addition to the church of thirty-six new members. At the close of this period the entire membership of the church was ninety-eight. May 1, 1839, Rev. Alexander W. Brown became stated supply and continued as such for two years. In 1840 the house of worship was enlarged by adding eighteen feet to the length and being otherwise greatly improved. The next three years, from April, 1841, to April, 1844, Rev. Aaron Williams was stated supply.

Rev. Hiram Bingham acted as stated supply from 1844 to April, 1846, after which, for about five months, the pulpit was vacant.

Late in the year 1846 Rev. David Cushing came here with a letter of introduction from Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Columbus. He was soon made choice of and became stated supply for six months, after which he was regularly installed as pastor in March, 1847. He remained in the position about two years when, on account of failing health, he tendered his resignation and on the first day of June, 1849, three weeks after his resignation, he died.

In September, 1849, Rev. Marcus Hicks became stated supply and continued such about two and a half years.

In January, 1851, a great revival was held in which the minister, who had poor health, was assisted by Revs. James Rowland, of Circleville, and William Beecher, of Chillicothe. Also during this pastorate, in the year 1850, the present church, situated on the corner of Third and Court streets, was erected at an expense of about $16,000. The dedication took place in January, 1854.

The present pastor of this old and wealthy church society is Rev. Dr. E. P. Pratt, who came in January, 1852, and was regularly installed as pastor on the 3d of May, following. At that time there were 119 members of this church, but very few of whom remain to the present time. During this long pastorate, now nearly thirty-four years, several revivals were held, about once in every two years. The total number of all who have been taken into the membership of the church is 1,511.

This church has had ten different ministers in the sixty-six years of its history.

There has been a flourishing Sabbath-school in connection with the church ever since the earliest days of its existence. In 1874, before the formation of the new church society, the school numbered 600 scholars. Since that time the number has been above 300. Mr. Robert Bell has been the Superintendent since about 1856.

In 1872 R. A. Ketchum came and labored, as an associate pastor, with Dr. Pratt. The congregation was very large, the membership numbering about 600. With this large membership it was deemed expedient that a new society be formed, which was done by mutual consent and harmony in 1874. The new society, a colony from the old one, was formed from 175 of its members, many of whom lived in the eastern part of the city, near where the new building was erected. Mr. Ketchum took charge of this congregation as its pastor and it has since grown and flourished as the Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth.

During Dr. Pratt's ministry in this church he has solemnized 195 marriages and attended 423 funerals.

E. Perkins Pratt, D. D., was born in Athens County, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1816, a son of David and Julia (Perkins) Pratt. He was reared on a farm; attended the Ohio University, graduating in 1837. Then taught school

in the South a year, and returned to Athens and studied theology and reviewed mental and moral science, as a resident graduate, under Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey, a year and a half, at the same time studying Hebrew with Prof. Elisha Ballentine, and was a tutor of the Greek language. In 1841 he established the female seminary, afterward Cooper Seminary, in Dayton, Ohio, and taught a year with his sister, now Mrs. Hay. He studied with Dr. J. W. Hall and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio in October, 1841; commenced preaching in Paris, Ky., in 1842, and remained there until 1852, when he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in May, continuing with them till July, 1878, thus having been pastor of only two churches. He has been School Examiner in the public schools several years; has been Trustee of Marietta College, of Lane Theological Seminary, and of Western Female College, Oxford, nearly twenty years, and a Director of Danville Theological Seminary since 1870. During the civil war he took an active part in aiding the sanitary and Christian commissions. He was married in 1844 to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Judge Mills, of Frankfort, Ky. She died in 1850 leaving one son, D. P., now a teacher in Bridgeport, Ohio. In 1853 Mr. Pratt married Elizabeth, daughter of James Loughry, of Rockville, Ohio. She died in 1870, leaving three daughters. In 1876 he married Mary E., daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Urmston.

Second Presbyterian Church.—The Second Presbyterian Church edifice of Portsmouth, Ohio, was completed in January, 1875, and on the 24th day of the same month was dedicated to the worship and service of God. It was built by the First Church, under the management of the following committees: Building Committee, J. L. Hibbs, J. H. Roads and W. K. Thompson; Committee on Finance, E. B. Green and A. B. Voorhes, assisted by others. The idea of a second church, which, for some time previous, had been entertained by the pastor of the First Church, found tangible expression in the year 1870 by a memorial thank-offering from the First Church for the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian church, consummated in 1869. This thank-offering of $5,000 was appropriated to the purchase of the lot where the Second Church now stands. The lot is situated on the northwest corner of Eighth and North Waller streets, and is 175 x 185. The building, with pavements and fence, cost about $20,000, making a total of $25,000. No debt was left upon the church at the time of its dedication. The dedication sermon was preached by the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Ketchum, from Ps. xcvi: 6. "Honor and majesty are before him; strength and beauty are in his sanctuary." On the 9th day of February, following, the Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio, was organized by the Presbytery of Portsmouth. The eleventh article of the by-laws and regulations adopted at that time was as follows: "This society will adopt, and become incorporate, under the general law of the State of Ohio, providing for the incorporation of religious societies, the corporate name being, "The Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio."

The following officers were elected elders and deacons on the "rotary plan," at the time of the organization, viz.: Elders—Joseph Riggs, George W. Weyer, M. D., J. P. Bing, M. D., O. C. McCall, P. J. Kline, M. D., and Dr. C. P. Dennis. Trustees (for one year)—I. R. Lane, O. C. McCall, R. P. Rifenberick, Irving Drew and J. H. Brown.

On April 3, 1875, the following brethren were elected Deacons: T. M. Patterson, Irving Drew, J. R. Boal and W. S. Green.

The church continued to increase in membership until in the spring of 1881 the number reported to Presbytery was 285. Since that

time the membership has been somewhat diminished by emigration. The church has been blessed with great unanimity of feeling on the part of both church and congregation. A hopeful future beckons to greater efforts and grander achievements.

Rev. Heber A. Ketchum, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Portsmouth, was born in Huron County, Ohio, May 27, 1836. His parents, Isaac Sherwood and Anna (Hurd) Ketchum, were both of American birth, were married in the State of New York and died in Lansing, Mich. H. A. Ketchum was one of nine children, seven of whom grew to adult age. On reaching his majority Mr. Ketchum spent about four years as salesman and bookkeeper in stores at Plymouth and Shiloh, Ohio. At the age of twenty-four he was persuaded to appear before the committee on education, of the Presbytery of Huron, with a view to entering upon a course of study for the ministry. He complied with the request to enter upon such a study and began his preparation in the academy at Hayesville, Ohio. He afterward attended the Western Reserve College, at Huron, graduating in 1866, and after three years spent in the Lane Theological Seminary graduated from that institution in 1869. His first call was to New Richmond, Ohio, where he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church, June 20, 1869, remaining until August, 1872. From that date until the formation of the Second Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, he was co-pastor with Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D., in the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth. At the formation of the Second Church, which was a colony from the old one, he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the same, where he still remains. Mr. Ketchum served three months in the Union army in 1862. He was married Aug. 25, 1869, to Anslie, youngest daughter of Joseph and Anna Blackman, of Huron. They have four children—William F., born Aug. 5, 1870; Mary Edith, Dec. 17, 1872, Bertha, Feb. 7, 1875; Edith, Feb. 8, 1878.

First German Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Oct. 29, 1866, most of the members having come from another church on Fifth street, of this city. At first the services were held in a room of the court-house, and afterward in the little brick church on Fifth street, now called Oelschlaeger's Hall. In 1869 the present house was commenced and was dedicated Feb. 22, 1870. It is a fine brick building 45 x 75 feet in size, situated on the corner of Chillicothe and Seventh streets.

The church at the present time has a membership of 225. It has a flourishing Sunday-school with a membership of 165. The total receipts of the church up to July 1, 1883, amount to $31,800. The church has no debts. Rev. H. Veith was the pastor from the time of organization until April, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. John Heckman, who remained until September, 1873. He was a member of the Northwestern Synod, of the German Reformed Church. After him, Rev. Elias Benzing, of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the Cleveland Presbytery, was called to the pastorate, and took charge Nov. 4, 1873. He was regularly installed May 28, 1874, and remains the pastor at the present time.

EPISCOPAL.

All-Saints' Episcopal Church.—The parish of All-Saints' Church, Portsmouth, was organized June 23, 1819. The original "Article of Association" is preserved among the records of the parish. It is signed by twenty-three individuals, at the head of which stand conspicuous the names of Samuel Gunn, Thos. Waller, Aaron Kinney and John Smith. A few months previous to this period the Rev. Intrepid Morse, late of St. Paul's Church, Steubenville, visited the place and hel divine service in the old court-house, which

stood in the middle of Market street, between Front and Second. His coming was at the request of Bishop Chase, to whom application had been made by Mr. Gunn for clerical services. This, so far as is known, was the first visit of an Episcopal clergyman to the place. At the time of the organization above named, Bishop Chase made his first visitation to the parish.

Bishop Chase preached several times, and baptized two adults, viz., Margaret and Mary Waller, afterward Mrs. Francis Cleveland and Mrs. Washington Kinney. He also administered the rite of confirmation to eight persons and the Lord's Supper to six; and this was the number, six only, which composed the first communion of this parish. It does not appear that a vestry was elected at this time, but it is on record that Samuel Gunn and Thos. Waller were appointed Wardens. It is probable that the election of a vestry was deferred until such time as it could be done in accordance with the laws of the State in regard to religious societies.

The next event in the history of the parish calling for notice was a second visitation of Bishop Chase, on the 27th day of July, 1820, when, according to the record left by himself (in his own handwriting) he baptized three adults and eight infants, confirmed seven and administered the Lord's Supper to nine persons.

Dec. 9, 1820, the first vestry of this parish was elected, consisting of Aaron Kinney, Samuel L. Wilkinson, John Smith, John Young and Ezra Hard.

July 19, 1834, Rev. Henry Caswell became its settled pastor and remained in charge of the parish about two years, and was succeeded, in May, 1833, by the Rev. Dexter Potter, who reported in September following that the members of the church had erected a house of worship of the Gothic architecture, 47 x 34 feet, and would complete it some time in the course of a month. It was completed in due time, and consecrated to God Nov. 28 of the same year, by Bishop McIlvaine.

Mr. Potter remained in charge only about six months, when it became vacant and remained so till September, 1834. Rev. Joshua T. Eaton then became its minister, but held the charge only about eight months. He left no report on record and no means of knowing the state of the parish at that time. In November, 1835, the Rev. Alvah Sanford was called to the rectorship and remained in charge about two years. His last report gave thirty-one as the number of communicants at that time (1837). The parish then remained vacant until Nov. 9, 1838. Up to that time, embracing a period of nearly twenty years, it appears that the whole amount of ministerial service did not much exceed five years. In 1838 an invitation was extended to Rev. Erastus Burr, who was then seeking to regain his impaired health in the South. He accepted the call and came at once to the discharge of his work. His work here, which was a life work to him, lasting thirty-five years, constitutes the essential part of the church's history, though it must here be told in a few words. He began with many misgivings as to the result, and with doubts on his part whether his connection with the parish would be longer than that of some of his predecessors. But harmony and success attended his steps from the first. The list which he found on the parish register of twenty-eight, had grown to sixty-two before the close of the year.

For the first time in its history the salary of the rector was raised without missionary aid. Another expense, heavy for those times, was also incurred that year by the erection of a comfortable parsonage. This enterprise was commenced early in the spring, and such was the mind to work and give that it was completed, paid for, and occupied by the rector

and his family by the first of June ensuing. In June, the Bishop of the diocese made a visit to the parish, when twenty-two persons were confirmed. In 1849, the old church after having been enlarged, and again remodeled to accommodate the increasing congregation, was still found too small. It was therefore resolved to build a new one, and the present church was the result. It was commenced in the spring of 1850. It was finished, and clear of debt, by the first of September, 1851; and on the 3d of that month it was consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, by Bishop McIlvaine. In five or six years they began again to feel the want of more room. About this time God put it into the hearts of two men, brothers by nature as well as by grace, to provide for this increasing want, and the erection of Christ Church was the result. In 1860 a great revival was experienced, in which sixty members were added.

A few years before a tasteful chapel and Sunday-school room had been erected. After it had been injured by fire, and proving too small and otherwise inconvenient, the present spacious and well-adapted building took its place, in 1868.

In June, 1869, the Rev. James T. Franklin became the assistant of Dr. Burr, continuing in the position for one year. He was then succeeded by Rev. H. W. Jones, who continued three years, both rendering valuable aid in the work of the parish.

Nov. 9, 1863, the Rev. I. N. Stanger became the successor of Dr. Burr as rector of the parish. He left here to take charge of Christ Church in Cincinnati, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry L. Badger, the present rector, Aug. 1, 1877. During Mr. Stanger's time an addition and some modifications were made to the church.

Rev. Erastus Burr, D. D., was born in Bridgeport, Conn., April 5, 1805, a son of Ozias and Elizabeth (Nash) Burr, natives of Connecticut, his father, born Jan. 13, 1773, and his mother Oct. 9, 1776. His father was a son of Ozias and Sarah (Nichols) Burr; his mother a daughter of Simon and Eleanor (Conch) Nash. His parents were married Jan. 1, 1798, and settled in Bridgeport, but in 1818 removed to Ohio, and located at Worthington, Fairfield County, where his mother died Feb. 21, 1834, and his father Aug. 15, 1845. They left a family of eight sons and one daughter, four of the sons now living. Our subject received a good common-school education in New England. After coming to Ohio he spent the summer seasons till sixteen years of age in working on the farm. He then began to prepare for college, and attended a classical school established in 1820, by Bishop Chase. He spent two years and a half in Kenyon College; was the first student of that institution, and probably the only member of his class now living. In 1828 he entered the Junior class of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and graduated in 1830. He then spent some time in Nashville, Tenn., and pursued his theological studies; was ordained at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 6, 1833 (Epiphany), by Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, being the first person ordained by him. August, 1834, he was called to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Worthington. He resigned in 1838, and spent several months in La-Grange, Tenn., for his health. He subsequently accepted a call to All Saints' Church, Portsmouth, and continued in charge thirty-five years. He was married Feb. 7, 1833, to Harriet, daughter of Ezra Griswold, Esq., one of the original proprietors of Worthington. They have had four children—Ann Howard, died at the age of twenty; Charles McIlvaine, now living at Worthington; George Griswold, died at the age of seven years; Elizabeth Nash, now Mrs. T. J. Cochran, of Avondale, near Cincinnati. On the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Burr, Feb. 7, 1883, the event was cele-

brated in the chapel of All Saints' Church by his many friends and former parishioners. There were present many friends from abroad, and many congratulatory letters were read from friends who could not be present. Many valuable and interesting mementoes were presented them, not the least being a golden purse of $600. Space forbids a full account of the memorable occasion, but it went far to show the place Dr. Burr and his wife hold in the hearts of the people. Dr. Burr is a member of the Masonic fraternity: lodge, chapter and commandery. He was High Priest of Mt. Vernon Chapter eight years, and Grand Orator and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Christ Church.—The parish of this church was organized Aug. 30, 1858. The primary meeting for an organization was called to order by Rev. Erastus Burr, Rector of All-Saints' Church, who stated that the growth of the parish and the prosperity of the city justified the formation of a second church.

Washington Kinney and Peter Kinney, members of All-Saints' Church, possessed of ample means, voluntarily assumed the expense of building a new church edifice, and upon completion of the same they donated the building to the wardens and vestry of Christ Church, free from debt and free from all cost to the members.

This liberal gift, which was graciously accepted by the congregation, was soon followed by another, an organ, presented by Eli and Peter Kinney. This left the congregation to assemble for worship with hardly any financial demand.

The church is a handsome brick structure, built after an English model, with tower and transepts, and can accommodate 450 people. A fine chapel has since been built by the side of the church.

The first vestry chosen were as follows: Washington Kinney, Peter Kinney, P. C. Kinney, H. Hall, J. L. Watkins, V. D. L. Tracy, D. S. Moore, J. P. Terry and S. P. Nickells; these elected from their number W. Kinney and V. D. L. Tracy as Wardens.

Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins was called as first Rector of the parish on Sept. 13, 1858. The second was Rev. W. J. Clark, called in 1861. The succeeding Rectors, in their order, are as follows: Revs. A. P. Brush, W. H. Watts, J. T. Franklin, F. H. Brooke, H. B. Ensworth and the present Rector, Rev. W. C. Maguire. The church continues to be prosperous and is doing a good work. The church and chapel are valued at $14,000. The present Wardens are J. L. Watkins and S. R. Ross.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of this church properly dates from the establishment of Methodism in the city, but as that is given under Bigelow Chapel, which retains the identity of the original society, it will not be necessary here to go back of the division of the old society.

The division took place in 1853 as a measure of convenience only, since the society had become too large for proper accommodation in one building, besides the inconvenient distance many had to travel in reaching one church. When it became evident that a second church in another part of the city would be advantageous, a lot on Seventh street, above Chillicothe, was donated by Rev. R. O. Spencer, to be occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Andrew Carroll was Presiding Elder, and at that time two preachers, Revs. Benjamin St. J. Fry and G. W. Brush, were in charge. A frame chapel was built on the lot so generously donated, called Spencer Chapel, and a portion of the flock moved into it. It was dedicated by Rev. Andrew Carroll, and Rev. Z. Wharton became the first minister.

This building served until 1866, when the society became too large for Spencer Chapel,

and under the ministry of Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D., a move was contemplated. Messrs. Richard Lloyd and sons offered to donate the lot on the corner of Sixth and Chillicothe streets, provided $20,000 should be subscribed to build a church thereon. The amount was subscribed, and one of the finest M. E. church buildings in the Ohio Conference now stands on the lot. Spencer Chapel was sold.

The ministers of this church have been as follows, in the order named: Z. Wharton, Edward Mabee, J. A. Brodrick, J. F. Given, S. M. Merrill, L. Taft, J. F. Williams, J. T. Miller, C. C. McCabe, J. F. King, A. B. See, J. H. Gardner, T. W. Stanley, C. M. Bithauser, W. H. Sutherland, T. R. Taylor, R. N. Wallace, T. DeW. Peake. The membership has ranged from 142 up to 522, the highest number having been reached in the year 1873. Since that time the number has been steadily between 300 and 400.

Rev. T. De Witt Peake, pastor of the Sixth Street Methodist Church, of Portsmouth, was born in Butler County, Ohio, near the city of Hamilton, March 19, 1843. He is the second son of William Burton and Syntha Peake. He lived with his parents at the place of his birth until eleven years of age, when, with the family, he removed to the State of Indiana. There he was educated at the Hartsville University, finishing his studies in 1862. At the breaking out of the war he assisted in raising a company and went out as Second-Lieutenant of his company, which helped to compose the Sixth-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the end of thirteen months he was discharged on account of physical disability. During most of this time he was on detail duty, engaging in only one fight, that of Mumfordsville, Ky. On returning from the war he served one term as Revenue Assessor in Indiana, at the expiration of which he returned to Hamilton, Ohio, where he was engaged for some time in teaching school. While in Indiana he had prepared himself for the practice of law but, feeling a call to the ministry, never fully engaged in that profession. In 1870 he entered Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hillsboro, Ohio, remaining in that conference, preaching at various points, eleven years. In 1881 he was transferred to the Ohio Conference and was stationed for one year at Coolville and in the fall of 1882 at Sixth Street Church, Portsmouth. At an early age Mr. Peake entered upon a life of vigorous application consigning, himself to intellectual labor, a persistent seeker after truth. It was not enough for him to learn from the books of and simply follow in the tracks of those who had gone before him. His inclination led him to go beyond the simple acceptance of modes of faith practiced in the church and examine the reasonableness of their grounds. Truth has been the great object for which he has sought and to which he has paid his devotion, whether it be through the old modes or through others that seemed to him more becoming. For these diversions, slightly at variance with the general practices, he has endured no little persecution, but his orthodoxy has stood unimpeachable. His preaching is characterized by clearness, his illustrations being taken from every day life, by a masterly presentation of practical instruction, and a fearless promulgation of his own individual views of scripture teaching. He is one of the few preachers of the gospel who has the boldness to ignore rock-ribbed theories which are wont to go out from the pulpit, and think for himself and preach directly from his own heart. The favor with which his preaching is received is measured by the large and intelligent audiences which flock to hear him at every opportunity. Together with studies and preaching, he has engaged himself to considerable extent in writing. While yet a boy he contributed to the columns of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and

later to other news and political papers. At the early age of seventeen, as a politician, he stumped Shelby County, Ind., with an ability that presaged for him success from the rostrum in whatever profession he should choose. After entering the ministry he published a small work on sanctification, which, being a new departure, brought forth considerable comment, both for and against, and created no small stir in the religious atmosphere of the country. He is, at the present time, engaged on a book entitled, "A History of Idolatry," which he expects to make the work of his life. Its aim will be to show that all nations were originally monotheistic and will contain much new and singular information. His sermons are published weekly in one of the newspapers of the city, and up to the present time about seventy-five of his sermons have been published in papers and pamphlets for distribution. He has long been a literary contributor to different literary and religious journals including the *Western Christian Advocate* and *Northwestern Advocate.* While a member of the Cincinnati Conference Mr. Peake had the experience of being called to answer charges against his orthodoxy before a council of his fellow ministers, a common fate, of recent years, to many of our ablest ministers. From his preaching it had been learned that he did not believe nor teach the theory of total depravity, as a doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but that hereditary corruption was, which he boldly set forth with his best ability. He was requested by a committee, appointed for that purpose, to write an essay on the subject of total depravity, which he did; and for teachings contained therein the purity of his orthodoxy was brought into question. At the following conference the presiding elder presented to that body the case of Mr. Peake, which had been a subject of considerable discussion, and in doing so denounced his theories as detrimental to the cause of Methodism. Mr. Peake thereupon requested the appointment of a committee of inquiry before whom he could set forth and explain his true position. This was done and as a result, after a thorough examination and a strong argument on the part of Mr. Peake in defense of his position, he was fully vindicated. To the further credit of Mr. Peake it may be said since that time the works of Revs. W. B. Pope and Minor Raymond have appeared, which are accepted as the highest authority in this church, and in both of these the identical views of Mr. Peake on the subjects named are supported. On the 20th of April, 1878, he was married to Miss Lida Vale. He is the father of four living children.

Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Ohio.—The first society was organized in 1800 at Philip Moore's, just across the Scioto River. The old stone house in which the meetings were held is still standing.

This appointment was a part of the old Scioto Circuit. Up to 1805 the Scioto Circuit belonged to the Kentucky District, which embraced, beside the work in Ohio, all of Kentucky and Tennessee and the greater part of North Carolina. In 1805 a new district was formed called the "Ohio," embracing all the work in the State.

Rev. Henry Smith was the first minister on the Scioto Circuit, and Rev. William McKendree (afterward Bishop) was the first Presiding Elder.

In 1805 the renowned Peter Cartwright was assistant preacher on this circuit. He was a frontier man; he was an effective minister for more than sixty years, and served as Presiding Elder for fifty years.

Rev. John Sale was the first Presiding Elder of the Ohio District.

In 1809, at a quarterly meeting held at Benjamin Turner's, James B. Finley was recommended as a suitable person to be received

into the conference as an itinerant minister. At a quarterly meeting in the old stone house across the Scioto, May 29, 1813, Henry B. Bascom, the illustrious Western orator who achieved a national reputation, received his first license and preached his first sermon.

In 1813 the Scioto Circuit was divided and Salt Creek Circuit formed; at the same time the class in the old stone house across the Scioto was divided and one organized in Portsmouth. This Portsmouth appointment was thus first a part of the Salt Creek Circuit, and now the Scioto District and Western Conference. Its first circuit preacher was Rev. Nelson Spring, in 1814. There were but seven members in the society when organized. They were Escrich Hall and wife, Rachel Barber, Rev. J. R. Turner and wife, Mary Scarborough and Anna Glover. Rev. J. R. Turner was the first Class-Leader.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the first organization in Portsmouth, preceding the Presbyterians four years and the Episcopalians six years. The Methodists also owned the first church, having purchased and remodeled the academy on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, in 1820, paying for it $1,100, partially in corn. The house was warmed by two old-fashioned fireplaces, one on either side of the pulpit, and was lighted by candles.

In 1821 John McDowell, who for nearly fifty years was the leading spirit of this church, was appointed Class Leader.

In 1821 the first Sabbath-school was organized; John McDowell was Superintendent.

Portsmouth was made a station in 1829.

During the pastorate of Rev. George Crum a lot was purchased on Second street, between Market and Court streets, and on it was built the largest church edifice then in Portsmouth. This was "Old Bigelow Chapel." It was dedicated in 1834 by Rev. J. B. Finley, the Presiding Elder of the district. The Trustees were Jacob Clingman, Jacob P. Noel, John Barker, N. W. Andrews, C. C. Hyatt, Joseph Fennimore, Moses Gregory, J. R. Turner and John McDowell.

So far as known, C. C. Hyatt is the only one of this number now living. He is still one of the active business men of Portsmouth. A few years after this church was dedicated, Paul Brodbeck, a German, was passing by the church during a watch-night service. He entered to see what was going on and was converted. In the face of great opposition he became a Methodist, and finally a minister. His son is one of the popular young ministers of the Cincinnati Conference and is now stationed at Springfield. In 1844 the German Methodist Episcopal church was organized. This was the first swarm from "Old Bigelow." Their beautiful and substantial church on the corner of Fourth and Washington streets stands as a monument of their devotion to their church.

In 1853, the building on Second street being too small to accommodate the congregation, a lot was secured, on Seventh street above Chillicothe, and Spencer Chapel was erected, and 142 members and a proportionate number of the congregation moved into the new church. Rev. Z. Wharton was the first pastor.

In 1850 the present site was purchased and the church now standing erected. Rev. George Brush dedicated the chapel, and Rev. Dr. Thomson (afterward Bishop) dedicated the audience room. From that time to the present the course of this church has been steadily progressive. The membership has not been large, but has ever been earnest and true. This church pays her apportionment for all the benevolent causes of the church every year. She has no blanks, no deficiencies. The present building has suffered twice from fire, the last time in March, 1867. Nothing was left but the walls. By honorable effort the society recovered itself, from its own resources. This church pays from $1,200 to

$1,500 salary, and a parsonage. This church owns two parsonages; one is occupied by the pastor, the other is rented. It is out of debt, and owns church property worth $40,000. Since it was a station the following ministers have served as pastors: 1829, A. D. Fox; 1830, James Callahan; 1831, William Herr; 1832, Elijah Truitt; 1833, William Young; 1834-'35, George C. Crum; 1836-'37, Henry Turner; 1838-'39, William Simmons; 1840, William H. Lawder; 1841, R. S. Foster (now Bishop); 1842, Cyrus Brooks; 1843, Wesley Rowe; 1844, William R. Anderson; 1845, Clinton B. Sears; 1846-'47, David Whitcomb; 1848-'49, P. P. Ingalls; 1850, John W. White; 1851, J. W. White and B. St. James Fry; 1852, B. St. James Fry and G. W. Brush; 1853, A. Brooks; 1854-'55, B. N. Spahr; 1856, H. T. Magill; 1857-'58, A. B. See; 1859-'60, J. H. Creighton; 1861, S. C. Riker; 1862-'63, T. H. Phillips; 1864-'65-'66, Isaac Crook; 1867-'68, E. A. Cranston; 1869-'70, James Mitchell; 1871-'72-'73, R. W. Manley; 1874-'75-'76, J. C. Jackson; 1877-'78-'79, J. W. Peters; 1880, S. B. Matthews, who died in June after his appointment; 1881-'82, J. W. Dillon, the present incumbent.

During the same period the following ministers have served as Presiding Elders: 1829 to 1831, Isaac C. Hunter; 1832-'33, Augustus Eddy; 1834-'35, J. B. Finley; 1836-'37, James Quinn; 1838 to 1841, Michael Marley; 1842-'45, John Firree; 1846-'49, John Stewart; 1850-'52, R. O. Spencer; 1853-'56, Andrew Carroll; 1857-'58, Uriah Heath; 1859-'62, Levi Cunningham; 1863-'66, A. B. See; 1867-'70, John Dillon; 1871-'74, John F. Miller; 1875-'78, S. M. Bright; 1879-'80, J. W. Dillon, the present pastor of the church; 1881-'82 is M. V. B. Evans.

The present official members of this church are John Waller, George Little, James Y. Gordon, J. D. Claire, W. C. Draper, E. E. Ewing, J. G. Reed, L. H. Murphy, John Cooley, William M. Pursell, George D. Selby, Gilbert D. Wait, A. J. Fuller, Dr. D. S. Ricketts and W. F. Taylor.

John W. Dillon was born near Millersport, Lawrence Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1834, a son of Samuel and Mary C. (White) Dillon, natives of Virginia, his father born in Franklin County, and his mother in Botetourt County. His father was of Irish descent. His parents were married Aug. 14, 1831, and had a family of three sons and five daughters; one son and two daughters are now living. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm and in attending the common school. He was for some time under the instruction of a private tutor. He was licensed to preach in Rome Chapel, Lawrence County, Ohio, July 16, 1856, and Aug. 26, 1857, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was received into the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, a member of the Ohio Conference, and has spent seventeen years in the ministry—three years at Ironton, three at Newark, three at Zanesville, four at Gallipolis and four at Portsmouth. He was married at Sandy Springs, Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1860, to Mary C. Cox. Five children have been born to them—Mary C., Sarah J., John Grant, Edmond B., and Benjamin H. One daughter is the wife of M. Mollohan, of Gallipolis, and the other of G. D. Wait, of J. H. Wait & Son, Portsmouth. Mr. Dillon is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and the Knights of Honor. He, in 1863, was one to assist the home companies in the Morgan raid.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1839 Wm. Nast, D. D., and John Zwahlen visited Portsmouth and distributed some of the issues of the *Christlich Apologete* among German citizens. About this time Paul Brodbeck, who was carelessly passing by Bigelow while a revival wa in progress, dropped in and before leaving was converted. Rev. Peter Schmucker paid a visit to Paul Brodbeck in 1844 and preached the same evening at the house of Stephen Brodbeck, a member

of the Roman Catholic church. The next evening he preached at the house of Daniel Emerich. Rev. P. Schmucker was Presiding Elder and gave orders to Rev. John Hoppen to take Portsmouth into the mission, which was already large. Mr. Hoppen preached regularly in the school-house on Fourth street. The first quarterly conference was held in the fall of 1844, in the house of Daniel Emerick, and official members were present from West Union, Piketon, Waverly, Beaver, etc. Paul Brodbeck was an Exhorter in the Bigelow Church, but now joined the German class where he could be more useful and in September, 1845, was sent as a traveling preacher to Wheeling, W. Va.

In 1845 the circuit was called Portsmouth and Rev. J. Geyer was appointed pastor. In 1846 a resolution was passed to build a church, and a lot was accordingly purchased on Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. The building was completed in the following year. The present fine church on the corner of Washington and Fourth was built in 1868, the old one having been sold. This building is a very fine one, 50 x 75 feet in size, and is quite an ornament to the city. The congregation has now 185 members and a Sunday-school of 200 children. Rev. G. Trefz is the present pastor in charge.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first attempt at church organization by the colored people of Portsmouth was sometime before 1850. In the year 1855, in conference, mention was made of the little society at Portsmouth by Revs. Isaac Dillon and Wm. Morgan, circuit preachers in Southern Ohio, who had visited and preached at this place. It was weak at first and did not become able to support a resident minister until 1868 when Rev. Phillip Tolliver was employed. About this time they purchased Spencer Chapel from the Methodists who at that time removed to Sixth Street Church. Before purchasing this they worshiped in a small frame building which still stands and is used for a residence, on Fifth street, between Court and Market.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church.—In December, 1849, Rev. J. H. Walden, under the direction of the Ohio Baptist Convention, commenced preaching in Portsmouth with a view to establishing a church. Already a number of the denomination lived here, but no attempt at organization had ever been made. A meeting was called to be held Jan. 9, 1850, at which Rev. Walden presided, and two committees were appointed, one on membership for the new church and one on articles of faith, etc. On the first committee D. D. Jones and John Lionberger were appointed; on the second, George Heoredth and D. H. Minard.

In due time the committee on membership reported fourteen names, viz.: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walden, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Minard, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wolf, Mrs. J. H. Wait, Mrs. E. Morgan, Mrs. Doan, Miss Elizabeth Loomis, John Lionberger and Joseph S. Jones, who constituted the First Baptist Church of Portsmouth. The committee on articles of faith reported the adoption of the same as formerly adopted by the State Baptist Convention. Rev. Mr. Walden remained pastor until January, 1851, when, on his resignation, he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph T. Robert, formerly of Cincinnati. His connection with the church as pastor lasted until the fall of 1857 after which the pulpit was vacant for a few months. Rev. Mr. Wyeth then served as a supply from April, 1858, till April, 1860, when Rev. J. D. King succeeded to the pastorate. He remained as pastor about six years.

The first services were held in Apollo Hall on the west side of Market, near Second street,

which was used until the present church was built in 1859.

The membership increased until in 1853–'4 there were about 100. Since that time the number has varied from 100 to 216.

Pleasant Green Church, Colored.—The colored element in the population of Portsmouth has steadily grown with the growth of the city. After the existence of the African Methodist Church for a little over ten years, the Baptist denomination was introduced by Elder Butler Harper, now a minister in Kansas City, Mo. He organized a church here in 1866, with twenty-one members. All of these except seven have died members of the church, and the remaining seven are still faithful. The strength and membership have grown constantly, they numbering at the present time 113 members.

C. M. Bowles, who came in 1881, is the present pastor. At different times there have been spaces of a few months during which there was no pastor.

The church is a modest brick structure on the corner of Finley and Tenth streets, surrounded by a plat of grass; is neatly furnished inside and supplied with an organ. It has a flourishing Sabbath-school under the superintendence of J. Cranshaw.

CATHOLIC.

The two fine Catholic churches of Portsmouth present a worthy and lasting monument to the enterprise and religious zeal of the people of that religion. Beginning at a day when the city was firmly founded, in the most primitive manner, it has more than equaled the growth of the city in its race toward power and influence. The church embraces about 450 permanently established families in the city, while their two church edifices, one of them among the finest in the State, would be ornamental to any city.

The first move toward establishing a church here was in 1831, while the Ohio Canal was building at this place. Many of the laborers were of foreign nationality and members of the Catholic church. In April of that year Rev. Father D. Rapp came and held meetings two different times. In 1842 Rev. Father T. R. Butler held a meeting of ten days. These meetings were held in a square brick building on the southwest corner of Market and Fourth streets. The Rev. Father H. D. Yonker, afterward Bishop of Alton, Ill., also visited this place. Prior to 1831 occasional meetings had been held by priests from neighboring cities, but they were irregular and held in private houses.

A few months after the ten days' meeting of Father Butler, Father Joseph O'Mealy was sent here by Archbishop Pursell, whose bishopric then included Portsmouth. Father O'Mealy was permanently established here for about four years, though a great portion of his time was taken up in labor at a number of other points in this part of the State. At first he held services in his dwelling, which stood on Second street, where Knittel's bakery now stands; but as soon as possible he completed the building of a new church, the Church of the Nativity, which still stands on the corner of Madison and Third streets, though not now used for a church. This church was completed and the first service held in it on Christmas day, 1842. The rectory was built at the same time on the same lot.

During his stay here, which lasted until November, 1845, Father O'Mealy established churches at Ripley, Wilkesville and Pine Grove, and held services regularly at each.

After the ministry of Father O'Mealy, who was called to another place in 1845, Father Emanuel Thienpont, of Dayton, was placed in charge here and remained until 1850.

He was a man of great ability and energy and had built the Emanuel Church, of Dayton. He also had charge of churches of the surrounding country, including the ones above named, and at the furnace towns in the

eastern part of the county. A new church was established by him at Pond Creek, a French settlement of this county.

At the close of his service, and after the place had been without a resident pastor for one or two months, Father Murphy, formerly of Australia, came here by appointment. His ministry was of only three or four months' duration, when the pulpit was again left vacant for a short time.

In the fall of 1852 Father Gilmour, now Rev. Richard Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland, having just completed his studies at Emmittsburg, Md., was sent here by Archbishop Pursell, as his first field of labor. He was then a man of feeble constitution and the field being too large and the labor too great for one man, Rev. Francis Karge, a Franciscan Polish priest just from Europe, was sent as his associate.

At this time a large portion of the members were Germans, unable to speak or understand English, and as Father Gilmour was unable to preach in German, while Father Karge was unable to preach successfully in any other tongue, the congregation was divided.

Church of the Holy Redeemer.—This is a fine structure situated on the north side of Sixth street, east of Gay. It was built soon after the division of the congregation. The Germans retained the Church of the Nativity, but by the year 1854 the English had their present building completed for worship. Father Gilmour remained here about five years, after which he was placed in charge of St. Patrick's Church, of Cincinnati. After the division of the congregation at this place, and Father Karge was giving his attention to the German portion, Father Quigley was sent as Father Gilmour's assistant, but remained only a few months. Father Donahue, now of Dayton, then came as the associate of Father Gilmour. He remained to the end of Father Gilmour's ministry, and became his successor.

He was succeeded by Rev. A. Harren. He remained but two or three years. Rev. John J. Curley succeeded him, but remained only a few months. Rev. O. A. Walker, present Vicar-General of the Columbus Diocese, was then in charge for seven years, from 1866 to 1873. He was transferred to Circleville, Ohio, and Rev. John C. Goldsmith, now of the Orphan Asylum at Columbus, became his successor. He was here only a few months when he was succeeded by Rev. D. B. Cull, who remained from 1874 to 1878, when Rev. P. Steyle, the present priest, who is a native of France, took charge of the church. The church edifice was thoroughly remodeled in 1881, greatly improving its appearance. The parish numbers about 120 families.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—Under Rev. F. Karge the German Catholics prospered largely, and in a short time saw the necessity of building a new and larger church. They bought a lot on the corner of Market and Fifth, for the sum of $2,520, in the year 1859, and in 1864 the foundation of the church was commenced, while at the same time a large school-house was erected on the church ground at a cost of $3,000. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on the 9th of May, 1869, by the Rt. Rev. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus. The church was dedicated July 31, 1870, having been built at a cost of $50,000. April 25, 1871, Rev. Karge was succeeded by Rev. A. Nonnen, a native of Alsace, who is the present priest.

On his arrival the congregation was in critical circumstances. A grand and beautiful church indeed, but an empty church, without a parsonage, and a debt of $28,367 staring him in the face. This was apparently too much for the few German families who made up the congregation, but under the direction of their pastor they went to work with a new zeal and set at naught the discouraging tendency of this enormous debt. Notwithstanding all this, in the fall of 1871

they incurred the additional debt of $2,400 by the erection of a parsonage, and another of $1,100 in the following year by an addition to the school-house. In 1878 it started again by a fresh impulse for improvement. They secured the erection of a large and beautiful pipe organ, at a cost of $2,300, and in 1879 three nice and imposing Gothic altars were placed in the church at a cost of $3,000. After twelve years of hard work, be it said to their credit, this congregation has the satisfaction of seeing all these expensive improvements paid for, and the debt reduced to $9,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German United Evangelical Church.—This society is purely German, the sermons being preached in that tongue and the congregation composed entirely of German speaking people. The organization was first formed in 1853 by Rev. G. Wiehle. It was the second German church organization in the city, the German Catholic church preceding it about two years. It was at first composed of about forty families who at once contributed to the erection of a church edifice, which was built in the same year and which still serves the society.

The signification of its name, "United Evangelical," means a harmonious blending of the Protestant and Lutheran doctrines.

The church is now in a flourishing condition and contains about 150 families. The successive ministers have been as follows: G. Wiehle, 1853-'56; Leopold Alberti, 1856-'59; H. Veith, 1859-'66; B. Sickel, 1866-'71; K. Zimmerman, 1871-'75; P. Scheliha, 1875-'81; Christian Haas, 1881-'83.

German United Brethren.—This church was organized in 1866 by Rev. G. F. Albright. The first meetings were held in the members' houses until the following year, when the church, on the corner of Seventh and Gay streets, was built. This church is being remodeled at the present time (1883) and when completed the outlay will reach $3,800. The church is in a growing condition and when the building is completed it will be one of the finest small churches in the city.

After the ministry of Mr. Albright, which lasted two years, the society was served two years by the Rev. G. Schmidt. The succeeding ministers have been as follows: Rev. G. F. Albright again for two years, Rev. J. Ernest two years, Rev. E. Lorens three years, Rev. C. Streich three years, Rev. G. Schmidt three years, and Rev. C. Streich again since 1882.

The membership in 1867 numbered fifteen; now it numbers about eighty.

Kal a Kodesh Beneh Abraham (Holy Congregation of the Sons of Abraham).—This Hebrew church organization was formed in September, 1858, by fifteen Jewish families under Rev. Raphael Lasker. All of the families had come from Germany or France and located in business at Portsmouth.

At the organization Levi and M. Eichelstein, two brothers, were made presiding officers, and L. Stern, Simon Lehman, Isaac Freiberg, Henry Richman, Jacob Stern, M. Seeberger and B. Dreifoas were elected Trustees.

The society grew and flourished for awhile so that in 1871 it embraced a congregation of about twenty-five families. For a few years following, by deaths and removals, it declined to about twenty families in 1877, since which time it has remained about stationary. The organization is now in a progressive condition, enjoying perfect harmony and free from debt. In the year of its organization the society purchased one-half of the Masonic property on the corner of Washington and Third streets. One large room in this building is dedicated to the uses of a synagogue, in the furnishing of which the society has expended upward of $1,000. Besides this property they own a separate burying ground in the city cemetery.

The society meets regularly for preaching and prayer twice a week, Friday evening and Saturday morning, and has a regular Sabbath-school, which meets on Sunday morning. A few members of the church organization live at Jackson and some at Ironton.

CEMETERY.

In the earliest days of settlement here but little pomp and ceremony attended the burial of those who now and then caused the grave to open and to whose memory a humble mound of earth arose.

The first site of burial after civilization fairly begun was on the hill just back of Alexandria. This was used long after the inhabitants of Alexandria moved to Portsmouth. To this place the remains of Dr. Thomas Waller were borne in 1823.

The first public graveyard, as it was then called, in Portsmouth, was on the ground now covered by the Burgess Steel and Iron Works. This served the people for many years. This ground being too small as well as too near the business part of the town, was abandoned in 1829, and a part of the present cemetery was laid out as a burying ground. The first burial in this new ground was that of William Peebles, a brother of John G. Peebles. The lot at first contained only five or six acres, but at different times since additions have increased it to forty-two acres. In 1872 and 1873 additions were made of eight acres each. The cemetery lies on the northern border of the city limit, a portion of it, lately laid off by the Catholics, being across the line in Clay Township. It is a large, shady lawn, on elevated ground, laid out with gravel drives and beautifully ornamented with monuments, shrubbery and flowers.



Allen F. Givens

CHAPTER XIV.

PRESS—CHILDREN'S HOME—LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper ever printed northwest of the Ohio River was issued at Cincinnati, Nov. 9, 1793, by Wm. Maxwell. It was entitled *The Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*; its motto, "Open to all parties but influenced by none." This paper, after changing its ownership and name was continued until 1800.

Newspaper history in Portsmouth begins with the issue of the Portsmouth *Gazette*. It appeared Aug. 5, 1818, and from that day, with a few short intervals, the newspaper history is a continuous one, and constantly growing in importance. The *Gazette* was printed and published by Abbott & Chaney. It was continued until March 17, 1819, twenty-six numbers in all. At that time Portsmouth was but a small village, and the country around very thinly settled. There was but one postoffice in the county,—at Portsmouth, —and but one mail route, which came down the Scioto Valley from Chillicothe to this place. The mail was brought down once a week on horseback. But the country was too new to support a paper, and it stopped.

The Scioto Telegraph.—On the 4th of March, 1820, a young man by the name of Charles Hopkins commenced the publication of the *Scioto Telegraph*, in the house on the southeast corner of Second and Washington streets, just one year after the suspension of the Portsmouth *Gazette*. Mr. Hopkins was editor, printer, publisher, compositor, pressman and printer's devil. In fact, he did all the work in and about the printing office—job printing and all. Mr. Hopkins carried on the office himself until he published thirty numbers. He then took in Jeremiah Abbott, who had formerly published the Portsmouth *Gazette*, as printer, and changed the name to the *Scioto Telegraph and Lawrence Gazette*, C. Hopkins, editor, and Jeremiah Abbott, printer. It continued thus for about a year. The last paper was issued Sept. 1, 1821, Mr. Hopkins going East with the intention of returning in a few weeks, and Mr. Abbott going to Illinois. They neither of them ever returned to Portsmouth. The last issue of this paper contained the news of the death of Bonaparte at St. Helena.

Portsmouth Gazette and Lawrence Advertiser.—There seems to have been an interval of nearly three years when there was no paper published at Portsmouth at all—from Sept. 1, 1821, to July 30, 1824. At the latter date John and James Carnahan commenced the publication of the Portsmouth *Gazette and Lawrence Advertiser*. On March 18, 1825, they took in Ebenezer Corwin as partner, and it was published under the firm of Corwin & Carnahan. Mr. Corwin was not a printer by profession, but he was a man of considerable ability and good education. He came from the city of New York with his brother, Daniel Corwin, in the year 1812. They at first purchased the Lafayette Mills from Emanuel Traxler, on the Little Scioto River. But af-

ter running the mills a few years, the business not proving profitable, they sold the mills to Samuel B. Burt and removed to Portsmouth. Daniel Corwin went into the grocery business and Ebenezer to teaching school. He also started a shop for the manufacture of spinning wheels for the use of the country people in manufacturing their wool and flax into wearing apparel. But not being a practical mechanic himself, he discontinued that business and went into partnership with the Messrs. Carnahan & Corwin, and commenced to edit their paper on March 18, 1825. It is supposed the paper improved very materially under the editorial management of Mr. Corwin—he being a literary man and the Carnahans merely printers. It was continued by Corwin & Carnahan for about six months, and on the 28th of October the last number was issued.

There appears to have been no paper published in Portsmouth during the next six months, except a small sheet for the purpose of continuing legal advertisements.

Western Times.—April 18, 1826, the first number of the *Western Times* was issued by E. Corwin & Co. Who the "Co." was does not appear. But it is quite probable that it was Julius A. Bingham, who was a practical printer, and subsequently bought Mr. Corwin out. E. Corwin & Co. continued to publish the *Times* for one year, when Mr. Corwin retired, and Julius A. Bingham became sole proprietor, editor and printer.

It may be asked, What were the politics of those papers? It would be too broad an assertion to say that there were no politics at that period. The Whigs and Democratic parties divided the nation as other parties in later times.

In 1820 Colonel James Monroe was elected President unanimously without a shadow of opposition. He was the last of the Revolutionary heroes who aspired to the Presidency, and by mutual consent, as it were, they concluded to give him that high office without opposition. When Mr. Monroe's administration expired a new set of Presidential candidates sprang up, each with his friends and partisans to advocate his claims to that high office. The people divided into parties and had their party organs. May 7, 1827, Mr. Bingham bought the interest of Mr. Corwin in the *Times*, and the partnership was dissolved.

The office of the *Western Times*, as published by Mr. Bingham, was a few doors east of Market space on Second street. The subscription price was $2 if paid in advance, and $3 if paid at the close of the year. The motto of the paper was, "Speak of things as they are." The editorials of the *Times* were lengthy and able, but the editor often complained of want of time for writing, as the mechanical work, which he did himself, greatly interfered.

Mr. Bingham continued the publication of the *Times* till Jan. 20, 1831, nearly four years. The town and country had increased in population and wealth, so that the paper was well sustained.

About the 4th of July, 1830, Mr. Bingham had a serious difficulty with his apprentice, Eli Glover, who was just then entering manhood. Young Glover left the office, and being baffled in an attempt at personal revenge for an article which appeared in the paper concerning him, sought to fight his opponent with his own kind of weapon. He, accordingly, with the aid of influential friends, succeeded in starting successfully a new paper called

The Portsmouth Courier.—Young Glover had secured the county printing for Jackson, Lawrence and Pike counties and the whole matter was set on foot without the knowledge of the editor of the *Times*. Edward Hamilton was hired to edit the paper and together they published the first number about the 1st of January, 1831. When Mr. Bingham saw the

first number, he was struck with dismay. He saw at a glance that his doom was sealed. He had toiled through four years of labor and anxiety to build up a business, and had just got it on secure foundation, when, by indulging his passion in an unguarded moment, he lost all. Portsmouth was too small to sustain two newspapers with any prospect of success for either of them. Mr. Bingham made a spasmodic effort to increase the circulation and patronage of his paper, but it was only of short duration. He only published three or four numbers after the appearance of the *Courier*, and finally discontinued his paper forever. He boxed up his printing materials and stowed them away in an old frame building, that stood near where Zoelner's jewelry store now stands. Here they remained several years, until David Gharky bought them to take to Muncie, in Indiana.

The Portsmouth *Courier* was edited by Edward Hamilton for one year. It was opposed to the administration of General Jackson. At the end of the first year Mr. Hamilton retired from the editorial control of the *Courier* and Elijah Glover remained as sole proprietor, editor and publisher. Mr. Glover took in as an apprentice his brother, S. G. Glover, and W. P. Camden as printer. In 1833 he sold out to S. G. Glover and Camden, and retired from the business. In 1834 Elijah Glover took back his brother's interest and continued the publication of the *Courier* in partnership with Camden till December, 1836, when Edward Hamilton bought the entire interest of the *Courier* and changed the name to the

Scioto Tribune.—The first number of the *Scioto Tribune* was issued Dec. 6, 1836, Edward Hamilton, editor and proprietor; Wm. P. Camden, printer. We will here state that in 1843, some time after Horace Greeley had commenced the New York *Tribune*, he claimed that the New York *Tribune* was the first paper of the name ever published in America. To this Mr. Hamilton replied that Greeley was under a mistake, for the Scioto, which was afterward changed to the Portsmouth *Tribune*, had been published several years before the New York *Tribune*. So that if there is any merit in the name, and Horace Greeley claimed there was, Mr. Hamilton is entitled to it.

In 1839 Silman Clark bought an interest in the *Tribune* and changed the name to the Portsmouth *Tribune*.

About the year 1842 Hutchins and Blinn took charge of the editorial department and published it for a short time. But Mr. Hamilton took charge of it again and continued to edit it until the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846.

Mr. Hamilton was quite a dignified gentleman in his manners and deportment, a warm friend of those whom he chose to associate with, but a bitter hater of those whom he disliked. He was a Whig in politics and a strong partisan in feeling.

In 1836 S. G. Glover, who had learned the printing business with his brother Eli, started a campaign paper advocating the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. It was the first Democratic paper published in Portsmouth. It was a small sheet, issued weekly, and was discontinued immediately after the election, the party being too weak to sustain an organ at that time. In 1840, during the great log-cabin and hard-cider Presidential campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, the Democrats of Portsmouth and vicinity determined to have an organ through which to express their political opinions. They accordingly procured a press and type, and William P. Camden commenced the publication of the

Scioto Valley Post.—The Democratic party of Scioto County at that time was greatly in the minority, and but few men of wealth or influence belonged to it, the offices and other patronage being almost entirely in

the hands of the Whigs. Under these circumstances publishing a Democratic paper was an up-hill business. But Mr. Camden was very industrious and persevering, with a determined will to make it a success. He was a good printer and performed nearly all the mechanical labor himself; but he was no writer. It was almost impossible for him to write an editorial of any kind. Yet, notwithstanding all these difficulties, he continued the publication at intervals for nearly five years.

During the publication of the *Scioto Valley Post* there was a small sheet issued from that office, for several weeks in succession, called the *Ghost*. It was a literary paper, mostly devoted to the incidents connected with the town. It gave nicknames to those whom it held up to ridicule, in such manner that everbody knew whom they meant without mentioning any names. It was supposed to be edited and published by Benjamin Work, an apprentice, and John Gharky, who assisted Camden in the publication of his paper. It was a lively little sheet, and held up the follies and foibles of the citizens in a funny manner without giving offense.

Portsmouth Clipper.—In March, 1845, Anthony Drouillard commenced the publication of the Portsmouth *Clipper*. Mr. Drouillard not being a practical printer, took in partnership W. C. Wheeler, a printer, and continued the publication of the *Clipper* till Aug. 26, 1845. He then took in Stephen P. Drake as partner, Mr. Wheeler retiring. The *Clipper* continued to be published by Drouillard & Drake for six months, when the partnership was dissolved. March 3, 1846, Stephen P. Drake issued the first number of the second volume of the *Clipper*, and continued its publication for three years.

Simon Pure.—In 1844 a small campaign paper called the *Simon Pure* was issued from the office of the Portsmouth *Tribune*, advocating the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. It was edited by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Scioto County Whig Central Committee. The principal editors were supposed to be W. A. Hutchins and O. F. Moore, two leading Whig politicians and stump speakers of that day. It was a very spirited sheet and the editorials were vigorously written. At the close of the campaign the *Simon Pure* ceased to exist.

March 7, 1848, the *Tribune* and *Clipper* were united by Messrs. Clark & Drake, and published by them up to Nov. 22, 1849, on which day the partnership was dissolved and the office sold to Mr. John Hanna, who published the paper from Nov. 23, 1849, till Nov. 22, 1850. On the 23d of November Stephen P. Drake re-purchased one-half of the *Tribune* and *Clipper* and formed a partnership under the name of Drake & Hanna. Dec. 9, 1850, they commenced the publication of the daily and weekly *Tribune* and *Clipper*. Its publication was continued by them up to June 9, 1852, when John Hanna, by a division of the office property, became the sole proprietor. Sept. 9, 1853, he sold the office to A. McFarland, who continued to publish it up to April 1, 1854, when he associated with him in business his brother, Daniel McFarland. This arrangement continued until April, 1857, when Daniel McFarland removed to Kansas. In 1861 Daniel McFarland, having returned from the West, bought the entire paper from his brother, who, since the dissolution in 1857, had been sole editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly *Tribune*. But at this time, after a trial of seven years, the daily was discontinued, the proprietors being fully convinced that a daily could not be published without a sacrifice on their part. In June, 1867, the office was sold to H. R. W. Smith and David Elick (the latter having been connected with the office in all capacities from "devil" to foreman in the past thirteen years). The firm of Smith & Elick published the paper up to 1868, when A. Mc-

Farland bought Mr. Smith's half interest and took charge of the editorial work. The paper under this management of McFarland & Elick was issued from an office located on Second street, south side, between Court and Market streets. In the summer of 1870 Mr. McFarland erected the *Tribune* Building, on the northeast corner of Second and Court streets, into which the office was moved and where it remains at the present writing, August, 1883.

Here he introduced the first steam engine used in printing in Portsmouth.

In January, 1876, Mr. H. R. W. Smith, who had been in charge of the telegraphic department of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, returned to Portsmouth and again became interested in the *Tribune*. He acted as editor and the paper was issued under the old firm name of Smith & Elick until August of that year when Mr. Smith relinquished his interest and returned to his old position on the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Mr. Smith had sold his interest in the *Tribune* to A. McFarland, Jr., who had recently become proprietor of the Portsmouth *Republican*. The two papers were now consolidated (Aug. 9, 1876), and the firm of McFarland & Elick continued the publishers until Oct. 1, 1877, when W. H. Bonsall leased the office and issued the paper in his own name until Jan. 1, 1881. At this time Mr. Elick sold his interest to Mr. McFarland, but remained in the office as foreman and job-printer. The paper was then conducted by Mr. McFarland alone as editor and publisher until Jan. 1, 1883, when he accepted the position of business manager for the *Tribune* Publishing Company, which, with its steam power presses and other publishing facilities, had begun to assume large proportions.

Feeling the need of recreation after so long a term of editorial service he turned that responsibility over to other hands, and at the present time devotes his attention to the business management.

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The Democratic Enquirer was begun by James M. Ashley and Edward W. Jordan, April 6, 1848. They published two numbers and broke down. Neither of them had a cent of capital, and it did not sustain itself. Captain Francis Cleveland, having disposed of his farm on the west side of the Scioto, where the County Infirmary is at present located, bought them out and continued the *Enquirer* as a Democratic paper, with Jacob Miller as printer. Miller was taken in as a partner, and Nov. 21, 1849, they commenced the publication of a daily paper, which continued for several years. It was called the daily *Dispatch*, and was the first daily paper published in Portsmouth; the price, delivered to subscribers, being 10 cents per week. Mr. Miller sold out his interest to Alexander Pearce, and it was published by the firm of Cleveland & Pearce.

After a time Captain Cleveland sold out his interest to Mr. Pearce. It changed hands again, and Thompson & Norton published it awhile, and then George W. Nelson became the proprietor, who continued it up to October, 1855. Shortly after Cleveland & Miller got hold of it they changed the name to the Portsmouth *Enquirer*.

Mr. Nelson, the last publisher of the *Enquirer*, was a very vigorous writer, and showed up the corruption of some of the city and county officials in a manner that had never before been done. Subsequently Mr. Nelson changed the name of the paper to *Ohio Pennant* and continued its publication a few years when the editor went West and the Democratic party was again left without an organ.

The material was afterward used in the publication of a tri-weekly Democratic paper called the *Plain Dealer*. It was published only through the Buchanan and Fremont campaign, edited by E. M. Horrel, who subsequently went into the rebel army.

In 1857 Walter C. Hood brought his office

from Ironton and started the Portsmouth *Times*. It was continued until about 1860, and after a rest of about one year was revived by its present able editor, Hon. James W. Newman, in company with his brother, R. Newman. In the interval J. F. Rate and W. C. Appler issued from the office a Fillmore campaign paper. Under his management this paper has been remarkably successful. It is Democratic in politics and very ably edited.

In 1861 the veteran, Sam Pike, began the publication of an ultra Democratic paper which he called the Portsmouth *Patriot*. The first issue appeared April 18, 1861, but it was unsuccessful, and he was compelled to stop it after a few months.

In 1852 Stephen P. Drake started the *Scioto Valley Republican*. It was independent in politics and an excellent literary paper. It was continued by S. P. Drake and his brother Samuel until about 1863, when it was stopped, both of its editors having gone into the army. About 1866 it was revived as a semi-weekly by Samuel P. Drake and S. F. Wetmore, but sold by them to C. E. Irwin in 1870 and continued as a weekly until 1876. In that year it was purchased by A. McFarland, Jr., and consolidated with the *Tribune*. The material was afterward used in the publication of the Portsmouth *Blade*. It was started in September, 1876, by Mr. J. E. Valjean, under the name of the *Valley Blade*, which was changed in 1879 to Portsmouth *Blade*. In January, 1879, new material was secured and the company reorganized. It is published by Mr. Valjean at the present time. The paper is Republican in politics, but is more especially characterized as a sensational paper, voluminous in local news. This feature has given it quite a large circulation and consequently it is successful from a financial standpoint.

In 1874 Mr. Samuel P. Drake again came before the public with the publication of the daily *Globe*, which was continued for nearly two years; but Portsmouth had before this repeatedly shown her lack of enterprise by refusing to support a daily paper and this one went the way of its predecessors.

In the winter of 1862 Warren and Daniel Davis started a paper called the Portsmouth *Gazette*. It only lasted about two months, but was revived by the same gentlemen after a few years and continued about two months again, when it was discontinued entirely.

In 1878 Messrs. McNichols and Dunnington, two young men whose faith was strong, started the daily *Herald*, which, after a fitful existence of two short weeks, passed from the field of action, its path marked only by financial disaster.

Portsmouth District Quarterly.—This is a religious periodical published quarterly at Portsmouth, by the Methodist Episcopal church. It was started in 1880, and printed by Samuel P. Drake. In January, 1882, it was succeeded by the *Portsmouth District Recorder*, a monthly journal edited by Rev. M. V. B. Ewans.

A German paper called the *Ohio Correspondent* was started in 1855 by Edward Raine. It was published by him until about 1873, when he sold out to Julius Bock, who subsequently sold it to its present proprietor, J. G. Fuchlinger.

Other papers have been started and published for a short time in Portsmouth but were of little importance compared with most of those just given.

The daily *Herald* was commenced by Pheps & Dumas in March, 1855, and continued by them until June of the same year, when John Hanna bought the establishment and continued the publication of the daily *Herald* and weekly until February, 1856, when the establishment was purchased by Shannon, Spence & Co., and the paper discontinued.

The Scioto was a campaign paper started in 1840. It had but a short life.

The Life Boat was a small paper published about 1845, by N. H. Parker.

The Path Finder, a campaign paper edited by F. Cleveland, was being published in 1856. In that year Portsmouth had three dailies—the evening *Tribune*, morning *Herald* and daily *Pennant*.

The Spirit of the Times was a Republican campaign paper started in 1857.

The Daily News was published through the campaign of 1880, by Samuel P. Drake. It was started in the interest of Hon. Henry S. Neal, Republican candidate for Congress from this district.

The Portsmouth Dispatch was started in 1853 or 1854.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION.

This most worthy and benevolent institution was the work of a few Christian and philanthropic ladies of Portsmouth, who inaugurated it in the summer of 1874, and in October of the same year opened the institution for the benefit of the homeless children of Portsmouth and Scioto County.

The work was successfully prosecuted by the association until August, 1877, when, a suitable building having been erected by the county, it was handed over to a Board of Trustees appointed by the commissioners.

There was during this period both a day school and Sunday-school connected with the Home, where the education and the morals of the children were carefully superintended.

The following were the officers and members of the association: President, Mrs. D. B. Cotton; Vice-President, Mrs. Chas. Lloyd; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Towne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Draper; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Y. Gordon; Mesdames S. R. Ross, George Helfenstein, O. C. McCall, Samuel Reed, B. R. Miles, V. Burkel, M. H. Ball, B. B. Gaylord, J. K. Lodwick, W. A. Hutchins, M. Zoellner, John Wilhelm, I. N. Stanger, George Waller, L. C. Robinson, M. A. Gunn, Enos Reed, M. J. Waller, Charles Elden, Rose Stimmell, Jesse Swim, E. Pond, W. P. Martin, S. G. Moore, E. Kehoe, George Johnson, Carrie Hall, Albert McFarland, H. E. Currie, T. J. Graham, William Moore, Charles Winter, O. F. Moore, A. McGinley, T. H. Pursell, G. D. Selby, John G. Peebles, A. Pursell, John B. Gregory, P. C. Iams, G. H. Gharky, W. H. Johnson, John Purdum, A. M. Fulton, M. J. Barton, I. M. Tracy, J. M. Nichols; Misses M. J. Terry M. J. Peebles, M. E. Peebles, Thirza G. Spry, M. Firmstone.

From the very able report of the Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Towne, the following excerpts are taken, space not allowing for the full report:

"The Home was opened Oct. 12, 1874, in the Hospital Building. In January, 1875, a donation was received from ten young ladies who had a table at a sale, and in February we were generously helped again by the proceeds from tableaux, given by a few of the ladies and gentlemen of the city; and again, in February a spelling match helped materially to raise funds. In April our German friends very kindly gave a concert for the benefit of the Home, and in July a contribution was received from a society of young girls.

"During the year ending October, 1875, forty-eight children were received, thirty-three of whom were from the Infirmary; good, permanent homes were found for two; five were returned to friends, not parents; three were put out on trial; one sent to the Asylum for Imbeciles; one child was boarded at the Home for a few weeks; one was returned to the Infirmary; there was very little sickness of a serious character and only one death; most of the children were young, their ages ranging from two to twelve years; the majority under eight years.

* * * * * * *

"The society has been managed by the usual officers, with five standing committees: An Executive Committee, Clothing or Business Committee, School Committee, and one to consider applications for admission, and one to decide upon children leaving the Home for other homes; also, a Supply Committee of two ladies, one appointed each week, when one member of the committee was relieved, each lady serving two weeks. This committee attended to the daily needs and expenditures, principally that of eatables. Thus has the Children's Home been conducted for nearly hree years, entirely under the control of the ladies of the association. And in no sense has it been, during that time, a County Home, and at no time, since the organization of the society, was a private institution contemplated. Only necessities and circumstances compelled the ladies to maintain and control it so long."

It was right that the institution should become a public burden, and the county accepted it as such, as soon as they could make arrangements, by the erection of a Home, to receive the charge.

This was done, as above remarked, in the fall of 1877, the first Trustees being J. Y. Gordon, John G. Peebles and W. Kinney, and when received thirty-seven children occupied the Home.

Since the county opened the charge 365 children have been received and discharged from the Institution, 183 having been taken by friends and relatives, and 182 found homes for by those in charge. There are now seventy-one children inmates of the Home. The officers for 1883 are: Trustees, John G. Peebles, E. E. Ewing and Samuel Reed; Matron, Miss Mary McCord; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Mary C. Smith.

The Home is a fine brick building three stories high, and basement, located on the east side of the city of Portsmouth, with grounds handsomely laid out, and the surroundings every way attractive and pleasant.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first public library in Portsmouth was started in 1831 by a few friends of literature, of whom the center was Miss Eliza Dupuy.

Miss Dupuy, who became an authoress of some note, resided on the corner of Second and Washington streets and there wrote her first book—"Morton, a tale of the Revolution." She drew around her a choice circle of literary friends, among whom were Dr. Hempstead, Judge William V. Peck, Edward Hamilton, John Glover, Francis Cleveland and others. This little society, by contributions from their private libraries, presented to the use of the town a very respectable library which was for several years kept on the corner of Front and Market streets.

On the evening of Feb. 11, 1839, a meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of establishing a public library and from it grew what was long known in the town as the public school library. The enterprise was very slow in reaching proportions sufficient to make it of practical value as we learn that in January, 1842, a meeting was held, at which it was resolved to keep up the effort until a library could be secured.

This was a library of quite limited proportions and finally a lack of interest allowed many of the books to get lost. The bulk of the library was finally transferred to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association and were kept until that organization died out, when what remained were taken to the public reading rooms of this city where some still remain, a part having been transferred to the present Public City Library, after its establishment.

The present library, which is a great credit to the city, is the work almost entirely of one man, Colonel J. E. Wharton, a brief sketch of whose life is appended at the end of this article. Of course, credit is due to many of the citizens who made contributions of books,

but it is certain the contributions would not have been made had it not been for the efforts of Colonel Wharton. The energy displayed by this gentleman, infirm with age, that was rapidly closing around him, in a measure so fully for the benefit of others, is remarkable. His mode of collecting books was to take a wheelbarrow and, day after day, continue until he had traveled over every street and called at every house in the city for books. When the vehicle was loaded he took them to to the old "Seminary" building, on the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, which belonged to the city, and which had been secured for the purpose of a library. By the time the library was ready for opening, which was in the fall of 1879, it contained about 1,400 volumes. The number has now been increased to 6,233, largely by donation, but since the establishment about $600 worth of new books have been purchased.

The library building is a two-story brick, built for and formerly used for one of the city school buildings. The second floor was taken out by the direction of Colonel Wharton, who had charge of the library up to his death, and a railing put around the edge of a floor extending out a few feet from the wall, forming a balcony. Cases for a cabinet were placed around the wall of this upper part but Colonel Wharton's project of filling them with a fine cabinet was interrupted by his death, and the work has never been carried out. A large oil painting of Colonel Wharton hangs from the balcony fronting the door. The library, since the death of Mr. Wharton, has been in the charge of Miss Nana A. Newton.

J. E. Wharton was born at Heath, Mass., in 1809. He served an apprenticeship as printer, and then entered on the publication of a newspaper at Massilon, Ohio. From here he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and established what is now the Wheeling daily *Intelligencer*, the leading paper in that State. The best part of his life was spent here. He was afterward editor of the New York daily *Star*, the Brooklyn daily *Transcript*, Parkersburg *Times* and Mansfield *Herald*, successively. From Mansfield he came to Portsmouth in 1875, and was for a few years largely interested in business enterprises among which was the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad. Through his efforts Portsmouth was made a port of entry. He died Nov. 3, 1881.

CITY READING ROOMS.

In the fall of 1876, Misses Mary and Maggie Peebles, two young ladies of Portsmouth, to supply a need long felt in the city, conceived and undertook the project of establishing free reading rooms. The benevolence of the undertaking and the great utility of its successful accomplishment will be readily assented to by all. The two ladies visited other ladies in the city, whose co-operation they hoped to enlist, and were so much encouraged as to feel assured of success. A house was secured on Second street, the one now used, and the donation of books and money began. The plan conceived and carried out the first year was that the married men should pay the house rent, the married ladies pay for fuel and salary to those in charge, the young men to pay for gas lighting and the young ladies for periodicals and newspapers. After the second year those who were to pay the rent, which was very high, failed in their part, and Mrs. Rachel Hamilton volunteered to pay the rent alone, which she has done up to the present time.

David Ramsey and his two daughters, Adelle and Venetia, have been active supporters of the enterprise from the first, and were selected to take charge of the rooms, and still remain in charge. By the donation of a part of the Y. M. C. A. library, which was accepted as a nucleus, private donations at various times and what few books have been bought by the society, the library now contains nearly 1,000 volumes. The tables are

well supplied with most of the leading periodicals, and with daily papers from Cincinnati and New York.

The rooms, which are nicely furnished, are used for various religious and benevolent purposes, such as prayer-meetings for young men, temperance prayer-meetings, etc. The institution has, without doubt, been a great benefit to the city by aiding to invigorate the moral and intellectual tone of the young people.

The first officers elected were Mrs. Amanda Purcell, President; Mrs. Geo. O. Newman, Vice-President; Miss Adda G. Dunlap, Secretary; Miss M. E. Peebles, Treasurer. Miss Dunlap served only a month or so, when M. E. Draper was elected to fill the vacancy, which position she still occupies. Mrs. J. W. Crawford has taken the place of Mrs. Geo. O. Newman. The other officers remain the same.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE HARUGARI.

Germania Lodge, No. 63.—The lodge was organized Aug. 14, 1866, by A. Froehleich and August Rheinhart, of Cincinnati. The charter members were thirteen in number, officered as follows: H. Rosenberg, O. P.; C. C. Bode, U. P.; Christian Hehl, Scribe; John Hennecke, Treasurer; Charles Dahler, Financial Scribe. The first initiates were Jacob John, John Findeis and Leonard Wilhelm, received Sept. 3, 1866. The lodge had as high as eighty members in 1872, but at the present time the number has declined to forty-five. The order is a beneficial institution for mutual aid, and is very liberal. During the year 1882 over $400 in money were paid out in funerals alone.

The lodge is in a prosperous and flourishing condition, with a financial wealth of nearly $3,000 invested in Government bonds and elsewhere in safe investments. The officers at present are: Christian Hehl, E. B.; Christian Stamm, O. B.; Peter Hawk, U. B.; Jno. M. Gausle, Scribe; Henry Helwig, Financial Scribe; John Verner, Treasurer.

MASONRY.

BY JOHN K. LODWICK.

The order of Free and Accepted Masons dates back with the early history of Portsmouth. Aurora Lodge, No. 48, was established on the 21st day of August, 1818, by a dispensation from Henry Brush, who was at that time M. W. Grand Master of Ohio, to the following: Brothers Ezra Osborne, Captain Samuel Gunn, Nathan K. Clough, Wm. Daily, George Clark, Robert Scott, Silas Cole, Wm. Oldfield, together with a number of other Masons residing in the town and vicinity, and on the 21st day of September, 1818, the Grand Master being present, opened a lodge in due and ancient form, and on the 24th of the same month the officers were publicly installed in the court-house, which at that time stood in the center of Market street, about opposite the present Portsmouth National Bank.

The first officers under the dispensation were: Ezra Osborne, Worshipful Master; N. K. Clough, Senior Warden; George Clark, Junior Warden; Wm. Daily, Treasurer; Jacob Evans, Secretary; Silas Cole, Senior Deacon; Lloyd Talbot, Junior Deacon; Robert Scott, Tyler. The lodge continued working under a dispensation until the regular communication of the Grand Lodge in 1820, when a charter was granted empowering them to convene as a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. And at the stated meeting, Dec. 26, 1820, the following officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing year: Samuel S. Wilkinson, W. Master; G. S. B. Hempstead, S. Warden; Wm. Oldfield, J. Warden; Marcus Bosworth, Secretary; Jacob Offneer, Treasurer; James Abbott, S. Deacon; Wilson Gates, J. Deacon; James Hammell, Tyler.

Brother Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead was elected Worshipful Master December, 1821, and re-elected for the following fourteen consecutive

years. Brother James Lodwick was first elected Junior Warden in December, 1822, and continued a zealous, active member, always filling an office, and never missing a meeting when in the city, until within two months of his demise, Oct. 11, 1879, aged eighty-two years, and the last twenty-five years of his life and at his death was Treasurer of the lodge.

The early years of Masonic work does not show a rapid increase in numbers, as it was during what is known as the "Morgan, or Anti-Masonic, crusade." Its pioneer charter members and patrons, however, ranked among the first in the community, both morally and socially, as the following enrolled list of members will show: Captain Samuel Gunn, Wm. Daily, Dr. Thomas Waller, N. K. Clough, Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, Hiram Willson, Silas Cole, Wilson Gates, Marcus Bosworth, Ezra Osborne, Robert Scott, Moses Gregory, Dr. Jacob Offneer, Rev. Stephen Lindsley, David K. Cady, James Lodwick, Washington Kinney, M. Kehoe, Wm. Hall, Hon. Wm. Salters, Jacob P. Noel, Robert Lucas, Arthur C. McArthur, Joseph Waddel, Jonathan Cutler and Captain Shackford. The last named, Captain S., crossed the ocean in a skiff, his only companions being a cat and a dog. All these, with most others who, as pioneers, are identified with the early history of Portsmouth, have passed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," Dr. Hempstead, the first Master elected under the charter, being the last survivor. He died July 9, 1883, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years, the first elected Master and the last called, honored and respected by all. It can without boasting be said that Aurora Lodge has to this day continued her usefulness, selecting her members with such care that in but few cases the mention of a brother's name will call forth a blush. The founders and early fathers of Masonry, above named, have left descendants, children and grandchildren, who are sustaining an active and honorable part in carrying forward the cause which they loved, and bid fair to transmit their trust unimpaired to the coming generations.

The first meetings of the lodge were held in 'Squire John Smith's building, on the southeast corner of Front and Market streets, at present known as the Cook or McDowell corner. About the year 1831 the lodge moved its quarters to (the then more central part of town) James Lodwick's residence (building yet standing) on Front street, corner of Pine alley, between Massey and Madison streets, and again in 1843 to the Whitney brick, on Market street, south of Second street; from thence to the Cook building on the west side of Market, between Second and Third, and in 1867 to the Masonic edifice, at present occupied by all the Masonic bodies, on the southwest corner of Washington and Third streets. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid by M. W. Grand Master Wm. B. Dodd in 1865. The building was erected by the liberal subscriptions of citizens and brethren, and Aurora Lodge is indebted to Brothers Wm. Salters and Jacob Offneer for a legacy from each by will, the first $1,000, the latter $500.

The following brethren have from its organization to the present time (1883) sustained the office of Worshipful Master: Ezra Osborne, Samuel Gunn, Samuel Wilkinson, G. S. B. Hempstead, William Oldfield, James Lodwick, Moses Gregory, A. C. Davis, Geo. Stevenson, Robert C. Jordon, Rev. Jacob Nichols, L. G. Terry, T. J. Pursell, B. F. Coats, Elijah Nicholls, J. H. Johnson, R. W. Farden, Thomas L. Jones and C. S. Caddo.

The first Masonic funeral was that of James Burtwell, on the 22d day of September, 1818, the day after the formal opening of the lodge. The remains were escorted to the court-house, where a discourse was delivered by Brother Stephen Lindsley. The procession, consisting

of seventeen brethren, then repaired to the graveyard, which was on the grounds now occupied by the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Works, overlooking the Scioto River, and west of Madison street, where the remains were deposited with Masonic ceremonies. On the same evening the lodge convened and conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice upon G. S. B. Hempstead and Lawson Drury, making them the first to receive the honor.

On the 6th of July, 1867, several brethren of Aurora Lodge organized Portsmouth Lodge, No. 395, receiving their charter in October following. Bro. G. W. Flanders was the first Worshipful Master. Since then the office has been filled by Colonel Wm. Bowles and R. A. Bryan. This, like her parent lodge, is in a healthy, flourishing condition, and her list of members embraces names of note and influence.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 23, was organized in 1821, and worked under dispensation until 1840, when a charter was granted. The first officers under dispensation were: G. S. B. Hempstead, High Priest; Ezra Osborne, King; Wilson Gates, Scribe; Thos. S. Currie, Captain of Host; A. C. Davis, Princ. Sojourner; Peter T. Lowe, R. A. Captain; John Rowe, Saml. Nixon, and A. C. McArthur, 1st, 2d and 3d Vails.

The first officers elected under the charter were in their order : G. S. B. Hempstead, R. H. Pattillo, Wm. Hall, M. Kehoe, Geo. Stevenson, W. Kinney, Jas. Lodwick, Wm. P. Gray, Geo. Shultz, T. S. Currie, Moses Gregory. Since then to the present time the office of High Priest has been sustained by the following companions: G. S. B. Hempstead, R. H. Pattillo, Rev. Erastus Burr, M. Kehoe, A. C. Davis, Robt. Montgomery, Frs. Cleveland, John A. Warner, Thos. L. Jones, Wm. A. Connolley and J. H. Johnson. In 1845 there was enrolled forty-eight members. Of that number but fifteen are now living, and but four under its jurisdiction.

Royal and Select Masters. — Solomon Council, No. 5, of Royal and Select Masters was organized Nov. 1, 1839, under a dispensation dated Oct. 21, 1839. A charter was granted at the meeting of the Grand Council, October, 1841, and was surrendered Aug. 9, 1862. The first elected officers were: John Barney, I. G. M.; A. C. Davis, D. I. G. M.; Wm. Hall, P. C. of C. W.; M. Gregory, C. of G.; J. Cutler, Treasurer; Lemuel Moss, Recorder; A. C. McArthur, G. S. and S. Since then, or during its existence, the principal office has been sustained by A. C. Davis, R. C. Jordon, John K. Lodwick and J. C. Kehoe.

Knights Templar and Knights of Malta.—Calvary Commandery, No. 13, was organized Jan. 11, 1853, under warrant, with Sir Van Der Lyn Tracy, Eminent Commander; Sir Samuel Gould, Generalissimo; Sir M. Gregory, Captain of Guard. Assisted by Sir Thomas Orr, of Chillicothe, and Sir M. Z. Krider, of Lancaster. Several councils of Red Cross and commanderies of Knights Templar and appendant orders were held on several successive days and evenings, during which time a number of Sir Knights were created. While acting under a warrant, in addition to the foregoing officers, the following were appointed to serve in the office indicated: Sir Kt. Rev. E. Burr, Prelate; Sir Kt. Jas. Lodwick, Treasurer; Sir Kt. Frs. Cleveland, Recorder. And for the following twenty-five years, or until death and infirmity prevented, they were elected to and filled those positions and are the only ones honored by their portraits being placed conspicuously in the hall.

The petition for a charter was presented by the following Sir Knights: M. Gregory, V. D. L. Tracy, Samuel Gould, A. C. Davis, L. G. Terry, Thomas C. Lewis, Rev. E. Burr, Robert C. Jordon and John K. Lodwick, of whom at this time—August, 1883—

the three last named only survive. The *first* to receive the "fatal mandate" was Sir V. D. L. Tracy, who was also the *first* elected officer.

The charter was granted at the meeting of the Grand Encampment in October, 1853, and the first election held under it was in December of that year, when the following officers were elected: Sir V. D. L. Tracy, Eminent Commander; Sir George Stevenson, Generalissimo; Sir Washington Kinney, Captain General; Sir Rev. E. Burr, Prelate; Sir J. L. McVey, Senior Warden; Sir L. G. Terry, Junior Warden; Sir James Lodwick, Treasurer; Sir Frs. Cleveland, Recorder; Sir John K. Lodwick, Standard Bearer; Sir George Johnson, Sword Bearer; Sir Alexander Pearce, Warder; Sir William S. Wynn, Sentinel.

Since the organization the following Sir Knights have been elected as Eminent Commanders: V. D. L. Tracy, Samuel P. Drouillard, J. H. Johnson and John A. Warner. Sir Knight Johnson was elected for thirteen consecutive years. At the present time the order is in a very flourishing condition, numbering in its membership 107 members.

Germania Lodge, No. 135.—This lodge was organized June 9, 1869, by Grand Master James Turner, from Dayton, Ohio, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were: J. T. Miller, N. G.; Daniel Clemons, V. G.; Christian Hehl, Sec.; H. Rosenberg, P. Sec. and P. J. Le Grand, Treasurer. The order own their own hall, which is handsomely furnished, and the order is in prosperous condition, the membership at this time being eighty. The officers for the present year are: Herman Wessel, N. G.; Geo. L. Hummel, V. G.; Christian Hehl, Sec. and P.; John Findice, Treasurer.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKS, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND MANUFACTURES—COMMERCIAL ARTERY OF THE CITY.

BANKS.

Portsmouth National Bank.—This old popular banking house may be said to have emerged from the Portsmouth Branch of the Ohio State Bank of the old constitution at the expiration of its charter in 1866. The Portsmouth branch was chartered in December, 1846, for twenty years, to do business, with a capital stock of $100,000. The officers at first were J. V. Robinson, President, and Eli Kinney, Cashier. In 1855 Eli Kinney sold his interest in the bank to Peter Kinney, at which time Washington Kinney became President and Peter Kinney, Cashier. That arrangement continued up to within a few months of the expiration of the charter, when Peter Kinney was made President and Sam'l Reed became his successor as Cashier.

In 1865 the new organization was formed by the leading stockholders of the bank and the same officers were continued in their positions. The new bank was chartered for twenty years to do business, with a capital stock of $250,000, under the above name. The first Directors of this organization were: Peter Kinney, George Johnson, M. R. Tewksbury, L. C. Robinson and Robert Bell. Mr. Kinney was succeeded by Geo. Johnson as President in 1869, and he, at his death in 1875, by John G. Peebles, who still holds the position. Sam'l Reed has been the Cashier to the present time. The present Directors of the bank are: Jno. G. Peebles, Sam'l Reed, Chas. P. Lloyd, Albert T. Johnson and M. R. Tewksbury. The deposits in this bank at the present time reach nearly $400,000. Dividends are made regularly twice a year, in May and November, and in its whole history it has missed but one dividend. Up to the present time the original stock has been paid back in dividends two and three-fourths times, a success that reflects no little credit upon the management of those in charge.

First National Bank.—The First National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, commenced business Aug. 8, 1863, with a capital of $110,000, P. S. Iams, President, and James Y. Gordon, Cashier, being the sixty-eighth National Bank organized in the United States. John P. Terry was elected President Jan. 9, 1878, and was succeeded by Emanuel Miller, January, 1879. The original charter expiring Feb. 24, 1883, the same was renewed for twenty years from that date. June 18, 1883, Mr. Miller was succeeded as President by James Y. Gordon, and Charles E. Jewell appointed Cashier.

The capital and surplus of the bank is $242,000, July 1, 1883.

Farmers' National Bank.—A firm of brokers, Thomas Dugan & Co., had built up a large business in Portsmouth, during and soon after the late war. George Davis, of this city, was one of the leading members of the firm, and thinking their business would be



Aaron Noel



Mrs Aaron Noel

facilitated by a banking organization he, in connection with Mr. Dugan, secured the establishment of the above institution in May, 1865. It was chartered as a National Bank to do business, with a capital of $250,000. The stock was taken by between sixty and seventy men of the city and county. The first Board of Directors consisted of Thomas Dugan, Geo. Davis, Wm. Hall, Geo. W. Flanders and P. J. Dunham. Thomas Dugan was elected President and J. M. Wall, Cashier. Mr. Wall has retained this position to the present time. At the end of one year Mr. Dugan sold out and Dr. J. M. Shackleford was elected President. After remaining in the position two years, he was succeeded by Geo. Davis, who is still President. The Directors at the present time are: Geo. Davis, L. C. Robinson, Jno. Kennedy, Wm. S. McColm and J. L. Watkins. Mr. Watkins is Vice-President of the bank and bookkeeper.

The bank has accumulated a surplus of $50,000 and since its organization has missed but two dividends. Those were in 1873 when all the banks suffered more or less. The proceeds of that year were added to the surplus fund.

The deposits in this bank have been constantly increasing in the last few years and are now larger than ever before.

Citizens' Savings' Bank.—Although three banks were already in business in the city, this institution was undertaken by nineteen capitalists of the city, in the year 1875. The bank was chartered under the laws of the State to do business, with a capital of $50,000. This was soon all paid up and has remained the capital stock to the present time. The directors, at the first election, chose D. N. Murray as President, C. F. Searl, Vice-President and John W. Overturf, Cashier, who have held their respective offices continuously ever since. The Directors at the present time are: D. N. Murray, John W. Overturf, C. F. Searl, Jeremiah Cranston and Daniel R. Spry. The enterprise has been successful.

PORTSMOUTH STREET RAILWAY.

This enterprise was projected by a few of the business men and capitalists of Portsmouth. The company was organized in the year 1875, with the following officers: W. Q. Adams, President; S. E. Varner, Superintendent; J. O. Murphin, Treasurer and Secretary. The capital stock was $25,000. After its organization the company at once began constructing the track and making all necessary preparations to begin active operation, so that by the following March (1876) business was opened, the first car being put on March 30. The track at that time extended, as now, from the corner of Front and Jefferson streets along Front, Market, Second, Chillicothe and Ninth to the Cemetery hill. The line beyond Ninth on Chillicothe street to the Scioto Valley Depot was constructed in 1881. The entire extent of track now is about four and one-half miles. Four cars are run regularly, making passage each way every fifteen minutes. Two additional cars are kept in readiness for extra occasions. Eight men and fifteen horses are constantly employed.

The officers of the company at present are: James Skelton, President; Enos Reed, Superintendent, and S. J. Williams, General Manager.

CANAL BUSINESS.

The canal, which was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1832, and was once an important factor in the national progress and prosperity of Portsmouth, has dwindled down until it has little business, and less interest in the future of the city. The port of Portsmouth increased in importance, yearly, after the canal's completion up to 1842, when the toll at this point for that year amounted to $37,325.16, and for a few years longer stood the fourth in the list of ports on the canal.

Newark was first; Cleveland, second; Roscoe, third, and Portsmouth, fourth. On the opening of railroads the canal business here began to droop, and in 1862, twenty years later, the toll reached only $3,552.24.

A daily line of packets was put on June 1, 1837. Regular lines of freight-boats leave for Columbus now twice a week and this is the smallest freight point on the line; toll receipts about $1,000 a year, and water rents $600.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The Southern Ohio Telephone Exchange Company was organized in May, 1880, by a stock company, and the officers were Colonel William M. Bowles, President; R. Matthews, Secretary and Treasurer, and Floyd L. Smith, General Manager, controlling the territory of Scioto and Lawrence counties. July 1, 1883, they transferred their property to the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago, the officers remaining the same as before the transfer. The central exchange or office is on the corner of Market and Second streets. They have connection with Sciotoville, Wheelersburg, Haverhill and Ironton, and all the furnaces within an area of eighteen or wenty miles from Ironton and from Portsmouth. One of the largest pieces of wire is the connection with Ashland, Ky., across the Ohio River, which is 2,400 feet. It is one of the largest single wires in the country. At Portsmouth they have 135 boxes, and at Ironton, 115. It is expected at an early date to connect with Chillicothe and Jackson. The General Superintendent's office is on e corner of Market and Front streets, Portsmouth, Ohio.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A telegraph line was opened about as soon as the branch road was completed, or about a year later, in 1853. Since that time Portsmouth has been connected with the outside world by a lightning line. The office here is under the charge of H. Warren, and is located in Room 3, of the Biggs House.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

What is now the Adams Express Company was, when first started, the Hamden Express Company, from 1855 to 1858. Its office was on the west side of Market street between Second and Third streets, a Mr. Cramer being the agent. He remained several years and was succeeded by Phillip Emlich, who had been up to that time a route agent. The Hamden Express was finally merged into the Adams Express Company, when Emlich was succeeded by W. H. H. Cadot, who retained the agency nearly four years, when he was superseded by Sanford B. Jenning, and he by John C. Neal, who gave up his position in 1876. John B. Swift then took charge, and held the office until March, 1883, when Wm. J. N. Clough became agent, and L. H. Newton, assistant, who are both holding their positions at this writing.

BALTIMORE & OHIO EXPRESS.

The Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, the Ohio & Mississippi, and the Baltimore & Ohio Express companies, one and the same, opened their express office in this city in 1878. It is located in the southeast corner of the Biggs House and is under the charge of Floyd L. Smith, who has held the position since 1881. The business of the company is conducted over the routes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, its branches and its leased lines.

MANUFACTURES.

Portsmouth Iron and Steel Company.—These works, originally started in 1831, were the first iron works established west of Wheeling. In the year 1831 John Glover and Jacob P. Noel began their construction, having leased for that purpose the little plat of land

between Front street and the river, east of the landing. The Hanging Rock iron region, which extended over a part of this county, had already been opened up and blast furnaces were in operation in the vicinity. This early establishment of such an enterprise here was induced by the convenience of transporting facilities and near location of fuel, and an abundance of raw material of a superior quality.

The name under which it started was the Portsmouth Iron Works. The products were bar-iron, sheet-iron, nails, etc. The mill was run by Glover, Noel & Co. until 1834, when they sold to Thomas G. Gaylord. He sold, in a few years, a partial interest to Benjamin B. Gaylord, John P. Gould and Abram Morrell. After a few years this company, under the name of Gaylord & Company, greatly improved and enlarged the capacity of the mill. Under this arrangement, with but few changes, except a constant increase of business and work done, the concern remained under the same name until it was reorganized into a stock company in the fall of 1872, at which time the name was changed to the Gaylord Rolling Mill Company.

For a long time the works had been operated under the direction of Benjamin B. Gaylord, who, upon reorganization, was made President and General Manager.

They were continued under this management until 1878, when, owing to the financial depression and the retirement of Mr. Gaylord, on account of failing health, the works were closed for a few months. They were then leased to a new organization, the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Company, by whom they have since been run. The present officers of this company are: John P. Terry, President; John G. Peebles, Vice-President, and Louis Terry, Secretary.

The manufactured products are almost all kinds of steel, sheet and bar-iron, spikes, "T" rails, angle-iron, etc., making a specialty of steel and iron boiler plates and boiler rivets. The aggregate value of the products is from $600,000 to $800,000 annually.

Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works.—On the corner of Jefferson and Third streets Messrs. Wilburn and Ward started a blacksmith shop and plow manufactory in about 1840. After operating on a limited scale for a few years this firm was dissolved and business stopped. After a short suspension the business was revived by a new firm, that of Ward, Murray & Stephenson, Mr. Ward being of the old firm. This firm invested a considerable amount of capital, set up new machinery and began the manufacture of machinery proper. They built a foundry on the first alley corner below Jefferson street; also put up a larger blacksmith shop on Jefferson street at the first alley above Third, and the car shop, since converted into and at the present time used for a boiler yard. This establishment manufactured all the cars, both passenger and freight, for stocking the railroad between Portsmouth and Hamden. After a few years' successful operation under this management D. N. Murray bought out the interest of John L. Ward, after which the firm became Murray & Stephenson. Under this proprietorship the manufacture of cars was abandoned and the shop converted into a boiler manufactory. Their foreman in the boiler works was John R. McLean, father of the present proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

This firm of Murray & Stephenson now owned a foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop, boiler shop and a pattern shop, and were engaged in the manufacture of nearly all kinds of machinery, including boilers and engines. Their works occupied the eastern end of the square bounded by Jefferson, Third and Fourth streets. In this condition, in 1863, Messrs. Wm. and E. B. Moore purchased Stephenson's interest in the concern and it

became known as that of Murray, Moore & Co. They bought the property lying on the east side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, and built upon it the present foundry, which is one of the largest in the State for machine casting, ranking only second or third in size. They afterward extended their territory on the south of Third street, purchasing the quarter at the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson, on which they located the office. This firm did a very successful business, and were extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron and brass machinery, engines, boilers, etc., on the contract plan, making no specialties.

In 1872 the Messrs. Moore purchased the one-half interest in the concern from D. N. Murray, who had been the chief proprietor for twenty-one years, and had it incorporated as the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works, by which name it is known at the present time. Mr. Murray's interest was bought at the rate of $138,000. The incorporators were Wm. Moore, E. B. Moore, J. H. Ricker, George Johnson, J. W. Ricker, all constituting the Board of Directors. Wm. Moore was elected President, E. B. Moore, Vice-President and Henry Prescott, Secretary and Treasurer. Since that time J. H. Ricker has retired; George Johnson having died his interest passed to his heirs and he was succeeded as Director by Henry Prescott; John Williams was made a Director in place of J. H. Ricker. Henry Prescott, as Secretary and Treasurer, was succeeded by Isaac R. Lane, who also bought his stock and became a Director. In 1876 Messrs. Prescott and J. W. Ricker bought the interest of Isaac R. Lane, but in 1881 both retired as stockholders and were succeeded by Jno. M. Moore and Enos L. Moore. Jno. M. Moore succeeded Mr. Prescott as Secretary and Treasurer. This new firm has built a new boiler shop and has transformed the old foundry building on Third street, below Jefferson, into a machine shop. They are the originators of and have in use in their shop a steam boiler riveter, only two of which are extant.

Burgess Steel and Iron Works.—This extensive manufacturing establishment was started in 1871 by the present company, which consists of George Davis, L. C. Robinson, G. W. Weyer, M. H. Ball, John R. Williams and a few others who hold a smaller interest. L. C. Robinson was elected President, and held the position two years, when George Davis became his successor, and holds the position at the present time. E. N. Hope is acting Treasurer and Secretary. and L. D. York, Superintendent, Mr. York having been added to the firm in 1881. All grades of steel and the finer grades of iron are produced. The product is about 7,000 tons annually. Two hundred and twenty hands are employed besides six teams. The raw material used is the pig-iron of this and adjoining counties. The iron and steel produced is shipped to points in nearly every State except the Eastern States, where they are all sold through regular agencies. The establishment covers a space of 200 x 300 feet in size.

The machinery is run by nine engines of different sizes, and includes five steam hammers, seventeen furnaces, eleven of which are puddling, the others heating furnaces, three drains of rolls, an open heating furnace of nine tons capacity, and one crucible of twenty-four pots. Three heats are made in twenty-four hours. Eight-tenths of the products of the establishment is steel. Two sets of men are employed.

The Nichols Furniture Co.—This company is the outgrowth of the house of J. B. Nichols, which started in business in the year 1843, from small beginning and slightly primitive style. Mr. Nichols's machinery was of simple kind, and his motive power was the horse. From this beginning has grown the great manufacturing and wholesale busi-

ness, whose sales now cover a heavy trade in the South and all the neighboring States as well as Ohio. In 1875 the name was changed to the Nichols Furniture Company. J. B. Nichols is still the sole proprietor, but is assisted in the management by his two sons, C. M. and J. B. Nichols, Jr., who have charge of the salesroom and shipping department. The factory is a substantial brick structure, three stories high, with frontage of 125 x 50, and a wing 40x50. The depth of the lot is 260 feet, and is located on Mill and Front streets. They give employment to from fifty to sixty hands. The trade the present year has a very promising outlook of a large increase. The salesroom and office are at 136 W. Second street.

In connection with the factory is a sawmill and lumber yard, a large portion of his logs being purchased above and rafted down the Ohio River. The mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day.

Portsmouth Woolen Mills.—This establishment, the only one of the kind in the city, was founded by Wm. Maddock in 1847. It fell into the hands of his sons, the Maddock Brothers, who were succeeded in 1880 by the present owners, Enoch J. Salt & Co. Additions of room and machinery have been made at different times, until now it is a business of considerable magnitude, sending its manufactured products to nearly all parts of the United States. The mills consist of three sets of woolen machinery, a knitting department, dye house, machinery for custom work, and a bleaching house separate from the main building. The capacity is about 3,000 pounds of yarn daily. The building, situated on the corner of Fourth and Chillicothe streets, is a large brick, 115 x 132 feet in size, and three stories high. The products of this mill are yarns, hosiery, jeans and blankets. Yarns and hosiery are made a specialty. About seventy-five hands are constantly employed. Mr. Chas. R. Maddock, a well-schooled and thorough mechanic in this business, is superintendent of the mill.

Ohio Stove Company.—This company was organized in the year 1872, and started business the following year with a paid-up capital of $24,000, and an authorized capital of $50,000. The President was J. L. Hibbs; Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. Duduit; Board of Directors, J. L. Hibbs, H. S. Bundy, J. D. Clare, S. E. Varner, C. Gerlach, J. P. Randolph and F. E. Duduit. The factory is located on Eleventh street. The business has rapidly developed and is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in Southern Ohio, while outlook for a heavy increase is very promising. Their coal stoves are Buckeye, Our Home, Improved Home, Monarch, etc. The wood stoves are the Valley Gem, Harris Cook, Pilot and Peerless, with numerous other patterns of less note. Hollow-ware and all stove utensils are manufactured. Their salesroom is at 135 West Front street. They work from fifty to sixty-five hands the year around. Present officers are President, J. D. Clare; Vice-President, A. M. Damarin; Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Clare; Directors, J. D. Clare, A. M. Damarin, J. R. Clare, L. W. Baker and John Bridwell.

Portsmouth Shoe Manufactory.—In 1869 R. Bell started a shoe factory in Portsmouth, making about 100 pairs per day. He was succeeded by his son-in-law and others under the firm name of Rifenberick, Drew & Gregg. They continued about two years, when, in 1873, a joint stock company was formed, called the Portsmouth Shoe Manufacturing Co. The company consisted of the following men: Irving Drew, Fred Drew, George Paden, Henry Paden, Henry Cook, Nicholas Reeg, Valentine Dressler, John Bourgholtzer, Nicholas Ames and Wm. Koblens. At the present time the stock has all passed into the hands of the Paden brothers—George, Henry and Albert.

The manufactory is located on Front street,

between Market and Court, where they do a business ranging from $125,000 to $175,000 a year. Employment is given to 125 hands, and four salesmen are kept on the road, traveling through Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and other parts of the West. The product is limited to ladies' fine shoes.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—This manufacturing company was first formed under the firm name of Irving Drew & Co., the company being Bernard Damon and Henry Cook, and commenced business in January, 1877. It was organized into a manufacturing company in 1879 under the style of Drew, Selby & Co., the partners being Irving Drew, G. D. Selby & Bernard Damon, who still continue as the proprietors. Jan. 1, 1881, they secured the three-story brick building on the corner of Third and Jay streets, 90 x 60 in size, and fitted it up with the latest improved machinery where they are at present located. Their specialty is ladies' fine wear. They employ 140 hands and have four traveling salesmen. Their trade is with all the adjoining States, besides West and South. They started with a capacity of eighty to one hundred pairs per day and it now reaches 400.

Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company.—This establishment was founded in 1882. It is situated on the north side of Eleventh street, between Washington and Chillicothe streets. A joint stock company was formed, incorporated in December, 1881, containing eighteen members, of which John B. Rattinghaus was chosen President, C. S. Cadot, Secretary and Treasurer, and C. W. Cotton, Vice President and Superintendent. Among the stockholders are numbered some of the most enterprising capitalists in the city, and the undertaking was one of large proportions from the start. At this time the products are valued at from $75,000 to $100,000 annually. The products are carriage, wagon and cart wheels of all sizes and grades, also locust and elm hubs, spokes and bent rims.

The main building of the establishment is 50 x 100 feet with an L 35 x 40 feet. Each are three stories high. The machinery is all of the most modern and improved patterns. The work produced is of a fine quality and finds sale in many parts of the Union.

Soap Factory.—The soap and candle establishment of Henry Zottmann was first located in the eastern part of the city near the river bank. The high water interfered with the works, which were then very small, and higher ground was resorted to farther back. The old site has since been entirely washed away. In 1865 the present factory was built. It is a brick building 30 x 70 feet, and two stories high. The machinery is run by a six horse-power engine. Three brands of soap are made, Eagle, Model German and the I X L, —all laundry soaps. Candles are also manufactured. The business amounts to about $12,000 a year.

Wheelbarrow Company.—The Standard Wheelbarrow Company was organized in June, 1882, and so far have done a successful business. They employ from twelve to sixteen hands, have first-class machinery, and have the capacity of turning out ten dozen per day. They also mount grindstones, and such other work as comes naturally in their line. The officers of the company are M. R. Tewksbury, President; Henry Prescott, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, and Joseph Horning, Vice-President.

Portsmouth Brewery.—This establishment, situated on Second street, between Madison and Scioto, was started in 1840 by Henry Muhlser and run by him many years until his death. It was then run by his widow for a short time until her marriage with Frank Kleffner, in 1868, after which he was the sole proprietor until 1878. In that year August Maier purchased a one-half interest and since that time has been one of the proprietors. In 1880 Conrad Gerlach became a third partner in the concern. In 1882 Gerlach an

Kleffner retired and Henry Roettcher, of Cincinnati, having bought their interest, became a partner of Mr. Maier, who are the present owners, under the firm name of Roettcher and Maier.

Mr. Maier, who has had an experience of fourteen years in the business, acts as foreman. They manufacture about 10,000 barrels of beer annually. Their trade embraces a circuit of about fifty miles in every direction, besides the supply of a good trade in Portsmouth.

The Lumber Trade—H. Leet & Co.—In the first settlement of the West there were no saw-mills to convert the native timber into lumber, and very few were found in the county prior to 1810. When lumber began to be used for buildings a large portion of it was shipped on rafts down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers from Pennsylvania and Western New York. The introduction of the lumber trade in Portsmouth was about 1830, when a Mr. Chamberlain, a New York lumberman, came here and contracted with James Lodwick to open an office and handle his lumber on commission. Mr. Lodwick continued to handle lumber for other parties for several years until finally he engaged in the business for himself, which he continued up to about 1850, bringing all of his material from the lumber regions of New York and Pennsylvania. In the year 1850 Frank Martin started a planing mill for custom work, the first started in Portsmouth, and ran in connection with it a small lumber yard. He afterward took as a partner Daniel Rhodes, but they continued only a short time.

Late in the year 1850 H. and R. Leet, two brothers, came from Potter County, Pa., and began the lumber trade on a larger scale than it had formerly been conducted. The growing demands for lumber gave the trade greater proportions, and the trade thus opened, in which H. Leet has been constantly identified from that time, has been one among the leading business interests of the city. After three years H. Leet bought his brother out and continued alone until 1857, when he took as a partner H. L. Chapman, the firm name becoming Leet & Chapman. The partnership lasted but a few years, when it was dissolved, and H. Leet was again alone until 1864, when he sold out and removed to Western New York. After an absence of five years Mr. Leet returned and again engaged in the lumber business, starting in connection with it a planing mill for custom work. This mill was burned in 1871, together with a considerable amount of lumber in the near vicinity. It was replaced by the present one, much larger than the other, though still doing only custom work. In 1873 Carl Lehman, who had long been acquainted with the business, was taken in by Mr. Leet as a partner, and the firm became as it now stands, H. Leet & Co. This firm still confines itself to the custom trade, which amounts to from $45,000 to $65,000 a year.

In connection with all kinds of lumber they handle shingles and lath, and with the aid of the planing mill, furnish most all of the material required by contractors, which makes up the most of their business. Their trade is supplied principally with domestic lumber and the white pine of Michigan. Some is still brought from the Allegheny lumber region of Pennsylvania and New York. The stock of lumber kept on hand ranges from 200,000 to 800,000 feet.

Portsmouth Coopering Establishment.—The establishment is situated on Second street, between Jefferson and Madison, on the same lot on which was built the first church and school-house in Portsmouth. It has been owned from the first by Joseph Hornung, started by him in 1868. The first building was a frame which was used for eighteen years, when it was replaced by a brick. This as well as the old frame stood back from the street. In 1870 the present

shop was built in front of the old one, and in 1878 seventy feet addition was built, making the entire establishment 120 feet deep. Twenty-one hands are employed most of the time. All kinds of tight work is produced, the products being sent to the West, St. Louis, Kansas City and other points. The shop is capable of turning out 15,000 pieces a year.

Eberhardt Stove Foundry.—This establishment was started in 1853 by H. Eberhardt and John Noel. Eberhardt was a practical molder, having worked at that trade in Cincinnati ten years. They operated together about fourteen years, when Mr. Eberhardt bought his partner out, and has since conducted the business alone. A stove store was opened in 1855 on Market street, between Second and Third, and has since been run in connection with the foundry. All the latest and most approved patterns of stoves are made, the foundry turning out from 5,000 to 6,000 stoves a year. In the works and as salesmen in the store and on the road, about fifty hands are constantly employed.

Reitz & Co.'s Stone Works.—These works are situated on the west side of Massie street, extending from Front to Second. They were started in 1865 by John Reitz, who died two years later at the age of fifty-three. Since that time the establishment has been managed by his son, Ignatius Reitz. Freestone, limestone and marble are sawed into any shape ordered for building purposes. Twenty-five hands are employed, and the product of the works amounts to about 40,000 cubic feet of stone annually. The cutting is done by sand-saws run by heavy steam-power. The goods are sold chiefly in Ohio, Indiana, Old and West Virginia, Pennsylvania and some in Chicago.

J. H. Wait & Son—Furniture Co.—This establishment, situated at Nos. 120, 122 and 124 Jefferson street, was started at Portsmouth in 1847. Comparatively limited in the start it has grown almost constantly to the present time, and now employs about 100 men. The work produced, for which the manufacturers enjoy a good reputation, embraces all kinds of furniture, and finds market in many of the large cities of the Union. It is one of the industries in which Portsmouth may well take pride.

Dice's Carriage Factory.—This manufactory was started by John Dice and Miles Forbes, who continued together until 1866, when Mr. Dice became sole proprietor, and still continues as such to this date. A three-story brick building was erected in 1868 on Second street, between Market and Jefferson, where he also has his office and salesroom. Carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, etc., are manufactured, keeping some twenty-five hands constantly employed. The work turned out finds a ready sale in the country around and in the adjoining States.

Carriage Manufactory.—The carriage manufactory of Thomas Nichols and Geo. P. Welch, under the firm name of Nichols & Welch, was started in 1877, at 109 W. Front street. Later they removed to their present place of business on Third street, between Court and Washington, a two-story frame building, the front of which is office and salesroom. They are employing fifteen hands, besides their own time and labor, and are manufacturing everything in the line of carriages, phaetons, wagons, hacks, etc. They have, in connection, a large repair shop. The firm have been successful thus far, and their business future is bright.

Johnson Hub and Spoke Co.—This company, manufacturers of wheels and wheel material, was started first in January, 1868, by S. G. Johnson, John G. Peebles, and Benj. B. Gaylord, under the firm name of Johnson, Peebles & Co. In 1872 Messrs. J. H. Rhodes and S. G. Johnson bought the interest of Messrs. Gaylord & Peebles, the firm name now becoming Johnson & Rhodes. In 1877 S. G. Johnson and his brother, T. N. Johnson,

bought out Mr. Rhodes, when the firm name became Johnson & Brother. S. G. Johnson died in February, 1880, when the surviving brother bought his interest from the heirs and became the sole owner, taking in his son, T. N. Johnson, Jr., as a partner. The firm name is now Johnson & Son, but was incorporated in April, 1882, under the name of the Johnson Hub & Spoke Co. They employ about seventy-five men, doing a business of about $80,000 a year. Their manufactured articles are sent North, West, South and East, shipping also largely to England. By the use of good material and skilled workmen they have acquired an enviable reputation for first-class work, and have the satisfaction of seeing their trade constantly increasing. The shops are situated on North Chillicothe street.

Portsmouth Fire-Brick Company.—This industry may be ranked among the successful enterprises of the Lower Scioto Valley, and under the careful management of W. Q. Adams it is gradually and steadily becoming stronger in its standing, and more and more complete as a factory. The largest building is the dry-house, which is 150 x 80 feet, and about half-way along this building, on the outside, is built the smoke-stack, which is seventy feet high, five feet at the base inside, and ten feet outside; and at the top, six feet inside and eight feet outside. This stack is said to contain more brick than any other in Portsmouth, and is for the purpose of drawing heat through the underground brick flues, which run from the outside of the building to the center flue. This keeps the floor of the dry-house almost hot and dries the brick very quickly. They use the up and down draft kilns for burning the brick, which are considered the best. They have four of these kilns which are operated by a forty-eight horse-power engine, and manufacture about 12,000 bricks daily, each brick being stamped Solid Crown. The clay, which is mostly obtained from Carter County, Ky., is first burned in a kiln, then ground in three revolving pans, which have a capacity of 4,000 bricks per day. They employ from fifty to sixty hands, and have a capital of $50,000.

CHAPTER XVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PORTSMOUTH.

Mary A. Allmann, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, Portsmouth, is the daughter of Lawrence and Dorothea (Wopschall) Allmann, natives of Germany. At the age of nine years she commenced the study of music and has since pursued it diligently, first learning it in German and then in English, and for the past fourteen years has been engaged in teaching. Her father was born in 1810 and came to America in 1833. Her mother was born in 1816 and came to America about 1838. They were married in 1838 in New York City, and came to Portsmouth in 1848, where Mr. Allmann died Jan. 4, 1865. Their family consisted of ten children, five of whom are still living—Mary, our subject; Frank, a saddler in Portsmouth; Margaret, widow of Theodore Lehmann; Katie, widow of Frank Kricker, and George, a frescoe painter in New Haven, Conn. Elizabeth, Joseph, and three children named John are deceased.

Charles E. Amann was born in Baden, Germany, in 1836, and in 1848 came with his father to the United States and located in Portsmouth in 1859. He has been identified with the drug business of Portsmouth since 1863. In 1879, with Daniel R. Spry, he bought the drug store of H. Kantzleben. They were together about a year and a half, when the store fell into the hands of its present owners, Charles E. and Frank Amann, the firm name being Amann Brothers. Mr. Amann was married Jan. 4, 1857, to R. Winet, a native of Bethlehem, Ohio. They have but two children—Charles E., born March 3, 1858, and Frank, March 13, 1860.

Benjamin Ball was born April 27, 1814, in Schenectady County, N. Y., a son of John Ball, also a native of New York. His father came to Scioto County with his family in 1824, and about 1830 he moved to Lawrence County, where he died in 1837. Our subject began to work for himself when eight years of age by helping farmers, etc., and at the age of nineteen came to Portsmouth, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in various pursuits, but for many years has been teaming, doing a general transfer and job business. He was married Feb. 28, 1836, toSusan, daughter of William and Frances Barbee. She was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1816. They had a family of twelve children, all living except one, who died in infancy—Mary Frances, a clerk in Akron; George William, a carpenter in Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Ann, of Akron; John Claudius, a carpenter and engineer, married and living in Fredonia, N. Y.; Emma Jane, of Akron; Juliet, now Mrs. Theodore Burkhart, of Missouri; Charles H., married, a bricklayer of Portsmouth; Benjamin F., Sarah Ellen, Florence May, and Albert. Mrs. Ball died Nov. 2, 1876, aged nearly sixty-one years. She was a woman of great strength of character.

William Henry Ball was born near Ironton, Ohio, July 14, 1828, where he lived till he was seventeen years old. He then went to Iowa and engaged in farming, etc., two years, since which time he has resided in Portsmouth, with the exception of two years, and has been engaged in farming to some ex-

tent, and teaming ever since he came to the place. He was married in 1850, to Sarah Ann Barbee, who died July 23, 1862. They were the parents of six children—William, who died in 1853, aged eighteen months; Emily, a graduate of Portsmouth High School, and at present Principal of the Union Street School; Lucy Jane, born in 1856, and died in 1873; Charles Wesley, born in 1858, and died when eighteen months old; Albert H. and Harry (twins), the former in the C., W. & B. express office, and the latter a graduate, now engaged in teaching and studying law under N. J. Dever. Mr. Ball was again married March 16, 1865, to Jane St. Clair, a native of Pennsylvania, who has borne him four children—Fred S., born Feb. 14, 1866; Anna, aged sixteen years; William H., aged fourteen years, and Arthur C., aged eight years, all attending school, at present. Mr. Ball was a member of the Home Guards during the war. In politics he is a Republican.

P. G. Balmert, manufacturer of cigars, Chillicothe street, opposite Market place, was born in Germany, March 2, 1846, and came with his father, Samuel Balmert, to the United States in 1854. His father died in Portsmouth in 1876, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Balmert was married in 1869 to Mary A. Schafer. They have had eleven children, nine now living—Charles, Lucy, Bertha, Flora, George, Simon, William, Ida, and Mary. Mr. Balmert purchased his present place of business in 1876. He keeps a full line of chewing and smoking tobacco, plug and fine cut, and cigars of all grades. He employs eight hands, doing a large and lucrative business.

S. P. Balmert, junior member of the firm of Stanton & Balmert, wholesale liquor dealers, 161 and 163 West Front street, was born in Germany, in 1848, and came with his father, Simon Balmert, to the United States in 1854, locating at Franklin Furnace, Ohio, and four years later came to Portsmouth. His first work was in a cigar store, where he remained three years. He then clerked in a grocery store three years, in a hardware store three years, and on the river steamers nine years, as Captain and Clerk, and in 1877 became associated with Mr. Stanton in the wholesale liquor business. He is a stockholder of the Portsmouth and Pomeroy Packet Company, and a director and stockholder in the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company. He was married in May, 1880, to Louise Kricker. They have two daughters—Emma and Margaret. Mr. Balmert is a member of the German Benevolent Society.

Robert Baker, contractor and builder, Chillicothe street, between Second and Third streets, Portsmouth, was born in Kent, England, in 1831, a son of Robert Baker, Sr. He came to the United States in 1848, locating in Portsmouth, and at once began working at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he began contracting, and during the busy season employs from twenty to twenty-five hands. He has built over 100 houses in Portsmouth, including residences of Mr. G. Davis, L. C. Damaim, and S. Reid, the Fourth Street Schoolhouse, postoffice, and block of stores occupied by Davis & Thompson. He was married in 1856 to Cornelia Wilson. They have six children—John, a traveling salesman for a New York silk house; William, assistant bookkeeper at Scioto car shops; Robert, working with his father; Nettie, Jennie and Mary.

John C. Barber, son of John Barber, is a native of Portsmouth. His grandfather, Uriah Barber, came from Pennsylvania to Portsmouth in 1796, and died in 1846, aged ninety years. He was twice married, and had a family of twelve children—John, Isaac, Samuel, Washington, Michael, Polly (Mrs. William Raynor), Jane (Mrs. Laqua), Joseph, William, Louisa (Mrs. Samuel Briggs), Miranda (married Mr. Briggs after her sister's death), Amanda (Mrs. Ezra Noel). John, the eldest son, married Vealet Swords who came with

her father, William Swords, from Virginia, and located in Alexandria in 1803. They had a family of twelve children—Uriah, Nathaniel, William, Archibald, Marian, John C., Samuel, Mary (Mrs. Wm. Warren, of Virginia), Barbara (deceased), Missouri (Mrs. James Tritch), Catherine (deceased), and Emma. John Barber died July 16, 1849, aged sixty-nine years. John C. Barber was married in May, 1867, to Grace Kidd, of Kentucky. They have one child—Edna, aged seven years. Mr. Barber enlisted April 16, 1861, in the First Ohio Infantry, and participated in the first battle at Bull's Run. He has been an engineer on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad twenty years, and for the past thirteen years has run Engine No. 50. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Agnes I. Barklow is a daughter of Stout and Sarah Jane (Jeffords) Barklow, her mother being a member of one of the oldest families in Portsmouth. She was educated in the High School of Portsmouth, from which she graduated in 1874, and the two years after graduation she spent in recreation. Since then she has been constantly employed in teaching in the Portsmouth school, where her ability as a scholar and disciplinarian is recognized as among the first in the county. As a teacher she is peculiarly competent. Being complete mistress over herself, she has power over her scholars, which insures perfect order and consequent improvement.

Josiah Barlow was born Sept. 26, 1843, in Banesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, and lived with his father, Charles Barlow, until Dec. 22, 1865, when he was married to Anna Barbee, daughter of Eli Barbee, an early settler of Portsmouth. Mrs. Barlow died April 5, 1883, at the age of thirty-seven, leaving a family of four children—Charlie, Floyd, Mollie, and Earl. She was a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Church. After his marriage Mr. Barlow engaged in farming for five years, in the Scioto bottoms, after which he moved back to Portsmouth, and formed a partnership with John Geggory, in grading and filling streets. They graded a number of streets in Portsmouth, and the same year built the mile race track. He then worked on the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Railroad in Stark County, and he, in connection with Wm. McGeowns, built the first three miles of the Scioto Valley Railroad as sub-contractors under Mr. Geggory, in 1880. He was then elected Street Commissioner, which position he now fills. He owns the Biggs House Hack and Omnibus Line. Mr. Barlow's father was born in England, and came to the United States at the age of eleven years. He came to Portsmouth in 1849, and was by occupation a teamster and contractor. He built the schoolhouse on the corner of Second and Chillicothe streets, and graded the principal streets of Portsmouth. He also followed farming for many years. He died July 6, 1870, aged forty-nine years. Josiah Barlow is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of an Independent Order of Mechanics.

John Baron was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1842, a son of John V. Baron. His father was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1811, and came to the United States in 1837. He spent the first two years in New York City and Buffalo, and then came to Ohio, where he worked on the Ohio Canal two years. In 1841 he was married, in Piketon, to Helen Geng, a native of Germany, and the same year removed to Portsmouth, where he died Dec. 7, 1875. His wife is still living. They had a family of six children, five now living—John, Kate, Barbara, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Anton Matter), Mary. Margaret is deceased. John Baron began to learn the tinner's trade when fifteen years of age, and worked at it five years. He then with his father engaged in the stove and tinware business, manufacturing the latter. After his father's death he carried on the business in his own name till

1879, when he began dimishing his stock of stoves, and purchased a stock of hardware. He keeps a complete stock of choice goods, occupying three floors. His salesroom is 19 x 50 feet. Mr. Baron is a member of the St. Mary's German Catholic Church.

Adam Bauer was born in Prussia, Feb. 2, 1834, a son of Henry Bauer, who came to the United States in 1850, landing in Portsmouth, Aug. 3. He located in Bloomfield, now Webster, Scioto Co., Ohio, where he still resides, aged seventy-five years. He had three sons—Adam, John W. and John Nicholas. Adam commenced life in America by digging ore. He attended school but a half day in America, but by hard study is now a well-educated man. In 1851 he began to work on a farm. He was afterward employed in repairing the railroad, and had worked but eighteen months when he was appointed foreman, and the following August was appointed to take charge of a construction train. He left his position to enlist in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Infantry, and after serving three years was again appointed to the same position. In March, 1868, he was appointed Roadmaster of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He was married Nov. 28, 1858, to Minnie Kalbow, a native of Germany. Of seven children born to them but three are living—George David, mail agent on the S. V. R. R.; Charles F. and Minnie Dora. Mr. Bauer is a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge and Encampment and for three years has been Representative of this district. His brother, John W., was Roadmaster in Eastern Kentucky, and was killed by falling material in a tunnel, Christmas night, 1875. He was about forty years of age, and left a widow and eight children, now residing in Portsmouth. His brother, John Nicholas, was born Feb. 25, 1843, and is a farmer of Scioto County.

Homer Bedell, deceased, was born at Fredericktown, Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 15, 1836, a son of Henry Bedell, of New Jersey. He learned the machinist's trade in Norwalk, Ohio. In 1861 he came to Portsmouth, and worked a short time for Murray & Moore. He then made gum-barrels a short time, and subsequently worked for Murray & Moore nine years. In 1872 he was employed as second engineer at the water-works, remaining eighteen months, when he was taken with tumor of the brain. He gradually lost his sight, and for eight months was blind. He died Nov. 12, 1874. He was married Sept. 6, 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Alfred R. Prowitt. They had a family of four children. Mr. Bedell was a master mason. He was a natural mechanic, and a man honored by all who knew him.

Elias Benzing was born in Schwenningen, Koenigreich, Wuerttemberg, Germany, July 5, 1835. He received a good education, and was reared by Christian parents. Nov. 10, 1852, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was one of the original members of the First German Presbyterian Church. Immediately after his conversion he felt an especial love for the cause, and felt that he was called to preach the gospel. He declined a good business position, and entered Lane Theological Seminary, from which he graduated. He was licensed to preach May 8, 1863, and ordained April 7, 1864. He went to Cleveland and organized the Second German Reform Church, which has had a steady and healthful growth. In 1866 they built a house of worship, and in 1868 a parsonage. Dec. 5, 1871, he was received a member of the Cleveland Presbytery. He left the church there in 1872, with a property of $10,000. Too constant labor as a pastor, missionary and teacher of parochial school had brought on a serious throat trouble, and by the advice of his physician he gave up preaching nearly a year, but after a few months rest was employed as City Missionary, with a salary of $900 a year. Oct. 18, 1873, he received a call

from the First German Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, and Nov. 4, 1873, entered his present field of labor. He also serves a church in Buena Vista and one in Green Brier, Adams County. From the beginning of his ministry to July 1, 1883, Mr. Benzing baptized 387 children, confirmed 197, received 407 members into the church, solemnized 105 marriages, attended 158 funerals, made 6,000 missionary visits, and traveled 18,500 miles. He has reason to believe that his work has not been in vain, but that souls have been saved through his ministrations. Four young men have entered the ministry under his administration.

Charles F. Best was born Feb. 24, 1853, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of Karl Best, who was born in Germany. He came to Portsmouth in 1857, and attended school till he began clerking for J. L. Hibbs & Co., in the hardware store, with whom he remained from 1867 until 1874. From 1874 till 1878 he was Assistant Postmaster, after which he was in the employ of the R. R. Mail Service running from Columbus to Portsmouth the first two years, and from Ashland, Ky., to Columbus, Ohio, the next two years. From April, 1882, till the following April he was Assistant Postmaster with L. C. Damarin. He was married Nov. 5, 1879, to Mary A., daughter of Frederick Walter, of Portsmouth. They have one child—Rosa.

Henry Beumler, boarding house and saloon, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 5, 1828, a son of Stephen Beumler. He came to the United States in 1854, stopping first in Wheeling, W. Va., where he worked in the coal mines three months, and then removed to Greenup, Ky., and remained ten years. In 1865 he came to Portsmouth and opened his boarding house on Front street. He was married in Wheeling, in 1854, to Catharina Kilborn, a native of Germany. She died in 1880, at the age of forty-six years. They had a family of eight children—Sady, Augustus, George, Henry, Sophia, Charles, Mary, Kate. Mr. Beumler is a member of the Harugari German Society.

Stephen D. Bishop was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 23, 1813, and came to Portsmouth in 1829. He was by trade a tailor, and had a clothing store in connection with working at his trade. He died July 13, 1874, and his memory is dear to many who were his friends during the many years he was in business in Portsmouth. He was married in 1860 to Mrs. Serena Lalendorff, widow of Charles Lalendorff, and daughter Samuel Kidd. She had two children by her first husband—James Henry and Oliver. Mr. Bishop's children are—Stephen D., Mary Ann, Charles A. and William Nelson.

John H. Blankemeyer, merchant tailor, Chillicothe street, between Sixth and Seventh, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1825, and came to the United States in 1845, locating first in St. Louis, where he remained two years. He then went to New Orleans, and remained eighteen months. In the fall of 1848 he went to Cincinnati, and in 1852 came to Portsmouth. He learned the tailor's trade in Germany, and worked as a journeyman eighteen years. After coming to Portsmouth he opened his present place of business. He keeps a full line of cloths, cassimeres and gents' furnishing goods. He employs three workmen in the shop and five outside. He was married in 1848 to Anna A. Shlademan, of Oldenburg, Germany. They have five children—John, Lizzie, William, Herman and Anna. They lost five children in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Blankemeyer are members of the German Evangelical church. He is a member of the Harugari Lodge.

Louis Blomeyer, son of Louis Blomeyer, was born in 1829 in Hanover, Germany. He learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked till 1847, when he came to America. He worked in Portsmouth, Cincinnati and

Ashland, Ky., a short time and then returned to Portsmouth, where he has resided about twenty-eight years. When he came to Portsmouth he was engaged as a hand in the rolling mill, and is at present foreman of the mill. He was married in 1851 to Mary Kiefer, a native of Germany. They have eight children—Hannah Mary, wife of Henry A. Brodbeck, of Portsmouth; Adolph Louis, a street car conductor in Chicago; Louisa, wife of William G. Reimenschneider, Principal of the Portsmouth public schools; Mary A., wife of Charles Locker; Allie, Clara, Hattie and Verena. Mr. Blomeyer is a member of the German Methodist church, of which he has been Trustee for the past twenty years. He has been a Class-Leader for twenty-two years, and Sabbath-school Superintendent seventeen years.

Alfred Boyer, Treasurer of Scioto County, Ohio, was born near McConnellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., Oct. 16, 1833, the son of Jonathan and Jemima (Tipton) Boyer. When he was a year old his parents came to Ohio and settled at Scioto Furnace, and when he was ten years old they removed to a farm in Harrison Township. When he was twenty-one years of age, in 1854, his father gave him an ox team and wagon, and he went to work at the Harrison Furnace. In 1855 he worked at the Scioto Furnace, and in the spring of 1856 went to the Jackson Furnace, Jackson County. During the season of 1857 he was at the Bloom Furnace in Scioto County, and in the spring of 1858 was employed as collier by Allen Cole and John Paul, remaining with them five years. He then worked at the Empire Furnace a year, and in the fall of 1865 removed to a farm he had purchased in Harrison Township, where he still resides. He has 152 acres of fine land. In 1880 he was elected Treasurer of Scioto County, and re-elected in 1882, his term expiring in September, 1884. April 11, 1856, he married Temperance, daughter of Allen and Hettie (Burt) Purdy. Their children are — Alice, Amanda, Isabelle, William, Duncan, Viola, Jonathan, Luella, Wilson, Halley and Oren. Mr. Boyer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Western Sun Lodge, No. 91, Wheelersburg; Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 23, and Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Portsmouth, and Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., Cincinnati. He is also a member of Scioto Lodge, No. 5, I. O. M.

Vincent Brodbeck was born in Germany, Jan. 17, 1817, a son of Anthony Brodbeck. When he was eight years of age his mother died and he was bound to an uncle, where he had very little school advantages, and by hard work and ill treatment lost his health. When he was fourteen years of age he hired out by the season. In 1835, with his father and family, he came to the United States. They were fifty days at sea on the sailing vessel Bolivar. They landed at New Orleans in November, where Vincent worked at the carpenter's trade for $1.75 a day. March 1, 1836, they moved to Natchez, and he worked on the railroad a month. They then started for Troy, N. Y., where an elder brother, who had preceded them to America by eighteen months, resided, but the canal being broken they were obliged to stop at Portsmouth, and through the advice of Vincent concluded to remain. The latter worked two weeks for McDowell, Davis & Co., and then went to Gaylord's Rolling Mill and remained till August when his father persuaded him to take charge of the boarding house. In 1838 he opened a grocery store, which he carried on over forty years, retiring from business in June, 1881, when he sold out to J. M. Wendlekin. He was married Nov. 2, 1838, to Ottilia Mees, a native of Germany. They have three children—Elizabeth B., wife of Joseph Hornung; Rosa Ellen, wife of Herman Herms; Ottilia, wife of J. M. Wendlekin. Mr. Brodbeck has been a member of the German Methodist church thirty-eight years.

Stephen Brodbeck, deceased, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1811, and in 1835 came to the United States. He spent the first year in New Orleans, then, coming up the river, spent a short time in Quincy, Ill., and subsequently came to Portsmouth, where he died in 1874, aged sixty-three years. He was married after coming to this country to Rosa Legler. They reared a family of five children, and lost two in infancy. Mrs. Brodbeck died in 1858, and the following year Mr. Brodbeck married Miss Otstott, of Columbus, Ohio. They had no children. She died in the spring of 1883. In 1850 Mr. Brodbeck, in company with M. Kraus, opened a dry goods store, but two years later Mr. Kraus withdrew, and Mr. Brodbeck afterward carried on the business alone. He was for several years Infirmary Director. Of his children, George W., the eldest son, is a resident of Pike County; Ellen married John Booth, and died in 1875, aged thirty-one years; Peter Stephen died in 1863, aged seventeen years; Frederic is a merchant of Portsmouth, and Mary is a resident of this city. Frederic was born Sept. 20, 1849. He was his father's assistant in the store, and at his death succeeded him in business. He was married in 1874, to Malinda Leese, a native of Maryland. They have two children—Stephen and Oscar Frederic. A daughter, Minnie Garfield, died at the age of two years. Mr. Brodbeck is Infirmary Director and Canal Collector.

George Brown was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 3, 1818. He came to the United States in 1848, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a year later removed to Junior Furnace, where he worked three and a half years. He came to Portsmouth in 1852, where he has worked at the carpenter's trade, which he learned in the old country. He was married in 1848 to Anna Ruhs, a native of Germany. She died in 1863 leaving six children—Mary, wife of Ernest Klein, of Ironton; John; Margaret, wife of John Mentel; Anna, widow of Jacob Wagner, of Ironton; Catherine, Barbara (deceased). Mr. Brown was married in 1864 to Malinda Hoffman, widow of John Hoffman, who was killed in battle in the Rebellion, and left a family of four children—Lizzie, now Mrs. Joseph Denzer; Margaret, now Mrs. John Brown; John, of Virginia, and Nicholas. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children—George, now learning telegraphy; Caroline and Henry. George lost his right arm by the discharge of a gun, in his own hands, in 1881. Mr. Brown is a member of the German Catholic church.

Charles N. Brombacher was born in Baden, Germany, in 1843, and in 1866 came to the United States, locating in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was employed in a furniture factory and as house carpenter, and in 1870, in company with Charles Seiffer, opened the Harmonia Beer Gardens. In the spring of 1872 he sold out to Seiffer and opened a beer hall on Chillicothe street. A year later he became associated with Peter Oelchlaeger in the manufacture of boxes. In 1877 he sold his interest and opened his present saloon and billiard hall. Mr. Brombacher was married in 1866 to Mary Barbara Baeckert, of Baden, Germany. They came to the United States on the same steamer, and were married a few days after landing. They have three children—Emily, Bertha and Mary Barbara.

A. Brunner, successor to R. Brunner, dry goods, corner of Market and Second streets, Portsmouth, was born in Switzerland, in 1838. The business was established in 1852 by his brother, R. Brunner, who died in 1877, in his fifty-sixth year, when his brother, our subject, succeeded him. He keeps a full line of dry goods, carpets, oil cloths, matting and notions, and has a large and increasing trade. His clerks are gentlemanly, and every attention is shown his customers. Mr. Brunner was married in 1863 to Frederica Wirtz. They have a family of nine children.

John F. Brushart, jobber in groceries, provisions and produce, corner Fifth and Chillicothe streets, Portsmouth, Ohio. This house was established in 1877, by Richardson & Brushart, John F. Brushart clerking for them. At the expiration of five years he purchased the entire stock. This building is crowded with goods, the cellar containing sugars, syrups, lard, bacon, cheese, fish, stoneware and potatoes; the first floor, a general line of groceries; the second floor, coffee, wooden-ware, flour and soaps. He delivers all goods, free of charge, to any part of the city. His annual sales amounting from $50,000 to $60,000. Jno. F. Brushart was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1856.

Adam Burkel, son of Adam Burkel, Sr., was born Nov. 9, 1830, in Rhine Falls, Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1855, since which time he has resided in Portsmouth. He learned the tailor's trade in the old country, which he has followed through life, and for the past fifteen years, has been engaged in cutting altogether. He is at present working for Miller, Cissna & Co., with whom he has been connected for eleven years. He was married May 25, 1858, to Christina Young, a native of Germany, where she was born in 1838. She came to America in 1844, and made her home in Pike County, Ohio. They have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living—Valentine, Christina, Katie, Philip, John, Adam, Edna, Evaline, Willie, Harry; Barbara and two by the name of Minna died young. Mr. Burkel belongs to the Republican party.

William Burt, plumber, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1829, a son of Thomas Burt, shoemaker, who was also a native of Scioto County, and died in 1872, aged seventy-five years. When fourteen years of age he went to work for William Maddocks to learn the trade of a machinist, remaining with him seven years. He then ran a saw-mill engine two years, after which he was employed on packet boats two years. He brought the first steam ferry-boat to Portsmouth, and ran it across the river to the Kentucky side fourteen months. The next year he ran a flat-boat across the river. In 1852 he began to work on the Portsmouth Branch of the M. & C. R. R. as a fireman; was soon promoted to engineer and ran the first engine in Jackson. He was master mechanic of the road three years. In 1864 he returned to the river and, owning an interest in a boat, became a member of the Portsmouth & Big Sandy Packet Company. In 1870 he went to Ashland, Ky., and took charge of the rolling stock of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad a year. In 1871 he returned to Portsmouth and became associated with John Jones in the plumbing business. The following year they dissolved partnership, and for a time Mr. Burt was associated with Mr. Claff, but is now doing business alone. He is serving his second term as Trustee of the water-works, and is President of the board. He was married in 1851 to Rebecca Davis. They have a family of three sons and four daughters. Mr. Burt is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

D. F. Connell was born in Brooke County, W. Va., then Virginia, Nov. 12, 1827. In 1842 he accompanied his father to Richland County, Ohio, thence to Upper Sandusky, and in 1844 returned to Brooke County, Va., now W. Va., where he remained till 1846, when he went to Columbiana County, Ohio. In 1851 he went to Hancock County, W. Va., and engaged in the mercantile business, adding fire brick to it in 1866. In 1868 he removed to Portsmouth and took charge of the fire-brick works. The business was started in 1865 by Taylor & Thomas, but in 1866 Mr. Connell bought an interest and the firm was changed to Taylor, Thomas & Co. In February, 1868, Mr. Connell bought Mr. Thomas's interest and changed the firm name to Taylor & Connell. They began in a small way in an

old saw-mill, making at first about 4,000 per day. The first year they doubled their capacity and extended their trade. They have furnished brick for most of the furnaces of Chicago, Detroit, Joliet and Milwaukee. Mr. Connell became interested in the Cincinnati Retort and Tile Works, and was in Cincinnati two years, a member of the firm of Connell & Taylor, same business. He was the first to introduce the calcine fire brick in the Scioto-ville works, which has proved a great success. They employed a traveling salesman, R. Jenkins, of Chicago, who worked up a large trade throughout the Northwest. In 1870 the Scioto Fire Brick Company, Towne & McConnell Brick Company and Salamander Brick Company consolidated, forming the Scioto Brick Company, with a joint stock company. In 1872 Mr. Connell retired from the management of this company and for several years gave his attention to his West Virginia land. In 1880 he became associated with D. Hale, of Charleston, and George Straughn in the coal business, but soon after bought his partners' interests. The company now consists of John D. Carter and Mr. Connell and his sons, George and James, the two latter residing in Peabody. They own 400 acres of coal land and lease 200 acres. They have two banks opened and four other workable seams. They employ 300 men and run their coal directly into their boats on the Kanawha River. Their capacity at present is from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels per day. The coal is of superior quality, well adapted for domestic purposes, and especially valuable for gas. Mr. Connell is one of the most prominent business men of Southern Ohio. He was married in 1850 to Catherine A. Wilhelm, of Hancock County, W. Va. They have nine children—Julia, the wife of A. C. Davis; George, James, Anna, Sarah, William, Mary, Daniel and Arthur. Mr. Connell is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. A. Connolley, proprietor of one of the oldest established business houses of Portsmouth, Ohio, is a son of the late James Connolley. The business was established by his father in 1855, and in 1860 he was admitted as a partner, and on the death of his father, in 1868, he succeeded to the business. He did an exclusive retail business until 1874, when he enlarged the building situated on the corner of Fifth and Chillicothe streets, and with increased accommodations started a jobbing business in connection with the retail. The first floor of the building is divided into two large and commodious rooms which accommodate the retail trade, one devoted to dry-goods and notions, the other to boots and shoes. The upper floors are devoted exclusively to the wholesale trade. Both wholesale and retail departments are kept well stocked with such goods as meet the demands of the people, and strict attention is paid to the style of goods that suit the different seasons of the year. This house has for many years held a leading position in this city, and as years roll by it loses none of its former energy and push.

Henry Cook was born in Germany, Oct. 20, 1827, a son of Henry Cook who came to the United States with his family in 1840 and located in Portsmouth, where he remained till his death in 1870, at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife having died several years previous. They had six children—Caroline, who was married to Adam Mitzger and died in 1873, aged forty-eight years; Henry, our subject; Louisa, wife of Charles Kearher, of Portsmouth; John Frederick, of Jackson, Ohio; William and Augustus (twins). Henry learned the shoemaker's trade of his father and has since been engaged in that business, ten years of the time working in a shoe factory. He was married in 1852 to Lucy Neil, a native of Germany. They had a family of four children—Ellen, wife of Theodore Pfeiffer, of Huntington, Ohio; John H., William Cromwell and Charles Edward. Mrs. Cook

died, and in 1862 he married Mary Neil, a sister of his first wife. They have had two children—Louis F. and Grace. Louis died at the age of fifteen months.

John Cooley was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, a son of Matthew Cooley, who came to Portsmouth in 1828. His parents both died when he was twelve years of age, and he was thus early thrown on his own resources. When fourteen years of age he went to work for James Solsbury, of Portsmouth, to learn the trade of a harness-maker. When he was twenty-one years of age he opened a shop of his own, and although at that time there were three other shops, and since then there has been five others in town, still he has had a good trade and is now considered the leading harness-maker of Portsmouth. He employs only first-class workmen and uses only the choicest stock, guaranteeing all his work. Mr. Cooley was married in 1853 to Mary Montgomery, daughter of Robert Montgomery. Three children have been born to them, only two now living—Hattie and Callie. William died when five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley are members of the Methodist church.

C. W. Cotton, Vice-President and Superintendent of Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company, was born in Massachusetts in 1829, a son of Ward M. Cotton, a machinist, of Leominster, Mass. He worked as an apprentice till twenty-one years of age. He established the first manufactory for Cook's patent bit, at Shelburne Falls, Mass., and subsequently began the manufacture of carriage wheels. He was afterward foreman in the Royal Wheel Company's works at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1867 came to Portsmouth, where he was the prime mover in the erection of the hub and spoke factory of Johnston & Son, working there fifteen years. He was married in 1852 to Ellen M. Graham, of Massachusetts. They have two daughters—Mary Ellen and Lizzie J. Mr. Cotton is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George Daum, butcher, corner of Gallia and Chillicothe streets, is the oldest meat-market man in Portsmouth. He keeps all kinds of meat, doing his own killing, salting, and otherwise preparing his meat. He employs two hands, and delivers to customers in any part of the city. He was born in Germany, Aug. 14, 1826, and came to the United States in 1848. In 1852 he came to Portsmouth, and was here married to Lizzie Bender, a native of Germany. They have six children—Philip, a dry-goods merchant of Kaufman, Texas; Mary, Louisa, William, Charles and Katie.

T. F. Davidson, M. D., was born in Greenup, Greenup Co., Ky., Sept. 4, 1845, the fifth son of Jeremiah and Eliza Davidson, his father being a prominent lawyer of that county. He attended school, a portion of his education being under the tutelage of J. M. Robb, now of Grayson, Ky., and editor of the *News*, to whose friendly assistance, encouragement and advice the Doctor acknowledges that much of his success is due. He early formed a strong liking for the medical profession, and as he grew older his mind settled upon that profession. In 1861, without means to carry out his earnest wish, and debating upon what course to pursue to secure the means to accomplish his heart's desire, he was happily relieved from his unfortunate dilemma by the offer of an old friend and physician, Dr. Samuel Ellis, who proffered him the use of his extensive library, office, and such advice and instruction as his time would permit him to give, free of charge. It was a noble act, and the offer was gratefully accepted by him. He studied for three years under the Doctor's preceptorship, and at the end of that time his father gave him means to carry him through a full course of lectures. In the fall of 1864 he left his home to take his course, and matriculated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, never missing a lecture at college or hospital, or at-

tending a place of amusement during his whole term. At the close of his term several of the professors at the college presented him with a certificate of his studious habits, application and aptitude for his chosen profession. The Doctor retains and highly prizes this unsolicited tribute to his character and ability. He returned to his home somewhat exercised as to his future, for, like his start, he was without means to put in practice what he had so laboriously learned. An opening was held out to him at Liberty, Ky., but as he had neither horse, saddle and bridle, nor money to any very large amount, things seemed rather dark to his aspiring nature. But again fortune did not desert him, and when a friend was needed he appeared. This time Judge John Seaton hearing of the young doctor's trouble, came over with a fine saddle horse, fully equipped, and offered it to him without charge until he was able to provide for himself. The Doctor's heart almost stood still at this clearing away of the sombre clouds and the appearance of a brighter dawn, and the words came from the depth of his heart when he thanked the liberal and kind-hearted judge for his generous act. To-day the act still lives green in the Doctor's memory. He soon started for Liberty, Ky., and there opened his office, and while doubts might now and then cross his mind as to his success his sanguine spirits did not allow it long to stay, and his hope was soon crowned with success, for his first year's practice proved remunerative. The Doctor was married to Annie E., daughter of Asbury and S. C. Ware, of Greenup County, Ky. They have seven children—Samuel Ellis, born Aug. 31, 1867; William Henry, Sept. 4, 1869; Carrie Eunice, June 22, 1871; Asbury Ware, Dec. 11, 1873; Theodore Frelinghuysen, Aug. 4, 1875; Reed Miller, Nov. 5, 1877; Herbert Holland, July 15, 1881. The Doctor lived a short time after his marriage at Quincy, Ky., and in the winter of 1869 and '70 he took another course of lectures, which he fully completed, and then returned with his family for a short time to his father-in-law's, near Springfield, Ky. At the solicitation of Dr. W. T. Falliaferro, of Cincinnati, and his wife, he was induced to visit Portsmouth for a permanent location for the practice of his profession. Through this visit, and the acquaintance and friendship of Charles Ammon, Sr., he made Portsmouth his home, moving his family here in the spring of 1873. His first year, as a stranger, was a hard struggle, but his genial qualities, his undoubted abilities, and generous and warm heart for the poor and afflicted, soon won him the esteem of not only the citizens of the city and country, but of his professional brethren. He was appointed City Physician in 1877 and 1878, which was a stepping-stone to a more extensive practice. He was elected Physician of the Board of Health, which made him, practically, almost responsible for the city's health. While the small-pox was raging in other cities the Doctor's watchfulness, decisive administrative actions, and untiring ability, kept the dread pest from becoming epidemic in this city. He was elected several years ago as State Surgeon of the order of United Workmen, and for three successive years he filled the position of Physician and Surgeon of the city hospital; holds the position of President of United States Examining Board of Surgeons, President of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, and of several other societies, and served two terms on the City Board of Education. The Doctor has a sufficiency of this world's goods; has proved himself an upright and public-spirited citizen; in his calling, attentive to rich and poor alike, and stands in his profession and as a citizen upon the highest round, with his escutcheon untarnished.

George Davis, President of the Farmers National Bank, Portsmouth, was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1833, a son of

Charles and Elizabeth (Hays) Davis. When he was eight years old his father died. When he was thirteen years of age he and his brother James rented the homestead. He followed farming till 1860. In the latter part of 1859 he, with L. N. Robinson, bought the Scioto Distillery and Flouring Mills, near Portsmouth. In 1861, Mr. Robinson retired from the firm. In 1867 Stout Morris and Stephen Morrow became associated with him, but since 1880 Mr. Davis has been carrying on the business alone. At the organization of the Farmers National Bank, he was one of the stockholders, and was chosen one of the Directors, and since 1871 he has been President. In 18— he became a stockholder in the Burgess Steel and Iron Works, Portsmouth, and since 18— has been President and Director. He is a Director of the Hub and Spoke Factory, Portsmouth, and was one of the organizers of the company. In 1873, he became a stockholder of the Scioto Fire-Brick Company, and has been a Director since 1877. He also owns and superintends a farm of 1,600 acres, 1,200 acres being under cultivation. Mr. Davis has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Wesley Claypool, of Ross County, Ohio. She died in Clay Township. Scioto County, leaving two children—Charles, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Emma D., relict of the late F. D. Connolley, of Portsmouth. His present wife is Martha, daughter of Thomas Lewis, of Portsmouth. They have two children—George W. and Edna. Mr. Davis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A. C. Davis & Co., coal dealers, corner Chillicothe and Second streets, commenced business in March, 1880. The firm consists of Arthur C. Davis and Eustace H. Ball. This is one of the most extensive and enterprising coal firms in Portsmouth, if not in the Lower Scioto Valley, handling at wholesale and retail nearly a million bushels of coal annually. They deal in the best grades of Kanawha and Ohio River coals; also the famous Lehigh Valley anthracite coal. Chief among their specialties is the celebrated Peabody coal of Kanawha, being a great domestic and gas coal. They yard a sufficient quantity of coal to avoid coal famines, occasioned by low water and ice. They are well equipped to do business, their office, coal yards, teams, barges and coal floats all denoting thrift and enterprise. Arthur C. Davis was born in Portsmouth, Jan. 20, 1850, and is a son of A. C. Davis, who was a native of Virginia, and died in the year 1863, at the age of sixty-three. Young Davis received his business education in Portsmouth, being for a number of years head bookkeeper in the Portsmouth National Bank, which accounts for the thoroughness of the management of his own business. He was married in 1871 to Miss Julia A., daughter of D. F. Connell, Esq. They have three children—Dan, Arthur and an infant son. Eustace H. Ball was born in Haverhill, Mass., April 23, 1841, and came to Portsmouth in 1857, with Robert Bell, Esq., who was the principal of the house of R. Bell & Co., and was connected with said firm until 1873 (with the exception of three years that he was in the Federal army, at which time they went out of the business). In 1861 he received a recruiting commission from the Governor of the State of Ohio, and assisted in raising men for the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry. Soon after entering the field he was detailed as Aid-de-camp to J. R. Cockerill, who commanded the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. Mr. Ball was married in 1865 to Miss Alice R. Davis, a sister of his present partner.

Charles P. Dennis, dentist, was born in Batavia, Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1833, a son of James Dennis. He commenced the study of his profession in Oxford, Ohio, in 1858, and studied in connection with teaching school till 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry, as a private. He

was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second and First Lieutenant. He served on General Hugh Ewing's staff as Inspector of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and subsequently was Assistant Inspector of the division under General Morgan L. Smith. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Carnifax Ferry, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, in front of Atlanta, and several others. At Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was slightly wounded, but was never off duty a day during the whole campaign. He was discharged in November, 1864. After his return home he engaged in selling dry goods in Cincinnati and New Richmond, Ind., till 1868, when he resumed his studies, and graduated at the Ohio Dental College, of Cincinnati, in March, 1873, and in October, 1873, came to Portsmouth and opened his present dental rooms. He was married Dec. 12, 1861, to Sallie M. Lane, of Oxford, Ohio. They have one son, George J., born Oct. 4, 1865. Dr. Dennis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. ——

Noah J. Dever, Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County, was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, Aug. 17, 1850, the only son and eldest of nine children of William and Louisa (McDowell) Dever, both natives of Ohio. He was reared on a farm and attended the public school during the winter months till his fifteenth year, when he was sent by his parents to Jackson, Ohio, and attended the High School there at intervals for two years. He attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, a year, and in the spring of 1871 took a course at the Iron City College, Pittsburg, Pa., previous to this having taught several terms. In October, 1871, he began reading law in the office of Harper & Searl; was with them eighteen months, and in the meantime took a course at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in the class of 1872–'73, and was admitted to the bar by the District Court at Cincinnati. He then became associated with F. C. Searl, Mr. Harper retiring to accept the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court. Jan. 1, 1879, the firm was dissolved by consent of both parties, and Mr. Dever became associated with D. J. Ryan. In the fall of 1879 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and in February, 1881, he withdrew from the firm of Dever & Ryan. He was re-elected in 1881. At his first election, owing to prejudice against him on account of his temperance proclivities, his majority was only 144, but at the second election it was 1,250. He has been School Examiner of Scioto County since 1873. July 27, 1876, he married Lydia Austin, of Ironton, Ohio. She only lived a short time, and July 4, 1878, he married Mattie Gilliland, of Jackson County, Ohio. They have one child—Louisa.

John Dice, livery, sale and feed stable, Market, between Third and Fourth streets, Portsmouth, was born in Germany in 1841, and in 1845 came with his parents to the United States. His father, George Dice, located in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he still resides. John Dice became a citizen of Portsmouth in 1864, and opened a carriage shop on Second street, between Jefferson and Market streets. He built his factory, which is a three-story brick building 30 x 124, in 1868. He still carries on that business, employing from ten to twenty-five hands. In 1870, in company with T. T. Yager, he purchased the livery stable of R. S. Maklem. This business was established in 1830 by Mitchell and Maklem, and in 1854 Mr. Maklem purchased Mr. Mitchell's interest. In 1876 Mr. Dice purchased his partner's interest and formed a partnership with John Lewis, remaining with him six years, and since then has been alone. He keeps from fourteen to twenty-five horses, and carriages, hacks, buggies, etc.

Eli Dickinson was born Dec. 25, 1825, at Hamton, in Gloucestershire, England,

and came to America and landed in Boston, March, 1849, and lived near Providence, R. I., for one year, and then went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he worked at his trade of boiler-making one year, and then went to Brownsville, Pa., where he worked at his trade about two years for Herbitson. He then went back to Pittsburg in July, 1853, where he worked one year, when he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, in July, 1854, and opened a boiler shop for Mr. Welsh, working for him until March, 1864. He then went to Portsmouth, Ohio, and worked for Murray, Moore & Co. till June, 1882, since which time he has not been in any particular business, only attending to his real estate in houses and lots for a living, and in buying and selling, and other trading, up to this time. In 1848 he married Jane Charlton in England, who died in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1861, leaving three children—Jane, wife of William Ringwauld, of Chillicothe, Ohio, Mary and Charley. Dec. 25, 1866, he was married again to Elizabeth Streets, in Chillicothe, Ohio. She was born Nov. 6, 1838, in Chillicothe, Ohio. They have one son living—George, who was born Feb. 12, 1872, and three children deceased—one son, who died when three years old, and two daughters, who died in infancy. Mrs. Dickinson is a member of the Episcopal church. George Dickinson, the father of Eli Dickinson, was a weaver by trade, and of English birth, born in 1801 and died in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1844, aged forty-three years. His mother's name was Sarah Dickinson, born in England in 1803, and died in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, in 1846.

J. V. Doerr was born in Germany, Sept. 2, 1831, and came to the United States in 1847, landing in New York, June 27. In July he came to Portsmouth and worked at the wagon-maker's trade three years. Feb. 15, 1851, he and his brother Fred became associated together in the manufacture of cigars, plug and smoking tobacco. May 12, 1876, they divided the stock and J. V. removed to his present stand on Second street, between Market and Court streets. He employs eight men, and four or five boys, selling both at wholesale and retail. His 5-cent cigar is one of the finest in the market. Dec. 15, 1852, Mr. Doerr married Mary A. Lesser, of Pittsburg, Pa. They have six children—Anna, now Mrs. Peter Lant, William H., Charles A., Alfred J., Callie A., and Frank A. H. Mr. and Mrs. Doerr are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Dotson was born in Piqua County, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1835, and when nine years of age moved to Allen County, Ohio, with his parents, with whom he resided on the farm till he attained his majority. He then worked two years in a saw-mill as sawyer and engineer, after which he spent eighteen months in Dayton, Ohio. He then ran a saw-mill three years in Piqua County, when he came to Portsmouth and was engineer on the river six years. He bought a farm near Portsmouth, where he lived ten years, and in 1871 built a saw and grist mill, which he ran till 1878, when he sold it and his farm and returned to Portsmouth, and was engineer in a planing mill one year. He was employed as carpenter on the repair work in the Scioto Valley Car Shops till 1881, when he was appointed car inspector at the Portsmouth depot. He was married in 1860 to Clarissa Ebert, who died in 1874 at the age of forty years, leaving four children—Elmira, who is next to the foreman in the shoe factory; Reuben, a machinist in the Scioto Valley Car Shops; Mary and Frank. Mr. Dotson married Elizabeth Koch, his present wife, in 1881. His father, Charles Dotson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. He died in Lima, Ohio, July 4, 1861.

E. F. Draper was born in Erie County, N. Y., March 23, 1846, a son of A. E. and Lorenda (Hodge) Draper, natives of New York, his father born in June, 1808, and his

mother in 1812. They were married in 1831 and were the parents of twelve children, eight living to man and womanhood. His mother died Sept. 12, 1876. His father still lives on the old farm. He has been Justice of the Peace many years, but was obliged to rescind the office a year ago on account of his age. Mr. Draper spent his early life on the farm where he was born, attending the district school two terms a year between the ages of four and twelve years, and afterward attended school winters and worked on the farm summers till fifteen. His father owned a life scholarship in Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., and when sixteen he entered that school, remaining two years with the exception of two winter terms when he taught a country school. Nov. 4, 1864, he came to Portsmouth where his eldest brother was already located. He worked at the M. & C. R. R. office gratuitously till the following February, and was then appointed agent at Jackson; remained there a year, and then returned to Portsmouth to take the place of ticket agent and assist his brother in the freight department. In 1873 the telegraph line was erected along the branch railroad and he was required to learn telegraphy, and in five months had acquired sufficient skill to be pronounced by the superintendent capable of assuming the duties of the office. In 1875 he formed a class of ten and procured a teacher, and commenced the study of the German language, but at the end of ten months he was the only one paying any attention to the study, and at the end of a year he had mastered the language. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Second Ward, and has been re-elected three times, each time without an opponent; was President of the Board from April, 1878, till April, 1879. During the first three years of his service he made the school work a study, and was able at any time to tell what each of the forty-one schools was at work at, and could call the names of probably 1,500 children if met on the street and tell which school they attended. He assisted the late Colonel J. E. Wharton in framing the bill that was passed by the Legislature, and introduced the matter to the board which organized the Wharton Library, corner of Court and Fifth streets. He became a member of the Board of Trade soon after attaining his majority, and is now serving the second year as its President. He is serving his third year as Treasurer of the Ohio Valley Agricultural Society. He was Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church four years. The church was $400 in debt when he took the financial management, and when he left it there was a surplus of $100 in the treasury. He has been President of the Bric-a-brac Circle three years, and was Secretary of the Harmonic Society, when in existence. While not a bitter partisan his sympathies are Republican, and he likes to be able to say that his father and six brothers voted for Grant, Hayes and Garfield for the presidency. He has been a member of several State conventions and many lesser ones. He has been a correspondent of the Cincinnati, now *Commercial, Gazette* since 1875. He was married June 16, 1869, to Mary E. Adams, who came to Portsmouth in 1864 to take the position of organist in the First Presbyterian Church, which she has held nineteen years. They have no children of their own, but adopted a little girl, seven years of age who has now been with them eleven years, and two years ago they adopted the son of an older brother —Egbert M. Draper, fifteen years of age, and now learning the railroad business. The daughter's name is Henrietta.

Misses A. and M. E. Eaves, millinery and fancy goods, Chillicothe street, between Third and Fourth streets, Portsmouth, are daughters of George Eaves, and natives of England. They came to the United States with their parents in 1866, locating first in

Indiana, where they remained a year. They then removed to Maryland, and subsequently to Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and in 1872 to Ohio again, settling in Portsmouth. Mr. Eaves is a blast-furnace builder by occupation. His family consists of six daughters and two sons—Agnes, Mary E., Emma, Bessie, Lydia, Hattie, Cyrus and William. The two eldest daughters established the millinery and fancy-goods store in 1873. They are doing a good business, and merit the patronage of the public.

H. Eberhardt was born in Germany, March 19, 1819, and in 1842 came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained ten years engaged in molding stoves, a trade he learned in the old country. In 1853 he removed to Portsmouth, and in company with Mr. Neil started a foundry. They remained together fourteen years, when Mr. Eberhardt bought Mr. Neil's interest. He has been twice married, the first time in 1846 in Cincinnati. He was married the second time in 1869 to Margaret Starschk. They have two children—William Henry, born Jan. 4, 1870, and Minnie E., July 14, 1873.

Leonard Eck, son of John and Margaret (Schafur) Eck, was born Dec. 19, 1845, in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio. He was first engaged in the restaurant business which he followed for six years; since then has followed engineering. When young he spent two years on the river as cabin boy. At present he is engaged with the Ohio Stove Company. He was married Nov. 29, 1866, to Alice Hacquard. They have five children—Cornelius, Rudolph, John, Gertrude and Maggie. Mr. Eck is a member of the Catholic church. His father was born in 1804 and his mother in 1811. They came from Germany to America with four children in 1840 and located at Chillicothe. After living there five years they removed to Portsmouth, where the father died in 1869. They had a family of ten children, three of whom are deceased. Their names are—Joseph; Kate, wife of Frederick Winterfield, of Columbus; Margaret, wife of Adolph Reisley; Mary (deceased), wife of Christian Stanam; John; Leonard; Elizabeth, wife of John Keil; Ellen, died in 1880, aged twenty-nine years, was the wife of Joseph Schlurt; Adam, and Frank, who died in 1866, aged nine years.

Stephen Edmunds, grocer, Second street, between Madison and Massie streets, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 13, 1815, a son of John Edmunds, and cousin of Senator Edmunds. He came to Ohio in 1842, locating in Portsmouth in 1848, where he was a boatman eight years. He then went into the old National Hotel and remained on that corner twenty years, keeping hotel, grocery and broom factory. He enlisted in 1861 in Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, and served two years. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Fort Republic, Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg; was discharged on account of disability. His son ran away from home to join him in the army, and was with him in all the engagements. At Chancellorsville, in 1863, he was wounded and lost his left leg. Mr. Edmunds was reared a Democrat, but at the time of the war changed his views. He was married in 1842 to Paulina Darby, a native of New York. She died in 1865. They had eight children, five of whom are living. In 1872 he married Sarah Garlic, a native of Baltimore, Md.

L. Eisman & Brother, wholesale clothing and woolen merchants, are natives of Bavaria, Germany, and sons of Schmey Eisman. L. was born in 1834, and John in 1839. The elder came to the United States in 1860, and his brother in 1861. They located first in New York City, then removed to New Brunswick, then to Parkersburg, Va., and subsequently to Portsmouth. In 1863 Freedman, Eisman & Co. established a wholesale house, but six months later Mr. Freed-

man withdrew, and Mr. Eisman carried on the business under the name L. Eisman & Co. till 1867, when his brother John became associated with him, changing the firm name to L. Eisman & Brother. They do an annual business of $160,000, their trade extending through Ohio, Kentucky, East and West Virginia. They employ four traveling salesmen and sixteen in the store. In their tailoring department they employ from 100 to 140 hands. They occupy three floors, and carry a full line of cloths, ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods. L. Eisman was married Jan. 1, 1865, to Fannie Rousleim. J. Eisman married Fannie Meyer, who died one year after, and he then married his present wife, Eliza Dryfus.

Joseph Emnett, contractor and builder, Chillicothe street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Portsmouth, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 3, 1838, and came to the United States Dec. 24, 1853, locating at Portsmouth, Ohio. He began learning the carpenter's trade when seventeen years of age, and subsequently worked as a journeyman fifteen years. He then began contracting. His work is chiefly building dwelling-houses, repairing and roof work. April 23, 1878, he married Mary Miller, who was a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They had two children—Mary and Joseph, both deceased. Mrs. Emnett died Jan. 31, 1882. Mr. Emnett is a member of the Catholic church.

Nelson W. Evans, son of Edward Patton and Amanda Jane (King) Evans, was born June 4, 1842, in Sardinia, Brown Co., Ohio. He attended school till June, 1863, and graduated from the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in the class of 1864. He was in the Union army from June, 1863, till June, 1865, and during that time was First Lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Adjutant of One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry and Captain of Company K, of same regiment. He was in Burnside's campaign in East Tennessee, and at the battle of Nashville. He was married Sept. 9, 1868, to Lizzie Henderson, of Middletown, Ohio. During the winter of 1865-'66 he studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar April, 1866, and Aug. 1 of the same year located in Portsmouth, where he has since practiced his profession. He was City Solicitor from 1871 till 1875, and from 1870 till 1878 was Register in Bankruptcy of the Eleventh Congressional District. He is Vice Regent Grand Council, Royal Arcanum of Ohio, and is a member of Portsmouth Lodge, No. 395, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

Elmore Ellis Ewing, wholesale dealer in queen's-ware, china, and glassware, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born at Ewington, Gallia Co., Ohio, Feb. 16, 1840, and is the youngest son of George and Ann (Knox) Ewing. He was educated at the Ewington Academy until he was nineteen, and at the age of seventeen began teaching in Gallia County during vacations until he left the academy, thus defraying the expenses of his education. When nineteen years old he left his native place and commenced teaching in Scioto and Lawrence counties. In 1860 he entered the Ohio University at Athens, where he remained two years, and in July, 1862, he assisted in enlisting Company A, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, under Capt. L. Z. Cadot. He enlisted in this company as Orderly Sergeant, but was promoted to Second Lieutenant in June, 1863, and to First Lieutenant, June, 1864. At the battle of Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864, he was severely wounded, on account of which he was discharged from the service Dec. 4, 1864. He then was appointed clerk in the Provost Marshal's department at Portsmouth, under Captain B. F. Cory. Oct. 1, 1865, the office was discontinued, and he received the appointment of Principal of the High School department in the public schools at Portsmouth,

but owing to ill health he was obliged to resign his position in November, 1865. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper in the wholesale crockery business of T. J. Pursell & Co., and in January, 1867, he became associated with the firm, changing the name to Pursell, Ewing & Co. In January, 1876, the other members retired from the firm, when he succeeded to the business as E. E. Ewing. Sept. 21, 1865, he was married to Minerva, daughter of James S. Folsom, by whom he has had one child—Jessie Folsom. He and wife and daughter are members of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church of Portsmouth. Mr. Ewing has served one term on the Board of Education and two terms on the City Council of Portsmouth. He is a member of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of which he is a Senior Vice Commander and Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the department commander of the State of Ohio.

John Findeis, wine and beer saloon, Market street, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 17, 1827, a son of John Findeis. He came to the United States in 1851, locating in Pittsburg; remained there three years, and then went to Louisville, Ky., where he married Mary Hormikel, a native of Germany. He subsequently removed to Monroe, Ohio, and remained there seven years, and then came to Portsmouth, and became established in his present business. He also owns the fine hotel property on Third street, near Market. Mr. and Mrs. Findeis have nine children—Charles, John, Lizzie, Mary, Margaret, Henry, Minnie, Jacob and Rosa. Mr. Findeis is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Harugari societies.

Andrew Jackson Finney, Sheriff of Scioto County, was born in Bloom Township, Scioto County, Oct. 2, 1840, a son of George H. and Eliza (Fullerton) Finney. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and served three months. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Independent Company Sharpshooters, as a private, but soon after going out was promoted to Duty Sergeant. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to First Duty Sergeant, and the following winter to Orderly. His company was in the Army of the Cumberland, and a greater part of the time was detailed as special guard at General Thomas's headquarters. He participated in many hard-fought battles, some of the more important being Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Nashville. He was discharged July 26, 1865, and returned to Vernon Township, Scioto County, and was engaged in farming till 1871, when he sold his farm and went to Greenup County, Ky., but returned to Scioto County in 1872. In 1873 he became established in the mercantile business at Powellsville, but in 1883 abandoned it to accept the office of Sheriff of Scioto County, his time expiring in 1885. He has served as Justice of the Peace of Greene Township six years, Treasurer of Greene Township two years, Land Appraiser of Vernon Township one year, and Postmaster at Powellsville nearly ten years. Feb. 22, 1862, he married Lovina, daughter of B. F. Wait, of Wait's Station. They have seven children—Eliza A., wife of James Chabot, of Powellsville; Mary, Frank, Oscar T., Walter, Ora and Emma. They have lost three children—George H., died March 17, 1873, aged six years; Carrie J., July 9, 1876, aged two years, and an infant, Andrew J., Jan. 18, 1883. Mr. Finney is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church at Powellsville. He is a member of Western Sun Lodge, No. 91, F. & A.M., Wheelersburg, and Scioto Lodge, No. 5, I.O.M., Portsmouth.

George Fisher was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 21, 1830, a son of Joseph Fisher, a farmer, who died in 1830, aged thirty-eight years. He came to the United States in the spring of 1847, locating in Portsmouth. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Germany,

and worked as a journeyman two years; then opened a shop in Greensburg, Ky., and afterward in Wheelersburg, Ohio. He remained there thirteen years. In 1863 he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and served as Hospital Steward till the close of the war. After he returned home he began the study of medicine, and after studying two years purchased the drug store owned by Dr. Finch, on the corner of Sixth and Chillicothe streets. Two years later he sold out and opened a store on Second street, but after a year and a half bought back his old store, and combined the two, moving again to his old quarters. He keeps a full line of drugs, paints, oils, toilet articles, etc., and does a large prescription business. He was married Oct. 29, 1850, to Louisa H. Welch, a native of Kentucky, but reared in Scioto County. They have no children. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a member of the Board of Education for the last eight years.

Martin Fitzgerald was born in Ireland in 1846, where he was educated and trained to the mercantile business, and in 1865 came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was barkeeper at the Walnut Street House three years. He then removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and owned the saloon of the old Taylor House there until it burned down. He subsequently obtained a position as bookkeeper at the wholesale liquor house of Stanton & Bagby, and again held the same position with the firm of Bagby & Co. till he bought out the latter in 1875, since which time he has been doing business as wholesale and retail liquor dealer. He was married in 1873 to Kate Dunn, of Portsmouth. They have four children—two boys and two girls. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald are members of the Catholic church.

John W. Galvin was born in Ireland, Oct. 9, 1848, and was a son of James Galvin, who came to the United States with his family in January, 1851, locating at Nashua, N. H., where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1869, at the age of forty-five years. His widow still lives at Nashua, N. H., at the age of fifty-seven years. There were seven children in the family—Patrick, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Joseph, and Jennie Ellen. Our subject first worked in the forge shop of the Nashua Machine Works, where he remained twelve and a half years. He then went to Harrisburg, Pa., where he made steel three years. In August, 1876, he was sent by the Pennsylvania Steel Company to Europe, where he spent some time traveling through France, Wales and England. He afterward went to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he worked thirteen months for a Rolling Iron Company, and in 1878 came to Portsmouth, where he has since been engaged in melting steel for Burgess Iron and Steel Works. He was married at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 2 1875, to Lizzie Murray. They have four children—Katie Ellen, John J., Mary Elizabeth and Anna Maria. Mr. Galvin and wife are members of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church of Portsmouth.

Gardanier & Cody, horse-shoers, on the corner of Chillicothe and Third streets, which business was established about fifteen years ago by Thomas Purcell. Shortly after it was purchased by Mr. Seth Gardanier, who ran it alone a year, when Mr. Cody became a partner. They keep themselves well informed as to the latest and improved modes of shoeing by taking all books and papers alluding to the subject. Seth Gardanier was born Sept. 25, 1841, in New Orleans, a son of John Gardanier, a native of France. When fifteen years old he learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he was connected with horsemen for ten years. In 1875 he came to Portsmouth, where he has since been engaged in the blacksmith's business, and has at the same time handled many fine horses. He was married in 1878 to Mary Kaler, a na

tive of Portsmouth. They had one son, Clay, who died March 24, 1883, at the age of three and one-half years. John Cody, son of William Cody, was born in Ohio, in 1848. He was left an orphan at the age of five years, and when fifteen years old went to Covington, Ky., where he learned the blacksmith's trade, remaining there four years. He then worked in Cincinnati and Chicago from 1864 till 1874, when he came to Portsmouth. He worked the first four years for Mr. Purcell and since then has been running a shop. He was married in June, 1874, to Fannie Roach, a native of Ireland. They have four children living and one deceased—Katie, John, (Fannie who died in 1881, aged three years), William and Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. Cody are members of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church.

J. G. Gerlach, grocer and dealer in glass, tin, and queen's ware, was born in Green Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1850, a son of Conrad Gerlach. He has made the grocery business his avocation since working for himself, and has been very successful. He owns the property where he does business. His store room is 20 x 60 feet, ceiling thirteen feet high. He occupies the cellar and first and second floors; usually employs two clerks, and delivers goods to any part of the city free of charge. He was married in 1871 to Carrie E. Litvogt, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are members of the German Presbyterian church. Mr. Gerlach's father came to America in 1847, and settled in Greene Township, where he lived till 1865. He then moved to Portsmouth, where he died in April, 1868.

G. H. Gharky was born May 17, 1813, in Alexandria, Scioto Co., Ohio, and the following year came to Portsmouth with his father. He went to Cincinnati at the age of eighteen years and spent six months at the carpenter's trade, when he returned to Portsmouth and worked at his trade four years. In 1834 he built the canal-boat Shakspere, and was Captain of her one year on the Ohio Canal. In 1840 he was appointed Wharf-master of Portsmouth, and served one year. In 1843, while Captain and owner of the canal-boat Laurel, he projected, and, in connection with others, put in operation a line of three boats, each making regular weekly trips between Portsmouth and Columbus, which was in successful operation five years. In 1847 he bought the steamboat American, and commanded her two years, making one trip up the Scioto River (the first ever made by steamboat), to the State dam, six miles below Chillicothe, in February, 1848. In 1850 he was appointed Canal Collector, and served about two years. Sept. 20, 1852, he was married to Martha E. Oldfield, a native of Portsmouth. They have had five children—George H., Jr., who died in 1875, at the age of twenty-two years; Jennie L.; Sarah Elizabeth, who died when three years of age; Marinette I., and William David. After his marriage he was in the shoe business one year in partnership with T. G. Lloyd, and in 1854 was elected Auditor, serving one term. He then clerked in the auditor's office at different times until 1860, and in 1863 served as Deputy Treasurer, after which he was bookkeeper at the First National Bank for four years. In 1873 he was appointed Clerk of the city of Portsmouth, and served two years. In 1877 he was appointed Deputy Auditor, and served one year. Since then he has been variously engaged. His father, David Gharky, was born Feb. 13, 1775, in Stargard, Pomerenia, Germany, and came to America in 1796, and first resided in Philadelphia two years, when he settled in Alexandria, Scioto County. In 1814 he moved to Portsmouth, and was engaged in carpentering and cabinet-making for many years From 1822 until 1828 he served as Auditor of the county. From 1829 until 1833 he was in Indiana. He then returned

to Portsmouth; was elected Treasurer of the county in 1833, and served one term. In 1840 he went to Missouri, being there and in Indiana until 1850. He died in Portsmouth, Aug. 9, 1850, aged seventy-five years. His wife died in 1834 at the age of fifty-five years. They had a family of ten children, of whom only four survive—John, in Memphis, Mo.; Frederica R., married to Thomas Wildbahn and residing in St. Joseph, Mo.; Sarah Ann, wife of A. W. Williamson, of Portsmouth, and our subject.

Robert McQueen Gibson, M. D., Portsmouth Ohio, was born at Troy, N. Y., July 5, 1854. In June, 1864, he moved with his parents to Portsmouth. He completed his education in the high schools of the city, afterward taking private instruction in languages at the Portsmouth Seminary. He graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in the spring of 1876. By a severe competitive examination he obtained the position of Resident Physician in the Cincinnati Hospital, remaining there one year, when he returned to Portsmouth to accept a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. C. M. Finch. The partnership was dissolved at the end of two years, and the Doctor then engaged in business for himself. His office, on the corner of Fourth and Washington streets, is the most commodious and finest arranged of any office in the city. He is member of the American Medical Association, Ohio State Medical Society, Cincinnati Hospital Medical Association, Ohio Valley Medical Society, and the Hempstead Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His parents, George and Isabella Gibson, are natives of Scotland. His father was born near Edinburgh, and his mother near Glasgow. His father came to America in June, 1830, and was married at Troy, N. Y., to Isabella McQueen, in April, 1845. Of a family of five children, four are living, two sons and two daughters.

J. B. Gilson was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1834, a son of Richard Gilson, who is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. His education was received in the district schools and at Wellsville Academy. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, and taught in Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Scioto, Pike and Jackson counties. He came to Scioto County in 1855, and was employed four years in a ship-yard in Portsmouth. While teaching he had also carried on farming to a limited extent. He followed contracting and building from the time he left the ship-yard till 1875, and since then has been engaged in manufacturing building material, employing several hands, and doing a large and satisfactory business. In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He is a man well calculated for the position. His knowledge of law and keen sense of justice, together with his wide experience with men, enables him to render justice to all; and he is often able to influence parties to adjust their claims amicably without resorting to law. He holds a high position in the Order of Mechanics. He was married in 1860 to Sarah A. Williams, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio.

Harry Shackleford Grimes was born Sept. 5, 1851, in Portsmouth, Ohio, a son of James and Mary A. (Tobin) Grimes, his father a native of Birmingham, England, born in 1805, and his mother a native of Pittsburg, Pa. His maternal grandfather died at the age of seventy-three, and his paternal grandfather at the age of ninety-seven years and four months. His father came to the United States in the year 1832, and located in Philadelphia, Pa.; afterward went to New Orleans, La., and subsequently returned to Pittsburg, Pa., where he commenced business and was married. He was a man of great inventive genius, and for many years was engaged in the iron foundry business. He came to Portsmouth in 1837, and was very active and enterprising in busi-

ness. He built many fine structures and did much to improve the city. He died Sept. 27, 1877. His wife is still living. They had a family of five sons and five daughters, all still living. Our subject is the youngest son. With the exception of one year spent in Dakota and the Sioux country he has always lived in Portsmouth, where he was educated. Being of a business turn of mind his education was confined to the limits of a practical course. When seventeen years of age he began traveling, and when twenty engaged in the commission business, the firm being Gibbs & Grimes, Portsmouth, Ohio. He is at present in the grain and agricultural implement business at 109 West Front street. In the spring of 1883 he was elected a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward. He is City Auctioneer and a member of the Board of Trade of Portsmouth. Dec. 9, 1873, Mr. Grimes was married to Mary C. Vaughters, of Friendship, Scioto County. They have three children——Shirley V., Leah Pauline and John Alexander. Mr. Grimes is a Vestryman in Christ Episcopal Church.

John G. Hathaway, photographer, corner of Court and Second streets, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1849. He learned his trade in Marietta, Ohio, and was in business there eight years. In 1876 he came to Portsmouth, and with Mr. Fuller opened a studio under the firm name of Fuller & Hathaway. In April, 1882, Mr. Fuller retired from the firm, and Mr. Hathaway has since been alone. He occupies the whole upper floor of the Vincennes block, and his facilities for work are as good as any in the country. Mr. Hathaway takes several art journals and intends to keep up with the times in this branch of art. His pictures will compare favorably with Sarony's, Brand's or any first class artist of the country. He was married in 1875 to Annett Morse, of Marietta. They have a family of two sons and one daughter.

George Helt was born at Scioto Furnace, Scioto Co., Ohio, July 26, 1846, a son of John Helt, of Harrison Township, Scioto County. When sixteen years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it eight years. He then engaged in the grocery business, and in 1873 bought an interest in the store of Charles Winter, thus forming the firm of Charles Winter & Co. Aug. 9, 1881, he purchased Mr. Winter's interest and is now carrying on the business as George Helt. He does both a wholesale and retail business. His salesroom is 19 x 65 feet, with a warehouse in the rear. He employs two clerks and delivers his goods to any part of the city. His sales amount to $16,000 yearly. Mr. Helt was married in 1874 to Barbara Hurder. They have four children—Emiel John, Walter Scott, George Oscar and Anna Mary.

W. R. Hendrickson was born May 1, 1833, in Lewis County, Ky. He came to Portsmouth in 1870 and had been here but a year when he was appointed on the police force, and has since held the position. For eight years prior to coming to Portsmouth he kept the jail at Vanceburg, Ky. He was married in 1855 to Serrilda J. Ruggles, a native of Kentucky. They had four children—Robert E., employed at the Peabody Coal Works; L. T.; Sophronia, wife of W. R. Bane, of Augusta, Ky., and John T., a molder in Cincinnati. Mrs. Hendrickson died and in 1870 Mr. Hendrickson married Phœbe L. Andrews, a native of Maryland. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is the owner of one of the finest thoroughbred horses in Southern Ohio, sired by War Dance, of Bath County, Ky. He has been taken to county fairs since two years old, and never fails to take a premium, and has taken four at one fair.

F. C. Herms was born in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, in 1836, and came to the United States in 1856. He spent fourteen months in Cincinnati and then came to Portsmouth. He clerked for Mr. Connolly a time and was employed in Gaylord's rolling mill

five years. He was then in partnership a short time with Mr. Marting, under the firm name of Marting & Herms. He opened a store in his residence, corner of Ninth and John streets, which he ran about two years, when he opened another on the corner of Sixth and Chillicothe streets, his daughter taking charge of the old one. He at first occupied but one lower room, keeping carpets up stairs, but in 1882 he added an adjoining room for carpets. He keeps a large and complete stock of carpets, and is the leader in this branch of trade in Portsmouth. He was married in 1860 to Catharine Mary Marting, daughter of Henry Marting, of Portsmouth. They have had nine children—Charles F., in the store with his father; William Albert; Edward, attending the Ohio University, studying for a chemist; Ida M., in charge of the Ninth street store; John Wesley, Oscar, Edith Selina and Clara are at home; Ella died at the age of two years. Mr. Herms is a member of the German M. E. church.

Jacob Hibbs, Sr., deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 5, 1793, a son of Aaron and Catharine Hibbs. His father removed to Adams County, Ohio, where his father died in June, 1832, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and his mother in October, 1846, in her seventy-seventh year. Our subject's early life was passed in helping to clear a farm in the woods, and his educational advantages were very limited. He was married March 3, 1814, to Rebecca Lucas. To them were born eleven children—Aaron, born Feb. 15, 1815, died single, April 15, 1837; Hannah U. L., born July 12, 1817, now living near Freeport, Ill; Joseph L., born April 8, 1819; George C., born July 27, 1821, living in Highland County, Ohio; Ursulina, born June 5, 1823, died single, Oct. 6, 1855; Rebecca L., born Aug. 3, 1825, now Mrs. N. B. Russell, of Portsmouth, Ohio; John A. T., born Jan. 18, 1828, living near Waverly, Neb.; Jacob C., born April 3, 1830, of Portsmouth; Robert L., born April 23, 1832, died near Alexandria, D. C., Nov. 11, 1862, a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry, regular army; Sarah C., born June 26, 1834, living in Highland County, Ohio; Van B., born Jan. 13, 1839, served through the entire war of the Rebellion as private, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and died in Mattoon, Ill., in November, 1869. Mr. Hibbs served under Captain Roop at the time of Hull's surrender. He was a strong Jackson Democrat and took an active part in political matters from 1840 till 1848. He held the office of School Trustee a number of years. After his marriage he settled in Union Township, Scioto County, where he died July 12, 1852. His wife died Oct. 20, 1853. They were members of the Disciple church. Mr. Hibbs was a man of great moral courage, and was noted for his determination and positiveness of character. He took great pride in the education of his children, and did all in his power to give them a good start in life.

Jacob C. Hibbs was born in Union Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, April 3, 1830, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Lucas) Hibbs, his father a native of Pennsylvania, born Nov. 5, 1793, and his mother, a native of Virginia, born Jan. 27, 1796. He was educated in the public schools, and took a partial course at the Dennison University, Granville, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and followed that vocation till 1860 when he removed to Portsmouth and engaged in the mercantile business. He now has one of the best hardware establishments in the city. Politically he is a Republican, and an advocate of the temperance cause. He has never aspired to office or any place of political or public notice. He was married April 30, 1857, to B. A. Williamson, of Washington Township, Scioto County. They have five children—Flora E., Frank, Charles, L. Grace and Harry D. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs and their three living children, Flora E., L. Grace and Harry D., are

members of the Regular Baptist church.

General Joseph L. Hibbs, merchant, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 8, 1819, and is a son of Jacob and Rebecca Hibbs, *nee* Lucas. His mother was a daughter of Judge Joseph Lucas, a brother of the late Robert Lucas, Governor of Ohio and Iowa two terms each. Wm. Lucas, father of Joseph and Robert, was in the army under Washington at Braddock's defeat, and also served as Captain in the war of the Revolution. He afterward emigrated with his family from Virginia and located in Scioto County, at a place known since as Lucasville. Edward Lucas, forefather of the Virginia Lucases, and his wife, *nee* Dark, of Quaker descent, came to this country with William Penn, and first settled in Berks County, Penn., and afterward the family removed to Virginia, where they became quite noted. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Aaron Hibbs, emigrated from England to America soon after the Revolutionary war, and Jacob Hibbs, the father of Joseph, was among those who were called out in the war of 1812, in defense of Detroit. When Joseph had reached the age of eighteen his father gave him three years of his time, and the young man started for himself with the trade of carpenter, which he had acquired at odd spells at home during his younger days. This business he followed very successfully for five years, during the first three of which he cleared $500, besides attending school four months. He was a studious boy, and assiduously devoted his spare time to the acquisition of useful knowledge, being particularly interested in historical works, devoting much of his spare time to reading of ancient, profane and religious history. These books he read with pleasure, and, unlike many other boys, he had no time to devote to books pertaining to romance or fiction. For several years subsequent to his carpenter business he was successfully engaged in farming and other pursuits, as manager for prominent persons in Pike County, Ohio. In 1851 he became clerk in a business house in Portsmouth; and in 1853, with what money he had accumulated, he embarked in the hardware business, in copartnership with Mr. George Hered. In 1859 he bought out Mr. Hered's interest, and to this day has continued the business successfully in his own name, and takes rank among the oldest hardware merchants of the State. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Hibbs was commissioned by Governor Tod as Brigadier-General in the State militia, and was furnished artillery and small arms for border protection by General Wright, Quartermaster-General of the State. In 1866 he started a boot, shoe, and hat store, which, ten years later, he consolidated with his hardware business which has resulted in great success. In the summer of 1875, his health having become impaired by intense application to business he took a trip South during the following winter, in hopes of regaining his lost vigor, and visited Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and other places of note, including Florida State Fair. Early in the year 1877, finding that he was but little improved in health, he withdrew from active participation in business, and took up his residence in New York City, spending a few days at Washington, District of Columbia, on his way, when the Electoral Commission was considering the validity of President Hayes's title to the Presidency, and remained until he was inaugurated. Since then General Hibbs has made his home in New York City, where he attends to the purchasing of goods for his Portsmouth houses and other houses, as orders are sent to him by his friends. In 1879, while in New York City, he sold for the commissioners of Scioto County $40,000 of six per cent. county bonds, at a premium, and visited the United States Sub-treasury vaults

and the leading banks of the city. In December of the year 1877 he went to California by the way of the Isthmus, and spent several months in visiting places of note and interest on the Pacific Coast, among which were San Francisco, Oakland, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Calaveras Grove of Big Trees, and the gorgeous and picturesque scenery of the Yosemite Valley. As illustrative of the character of that climate, it may be stated that on the first day of May, 1878, when the valleys were fragrant with flowers, and the figs nearly grown, General Hibbs rode on horseback a distance of fourteen miles over huge mountains of snow on his way to the valley, the thermometer registering seventy degrees. The scenery of the valley at this time was especially awe-inspiring, and picturesque to the sublimest extent. The various waterfalls, some of them 2,600 feet high, were at their highest stage and greatest force, caused by the rapidly melting snow, and presented a view inexpressibly grand and sublime. The General also visited Sacramento, Salt Lake City, the great Mormon Tabernacle, Camp Douglas, and the tomb of Brigham Young, visiting on his return eastward Des Moines, Iowa City, Muscatine and Freeport, where he spent some time among his friends who had removed West several years previous. He refers to his trips with much enthusiasm, and looks upon the time spent in this way as the most interesting and enjoyable portion of his life. General Hibbs has taken a deep interest in public enterpises and in church matters, and has contributed largely of his means for their support. In many other ways he is benevolent and public-spirited, doing much toward promoting the growth and prosperity of his adopted city. He possesses all the elements of a capital business man, and has good judgment of men and things. He is cautious, firm, and conscientious, and as a business man stands among the best in Portsmouth. By industry, frugality and keen foresight he has been rewarded with very gratifying success.

Anselm T. Holcomb, attorney at law, was born near Vinton, Gallia Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1846, a son of John Ewing and Mary (Matthews) Holcomb, natives of Gallia County, and now residents of Butler, Bates Co., Mo. His parents were reared and married in Gallia County, their parents, General S. R. Holcomb and Colonel Phineas Matthews, both having settled there as early as 1800. They were both prominent in county and State affairs, and lived to advanced ages. Anselm T. spent his early life in attending school and assisting his father in the store. He attended the public schools and the academies at Vinton and Ewington, and in 1863 entered the Ohio University at Athens, graduating in 1867. He began reading law while in college with Hon. W. Reed Golden, of Athens, and after leaving college pursued a regular course with General A. T. Holcomb. He taught school at Vinton and Rodney, Ohio, and near Moorefield, Ky. He was admitted to the bar at Butler, Bates Co., Mo., in 1870, and soon after entered into partnership with Hon. William Page. The partnership was dissolved in 1875 and he was associated with his brother Phineas till the summer of 1878 when he removed to Portsmouth, where he was associated with Judge A. C. Thompson until the latter was elected Common Pleas Judge in 1881, and since then has practiced alone. Mr. Holcomb has been very successful in his practice and is one of the leading attorneys of the county. He has dealt quite extensively in real estate, and completed a set of abstract books of real estate in Bates County, Mo. He was one of the original stockholders in the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company, and the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company. He is one of the owners and the original proprietor of the coal shaft of Theo. Fluhart & Co., Wellston, Jackson Co., Ohio, and is also interested in

the mining and shipping of coal in Missouri. He was the Republican candidate for Representative of Bates County, Mo., in 1876, and a delegate from Kansas City District to the Republican National Convention in 1876. He was married Oct. 14, 1876, to Grace L. Breare, youngest daughter of Rev. Robinson Breare, of Gallia County, Ohio. They have one son—Anselm T., Jr. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge and chapter, and in 1878 was High Priest of Miami Chapter, Butler, Mo.

Joseph Hornung was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1842, a son of Joseph Hornung. He came to the United States in 1854, and located at West Union, Adams Co., Ohio. In 1856 he came to Portsmouth. He learned the cooper's trade when a boy. He is now the proprietor of one of the largest coopering establishments in the city, and one of the proprietors of the Standard Wheelbarrow Company on Front street. Mr. Hornung was married, in 1868, to Eliza E. Kaetler, who died in 1875, leaving two children. In 1875 he married Lizzie B. Brodbeck, daughter of Vincent Brodbeck. They have two children.

Herman Huels, steam dye house, No. 71 Third street, was born in Prussia, in 1834. When fifteen years of age he began to learn his trade, and afterward traveled through Switzerland, Germany and France, as was customary in his country, working in a great many towns. In 1864 he came to the United States, and located in Springfield, Ill., remaining there three months. He then worked a year in Cincinnati, Ohio, and went to Chillicothe, where he worked for a Mr. Dueber, and afterward married his daughter, Pauline Dueber. In 1870 he came to Portsmouth and purchased the dye house of F. Zetsner. He enlarged the business, and put in machinery for dyeing with steam. His work is of the highest order, and his prices correspondingly low. He is very successful as a business man, and owns his residence and place of business. He has been a member of the German Benevolent Society over twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Huels have five children—Herman, born in Chillicothe; Emil, Charles, Annie and Otele, born in Portsmouth.

William Hughes was born in Ireland in 1847, a son of Terence Hughes. In 1850 he came to America with his uncle, William Hughes. He spent his boyhood days in Canada, and in 1859 came to the United States, and has since then resided in Portsmouth, and since 1860 has been engaged in the saloon and billiard-hall business, with the exception of the years of the Rebellion when he was a Government pilot running between Cincinnati and Memphis. Mr. Hughes was married in 1865 to Mary L. Jacquet, a native of France, but a resident of Portsmouth since childhood. They have two children—Mary Louise and John J.

C. C. Hyatt was born in Queens County, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1804, a son of Elvin Hyatt. When thirteen years of age he was bound as an apprentice to the mason's trade, till twenty-one. From 1825 till 1830 he worked at his trade in New York, and Oct. 8 of the latter year came to Portsmouth. At that time there were but five brick buildings in the city. He has built over fifty buildings in this city, including churches, business houses and residences. For twenty-five years he was the only contractor of mason work in the city and employed from ten to thirty men. When sixty-two years of age he abandoned his trade, and is now engaged in the grocery business, on the corner of Eighth and Court streets. He was married in 1826 to Cynthia A. Thompson, a native of New York. They had four children, all now deceased. Mrs. Hyatt died in 1845. In 1846 Mr. Hyatt married Elizabeth Taylor, a native of Maryland. They have one child—Amelia Helen, now the wife of

Dr. J. McClure. Mr. Hyatt has been a member of the Methodist church fifty-one years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

L. N. Hyatt was born in Clay Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, a son of Elvin Hyatt, who was for many years Superintendent of the county infirmary. He died April 15, 1865, aged sixty-eight years. L. N. enlisted in 1863 in Company D, Eighth Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, and was appointed Corporal. He served till June 28, 1865, when, by a special order, the company was discharged. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, the Atlanta campaign with Sherman, the battles of Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, and was with Thomas in his raid against Hood. In 1868 Mr. Hyatt engaged in the grocery business in Pike County, remaining there eighteen months. He then returned to Scioto County, and for six months was engaged in making fire brick in Porter Township. In 1875 he formed his present partnership with H. C. McElrath, under the firm name of McElrath & Hyatt. Their place of business is located on Eleventh street, between John and Waller streets. They keep a full line of groceries, feed, produce, coal, etc., and deliver goods to all parts of the city. Mr. Hyatt was married July 2, 1883, to Carrie A. Clark, daughter of Dr. Clark, formerly of Ironton, Ohio, who was shot while discharging his duties as a physician by Morgan's men during the raid, they supposing him to be a spy. Mr. Hyatt's father was a Corporal in the war of 1812.

Captain James P. Jack, son of Henry Jack, was born in Fayette County, Pa., March 31, 1816. He was first engaged in the mercantile trade in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., with James L. Bowman, with whom he remained ten years. In 1842 he went on the Ohio River, and was engaged on different steamers as clerk and Captain about five years, after which he was employed in Cincinnati till 1853, in Broadwell & Co.'s ship chandlery and boat store, when the firm name was changed to J. P. Jack & Co. In 1854 he went as clerk on a steamer for two years, after which he was in the grocery business in Portsmouth for two years. In 1860 he went to Iron Valley Furnace as financial agent for one year, when he went to Harrison Furnace for one year. He was in the Government service during the war, after which he returned to Portsmouth, where he has since resided. He served as Secretary of the water-works seven years and has also served on the School Board, Sanitary Board, Hospital Board and Board of Trade. He resumed his trade of clerking with G. W. Hugings, where he is still engaged. He was married in Pittsburg in 1844 to Margaret J. Sattinfield. They have four children living and one deceased—Lizzie; William, a railroad clerk; Charles, a paper-hanger; James, a farmer, and Virginia, who died in 1856, aged six months. Mr. Jack is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

J. H. Johnson was born in Maryland in 1830, but was reared in Licking County, Ohio. He became a citizen of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1857, and in 1859 married Mary J. Davis, of Scioto County, Ohio. They have two children—Ida May and Edgar A. In 1858 Johnson & Vincent opened the first hat and fur store in Portsmouth in the old Massie building, which was burned in 1871, and in 1859 Mr. Johnson purchased Mr. Vincent's interest. In 1860 Mr. Johnson purchased and moved into the store room on Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he is now doing business. In 1870 he sold his stock and rented his room, and for some years was out of business, but in 1875 he re-opened with a choice and fresh stock, consisting of a complete line of hats, caps, ladies' and children's furs, and a full line of gents' furnishing goods. Mr. Johnson is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 48, F. & A.

M., and was its Worshipful Master for eight consecutive years. He is also a member of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 23, R. A. M., and was its Captain of Host for sixteen consecutive years, and is now its High Priest, and is a member of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, K. T., and was its Eminent Commander for thirteen consecutive years. He also belongs to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Ohio Consistory, thirty-second degree, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Andrew Barry Jones, physician and surgeon, was born in Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, April 30, 1829, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1876. His parents, Robert and Ruth Jones, removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1828. His literary education was obtained in the schools of his native place. Choosing medicine for a profession, he graduated with the highest honors of his class from the Cleveland Medical College, in March, 1850, and immediately began practice in Jacksonville, Adams Co., Ohio, where a year previous he had been professionally engaged, with great success, amid the ravages of the cholera. On Oct. 21, 1851, he married Maria J., daughter of James Dunbar, of Adams County, Ohio. In April, 1852, he removed to Portsmouth, where he was actively engaged in a successful practice to the time of his death. His love of anatomy, and his proficiency in that branch, led him to prefer surgery, in which he acquired a high reputation. His engagements in this branch extended far beyond the confines of an ordinary practitioner, and he was frequently called into consultation in other States. He was one of the founders of the Scioto County Medical Society, and for many years its President; also a prominent member of the Ohio Valley Medical Society, of the Ohio State Medical Association, and its President for one year; and likewise an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, and a member of the National Medical Association. By appointment of Governor Allen, he held for awhile a place on the Board of Trustees of the Southeastern Ohio Insane Asylum, at Athens. Though well qualified as a writer, an over-busy life precluded the exercise of his powers in this direction. No member of the profession was more loyal to the code of ethics than was he. His attentions to the poor and those who were unable to pay were as assiduous and faithful as those he paid to the rich; and he would seldom make any entry upon his books for services rendered to the former. But his charity and benevolence did not end with his many gratuitous professional calls; for the poor never applied to him for assistance and came away empty-handed, while many were the instances where food and other substantial reliefs were sent by him to the families of the destitute. He took with him to the bedside of the afflicted not only the scientific knowledge of his profession, but a heart full of Christian sympathy, a soothing voice, hope-breathing sentiments, and the sunlight of an encouraging cheerfulness. Although not a politician or partisan, he was an earnest and conscientious thinker, and was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention of Cincinnati in 1876, and was a supporter of Tilden for the Presidency. He was a remarkable example of filial devotion to his parents, whom he cared for until their death with the same tenderness and love which they had bestowed upon him in his youth. He was a courtly, genial friend, a good citizen, and an affectionate husband. He was a member of All-Saints' Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, and a devoted student of the Bible.

David D. Jones, son of Daniel Jones, was born in Wales, Oct. 13, 1808, and in 1832 came to the United States. He spent a few months in New York, two years in Nashville, Tenn., one year in Covington, Ky., and in 1837 came to Portsmouth. He worked a few years at Gaylord's rolling mill, and then be-

came established in the grocery business. In 1863 his eye-sight was destroyed to a great extent by cataract. Mr. Jones was married in 1834 to Margaret Griffith. They have had a family of seven children—Henry E., an attorney, died in Portsmouth in 1876, aged forty years; David L., a druggist; John D., a clerk in Murray & Meckleworth's coal office; Margaret D., wife of George L. Mason, of Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati; Lieutenant James Mill, Professor of Mathematics at West Point; George H., an attorney of Washington Territory; Emma A., wife of Mr. William, proprietor of Biggs House. Mr. Jones has served as Infirmary Director two terms, and as Assessor ten years.

John Jones, The Plumber, West Second street, between Market and Court streets, was born in Wales in 1844, a son of Henry Jones, now a resident of Gallia County, Ohio. When a child he came to the United States with his parents. In 1866 he began the plumber's trade with a firm in Louisville, Ky., and at the end of a year fitted up the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. He returned to Louisville and worked for Drumm Brothers three months; then came to Portsmouth and worked several years for Mr. Spry. Aug. 1, 1870, he opened a plumbers' supply store of his own. He has done a very satisfactory business, and keeps a complete supply of all articles pertaining to that line of business. He employs eight hands, having sometimes as high as fifteen. His work extends to all the surrounding country and towns. Mr. Jones was married July 21, 1869, to Mary E. Robison, of Kentucky. They are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Jones, proprietor of Exchange Pool Rooms, 505 Chillicothe street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

John Kaps was born near Baden, Germany, Nov. 2, 1836. His parents came to the United States when he was an infant, and located in Portsmouth. He spent the earlier years of his life in a brick-yard, and learned the bricklayer's trade. In 1857–'58 he was in the grocery business, and since then has been contracting and building. April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Ohio Infantry, and served three months. In June, 1862, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and helped recruit Company C, Ninty-first Ohio Infantry. He was subsequently promoted to Captain. He participated in fourteen hard-fought battles and many skirmishes. Among the more important battles were, first Bull Run, Fayetteville, Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He served over three years, and was honorably discharged. Feb. 13, 1873, he married Jennie McIntyre, a native of Portsmouth, and a daughter of Daniel McIntyre, who came from Ireland to Portsmouth when twenty-one years of age. They have two sons —John and Harry. Mr. Kaps is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Peter Kaps was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 19, 1833, a son of Casper Kaps. His parents came to the United States in 1836, locating in Portsmouth. His father died in 1857, aged sixty-one years, and his mother in 1845, aged thirty-three years. They had a family of four children—Caroline, now the wife of Christian G. Leiberherr, a teacher, of Quincy, Ill.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Leopold Kessler; Peter and John. Peter is the eldest son. When twenty years of age he began to learn the bricklayer's trade, and, with the exception of his term of service in the army, has followed that vocation. He enlisted in 1861 in Company K, Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, and served three years and three months. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Dallas, Resaca, Jonesboro. At Chattanooga he was appointed Barracks Commander by James B. Steadman. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted several times, and was discharged First Lieu-



Isaiah W. K. Smith

tenant. In business he is associated with his brother, and together they have had the contract for building some of the best residences and public buildings in the valley. They are now at work on the sewer running from Chillicothe to Union streets—distance 3,000 feet, four feet in diameter—and will cost $16,000. Mr. Kaps was married Jan. 1, 1871, to Elizabeth Evans, of Portsmouth. They have three children living—James E., George P. and Henry H. Casper died Nov. 29, 1882, aged two years. Mr. Kaps is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

Frank B. Kehoe was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1852, a son of Murlaugh Kehoe, a boot and shoe merchant, who died in 1874, aged seventy-seven years. From 1870 till 1876 he was engaged in the drug business in Manhattan, Riley Co., Kan. He was afterward engaged in the grocery business five years and a half in Portsmouth. In the early part of 1883 he purchased a wharf-boat of J. O. Murfin's estate. It was built in 1879, and has a tax valuation of $2,500. July 22, 1879, Mr. Kehoe married Mary McClain, a native of Chilo, Clermont Co., Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

Philip H. Kelley, son of Timothy Kelley, was born in Ireland, April 9, 1823. He came to the United States in 1848, and lived one year at Auburn, N. Y. In 1849, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in stone-cutting two years, after which he worked on the railroad two years. In 1853 he began contracting on railroads, etc. In 1857 he came to Portsmouth and built the Suspension Bridge across the Scioto River, and also helped build the city water-works. He was married in 1855 to Anna Hayes. They have had ten children.

B. F. Kinnear, manufacturer of chair stock, Portsmouth, Ohio, established this business in August, 1882. He employs about twenty hands, and ships his stock in car-load lots to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, Boston, and other points in the East. He ships three car loads a week, and consumes annually 1,000,000 feet of lumber. He was born in Williamsport, Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1844. His father, Joseph Kinnear, was an early settler, and helped lay out the town of Circleville, Ohio. He was a son of Judge David Kinnear. His father being a merchant, he clerked for him till 1861, when he spent two years in school. In 1863, he enlisted in a Mississippi squadron in the gun-boat service and served during the rest of the war. Subsequently he spent five years in Tennessee, dealing in cattle and running a shingle-mill. He afterward traveled eight years for Wood & Welter, of Mansfield, Ohio, and five years for Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia. In 1868 he married Harriet Cheny, of Joliet, Ill., but a native of New York City. Mr. Kinnear is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the leading and enterprising business men of Portsmouth.

Charles Kinney, Treasurer-elect of Scioto County, was born in Springville, Ky., July 7, 1850, eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cox) Kinney. His father dying in 1861, he removed with his mother to Columbus, Ind., where he resided until 1872. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated at the Columbus High School in the class of 1866. He learned the trade of printer while in Columbus, which he followed until 1872, when he came to Portsmouth, and was employed in the Valley Book Store. About January, 1876, he again entered the printing office and worked at his trade until November, 1877, when he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer by B. R. Miles, and re-appointed by Alfred Boyer in September, 1880. In June, 1883, he was nominated by the Republican County Convention for Treasurer, and elected. Oct. 8, 1879, he married Letitia H., daughter of Jno. Yoakley, of Portsmouth. Mr. Kinney is a member of Aurora

Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M.; Scioto Lodge, No. 5, I. O. M., and Dionysius Lodge, No. 115, K. of P., of which he is District Deputy, Grand Chancellor and Representative in the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

John Kirsch was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1848, a son of Michael Kirsch, proprietor of the Phœnix House. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the tinner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then worked as a journeyman till 1874, three years of the time being foreman for A. W. Buskirk. In 1874, he became established in business for himself on Second street, between Court and Washington streets. He keeps all kinds of cooking and heating stoves, selling from 250 to 300 annually. He has the finest cooking stove in the market—the Early Breakfast. It is guaranteed not to contain an ounce of scrap iron, and runs with less fuel, keeping a regular and steady heat. He manufactures all kinds of tinware, employing four hands; also makes a specialty of tin roofing and spouting. He was married in 1870 to Mary R. Leising of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have five children—Anna, Charles, William, Clara and John.

Henry Kugelman, dry-goods and notions, Chillicothe street, opposite Market place, was born in Germany in 1842. He came to America in 1848, with his father, William Kugelman, who settled with his family in Portsmouth, where he remained till his death, at the age of sixty-three years, in April, 1861. His wife is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Our subject began life by helping his father in the foundry. He learned the cooper's trade when fifteen years old, at which he worked till 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and served three months. He re-enlisted in Company C, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served three and a-half years. He was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Jackson and Vicksburg. After his return from the army he worked at his trade one year, after which he clerked in a wholesale and retail tobacco house in Indianapolis, Ind., three and a half years. He returned to Portsmouth in 1868, since when he has been variously engaged till 1880, when he established his present business. He was married Oct. 19, 1865, to Elizabeth Fuch, of Portsmouth. There is a family of six children—George Edward, Harry Richard, Nellie Emma, Albert, Edward and Clara Louisa. Mrs. Kugelman died Aug. 23, 1883, after giving birth to twin children; a boy, who died shortly after birth, and a girl, who died at the age of four and a-half weeks. Mr. Kugelman is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to the German Evangelical Church.

Fred. Legler (deceased) was born June 27, 1832, in Baden, Germany, and in 1838 came to America with his father, Joseph Legler, who died in Portsmouth in 1870, aged over seventy years. Our subject came to Portsmouth when twelve years of age, and spent his time in hotels and driving dray for a flour milling company. He was married Jan. 8, 1857, to Eva E. Eck, born Feb. 24, 1837, in Darmstadt, Germany. Of their six children five are living—Charles J., born Dec. 14, 1857, and married Oct. 5, 1882, to Mary Schwarz, of Portsmouth; Fred L., born Dec. 20, 1859; Frank J., Jan. 8, 1862, George A., April 3, 1864, and Clara B., March 20, 1875. William R. was born April 3, 1864, and died at the age of three years and eight months. In 1855, Mr. Legler, in connection with Mr. Wolford, opened the Eagle Hotel, and in 1856 bought out his partner's interest and carried on the business alone till 1863. He then ran the White Bear Hotel till 1866, when he moved to the hotel where his widow and three eldest sons still carry on the business. Mr. Legler ran this hotel from 1867 till 1880, when he died.

John M. Lenhart was born in Portsmouth,

Ohio, in 1848, a son of Martin Lenhart, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1846, and died in Portsmouth in 1855, aged thirty-eight years. He learned the trade of tinner when twelve years of age. He worked as a journeyman till he established his present business in 1873. He is located on Market street, between Second and Third streets, and deals in stoves, copper, tin and sheet-iron ware. The plumbing, gas and steam fitting is carried on in company with George H. Graham. Outside work done to order. His salesroom is 18 x 140 feet, and he employs five hands, with an annual business of $14,000. Mr. Lenhart was married in 1868 to Catharine Urlich. They have three children—Lucy, Rose and John P. Mr. Lenhart is a member of several mutual-aid societies.

John W. Lewis was born in Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1841, a son of Robert W. Lewis, who came with his family to Portsmouth in 1853. His father and brother Frederick were killed at the blowing up of the steamboat W. R. Carter, Feb. 21, 1866, and not an atom of them or their clothing has ever been found. His mother is still living, aged sixty-eight years, but has never been well since the death of her husband and son, and for the past fourteen years has been bedridden. John W. remained with his father till 1860, and then worked for the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad till 1862, when he went into business with his father. In 1864 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry, for 100 days. After his return home he was with his father till February, 1865, when he went with his brother-in-law John Fawn, to Vicksburg. Soon after his arrival in Vicksburg, or about the first of April, 1865, he was employed by W. B. McCormick as clerk of the steamboat Keoto, loaded with goods and bound for Sunflower River to trade for cotton. They arrived at Rolling Forks, Sunflower River, about the 8th of April, and two days later were captured by the Confederates, in command of Sergeant Likes, and were taken to Grenada, Miss. They arrived there about the 18th, and first heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and Lee's surrender. They were kept by the rebels about a week and then sent to Vicksburg. After his return to Portsmouth he carried on a hat store five years. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of the county, serving till 1875. He then dealt in horses a year, and in September, 1876, bought a half interest in the City Livery Stables. In the spring of 1883 he was elected City Marshall of Portsmouth. March 1, 1868, Mr. Lewis married Lake Erie Hoomes. They have seven children—Mattie W., Kate R., Jennie F., Fred W., Bessie H., Garnet A., Charlotte. Mr. Lewis is a member of the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and I. O. M.

Miss Maggie Lloyd, millinery and notions, Chillicothe street, between Third and Fourth streets, Portsmouth, is a daughter of William and Jane (Roberts) Lloyd, natives of Monmouthshire, Wales, who came with a family of eight children to the United States in 1847, arriving in Portsmouth, Ohio, in July. In 1848 both parents died the same day with cholera and were buried in the same grave. Their children are—Thomas, a clothing merchant in Wales; William, died in 1872; David; Robert; Ann; Maria, wife of Judge J.C. Evans, of Jackson; Maggie and Joseph. Miss Lloyd became established in business in 1867. Her stock is full and complete and her aim is to supply all the wants of the trade, and fill all orders promptly and satisfactorily.

Augustine Lorberg, merchant tailor, corner of Second and Court streets, Portsmouth, was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, Jan. 1, 1825, a son of Frederic Lorberg. In 1846 he came alone to America, landing in New York, June 2. In the fall of 1857 he established his present business in Portsmouth. He keeps a complete stock of woolens, cloths and cassimeres, and employs six tailors, besides outside assistance. He does an annual

business of $12,000, having as his customers the first people of Portsmouth. He was married in 1848 to Anna Shafer, of Bavaria, Germany. They have five children—Samuel, Henry, Charles, Rosa Ann, Nellie. They have been members of the German Methodist Episcopal church since 1847.

Joseph Lucas, farmer, was born in Virginia in 1771. He came to Scioto County, Ohio, in 1797, and settled in what is now Rush Township. He was a member of the Legislature when the assembly met at Chillicothe, and was on the judicial bench as Associate Judge. He was an enterprising and energetic man, but only lived to the age of thirty-seven years. He was married in 1792 to Hannah Humphreys. To them were born —Rebecca, born Jan. 27, 1796, married March 3, 1814, Jacob Hibbs, Sr.; William, born in 1799, married in 1821; Levisa, born in 1802, married in 1828 John Brown, of Pike County; Joseph, born in 1804, married Frances Brown in 1828; Samuel, born in 1807, married Nancy Hitchcock in 1833; Elizabeth, born in 1809, died when seventeen years of age. Rebecca, William and Elizabeth were all residents of Scioto County. Joseph and Samuel passed their later years near Muscatine, Iowa. Levisa lived in Pike County. Her three children, Mrs. Hannah Patterson, Samuel and Henry Brown, are well known in Piketon, Ohio. Mr. Lucas was a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. N. Lutz, photographer, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1842. He came to America in 1855, locating in Portsmouth in 1873. He learned the art of photography with W. S. Porter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining with him five years, and is a perfect master of the art, understanding all branches from a tin-type to an oil or crayon portrait. He makes a specialty of views, having calls from a distance of twenty miles for that work. In 1878 he was burned out, losing his entire stock and building; valued at $2,500, insured for $1,000. He immediately re-built, commencing Jan. 1, and was ready for work April 1. His work is first-class, and he deserves the patronage of all who desire first-class work. June 8, 1863, Mr. Lutz married Annie J., only daughter of Wm. Justice, a printer, of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Lutz, though a man far above the average in his profession, is unassuming and extremely companionable.

T. M. Lynn was born in County Derry, Ireland, in July, 1833, and when fourteen years of age came with his parents to the United States. He worked five years at the tailor's trade, in Pittsburg, Pa., but not liking it came to Portsmouth and started a cook-stove, tin-ware and notion wagon, supplying stores and families. In 1856 he opened a livery and feed stable just east of his present place of business. In 1871 he was burned out, losing about $1,500, with no insurance. He immediately built his present stable. The old stable was 52½ x 62 feet, two stories high. Mr. Lynn has sold eleven and a half feet at $100 a foot, and on the remainder he contemplates erecting a new building, 60 x 41, one half of the front to be used as an office, the back part for horses, and the upper floor for storing hacks. His present building is three-stories high, 124 x 41 feet, with a capacity for forty-five horses. He usually keeps twenty horses, all styles of wagons, buggies and hacks, and boards from fifteen to twenty horses. He keeps four hands down stairs and one washing buggies. His nephew, Frank Lynn, is assistant superintendent of the business. Mr. Lynn has some very valuable horses. Three of his teams are worth $800 each. In 1861 he sold the noted Dan Rice for $16,000. Mr. Lynn was married June 14, 1859, to Susan Cockrill, a native of Scioto County, Ohio. They have one daughter—Susan. Mr. Lynn is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Chas. R. Maddock, a member of the firm

of Enoch J. Salt & Co., is a native of Portsmouth, and was formerly a member of the firm of Maddock Bros., of this city. He has from childhood been engaged in the business of manufacturing, and is at present the Superintendent of the Portsmouth Woolen Mills, and a more proficient man could not be found for this responsible position. He is perfectly at home with machinery, his knowledge of it rendering his service invaluable for the position he occupies. He was married in 1879 to Lizzie B. Salt, of Covington, Ky., daughter of Enoch Salt, Sr., of that city. Two children are the fruit of the union—Enoch and Charles. He has been the chorister of the Methodist church choir for years, and still occupies that position. His authority on all points pertaining to machinery is always considered reliable. He is universally known and respected in this city; is of a kind disposition, and makes friends wherever he goes. A more energetic, industrious, frugal man can not be found than Chas. R. Maddock.

August Maier was born in Germany in 1849. He came to America in 1868, landing in Philadelphia Nov. 16, where he spent two years. In 1870 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked in a brewery eight years. He is now one of the proprietors of the Portsmouth brewery and holds the position of foreman.

Royal Sanford Maklun (deceased) was born in 1827, in Salem, Mass., and at the age of seventeen came to Portsmouth and worked in Mr. Mitchell's livery stable for $12 per month, and in a few years became a partner in the business. In 1852 he married Mary Jane, daughter of John L. Boyd, a native of Ireland. Three children were born to them—William B., in Chicago; Lucy A. and Mary W., at home. A short time after his marriage Mr. Maklun became owner of the stable, which he carried on till his death, which occurred July 25, 1870. He was an Odd Fellow and Knight Templar Mason.

H. C. Martin, wholesale and retail grocer, 99 West Front street, was born in Portsmouth, Feb. 14, 1851, a son of W. P. Martin. His father was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1816, and with his brother ran a boat store on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers till 1848, keeping their boat at Grand Gulf, Miss., most of the time. They were chums and partners of Amos and Joseph Shinkle, of Cincinnati, but in 1848, when Mr. Martin came to Portsmouth, the partnership was dissolved, the Shinkles remaining in Cincinnati. In 1856 Mr. Martin built the brick building on the corner of Front and Court streets and opened a grocery store, carrying on the business thirty-five years. In 1881 he removed to Proctorsville, Lawrence Co., Ohio, where he is engaged in merchandising, residing on a farm near the town. H. C. Martin was for nine years an engineer on the river; then worked in Green's chair factory six months; the next four years was with George Davis, and then went into his father's store, remaining with him four years, and then succeeding him in business. He was married May 3, 1871, to Lide Thompson, a native of Kentucky. They have three sons—Perley, William and Taylor. Mr. Martin is a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics.

H. Marting & Son, merchants, corner of Seventh and Chillicothe streets, Portsmouth, have a pleasant store, 20 x 70 feet, the lower floor devoted to dry-goods, boots, shoes, notions, cloaks, shawls, etc.; the upper floor to oil-cloths, curtains, blankets and furnishing goods. The business was established in 1873 by Marting & Herms, but in 1878 Mr. Herms withdrew and the present firm was established. Mr. Marting, the senior member, was born in Hanover, Prussia, in 1817, and came to the United States in 1847, locating in Scioto County, Ohio. He worked at the Jackson Furnace eleven years and then bought a farm near the old Bennett Mill. He lived there eleven years and then went to Gebhardt's Station and bought a farm and

store, and was also the station agent. Four years later he came to Portsmouth and was engaged in the grocery business until, in company with Mr. Herms, he established his present business. He was married in 1840 to Mary Knauper, a native of Germany. Nine children were born to him, but six now living —Catharine, wife of F. C. Hermes; Frederic William, a farmer of Southern Indiana; Eliza, wife of Louis Voelker; Henry A., a merchant of Ironton; John C., a minister of the German Methodist Church; Frank L., in business with his father. Louise and William died in infancy; George died in 1877, aged seventeen years and nine months. Mrs. Marting died in 1877, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Marting and family are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church.

David Massa, a son of Barnhard Massa, was born in Rokenhansenreihn, Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 16, 1827. He learned the trade of painter and glazier in his native country. In October, 1854, he came to the United States, locating in Piketon, Ohio, where he remained nine months; thence to Chillicothe, and six months later to Portsmouth. He was married in March, 1858, in Portsmouth, to Louisa Emerich, a native of Piketon, born in November, 1838. They have two sons—Jacob and John. Four children died in early childhood. Mr. Massa is a member of the German Presbyterian church and the German Mutual Benefit Society.

John Maule, grocer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 31, 1833. His father, Volentine Maule, died in Germany, and in 1844 his mother came to America. Three brothers had come here several years previous. They located in Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Maule came to Portsmouth in 1858. Prior to that he had been in the clothing business four years but sold out, and the purchaser becoming involved never paid him for the stock. He borrowed $5.00 to pay his way to Portsmouth, and opened a grocery store on credit. He has been successful and is now one of the prominent business men of the place. He owns his store and residence and other town property. In November, 1882, he opened a store in Wellston, but on account of the illness of his family remained only ten weeks. He was married Sept. 25, 1855, to Ottilia Wharshko, a native of Bavaria, Germany, but reared in Portsmouth. They have five children—Emma, Anna, Sadie, Carrie and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Maule are members of the German Methodist church.

James McCann was born Jan. 25, 1832, in Ireland, a son of James McCann, a merchant tailor, who died in Ireland in 1847. In 1848 James McCann came with his mother to America. They landed at New Orleans, and lived in Cincinnati from 1850 till 1856, when they came to Portsmouth, where Mr. McCann has since resided, and has been in the constant employ of the Portsmouth Gas Company as Superintendent of the works. He was married in 1857 to Susan Doherty, a native of Ireland. They have three sons—Joseph, a plumber in Columbus; Cornelius, assistant book-keeper for the Bromwell Wire Manufacturing Co., at Cincinnati, and James, studying for the Catholic priesthood. Mr. McCann and family are members of the Catholic Church.

W. S. McColm was born at West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, Feb. 4, 1833, and came to Portsmouth in March, 1840. From 1850 till 1870 he was engaged principally as forwarding and commission merchant and steamboat agent. In January, 1870, he opened the union ticket office, No. 4, Riggs House Block, representing the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad and its connections. His son William O. is in company with him, the firm name being W. S. McColm & Son. They also represent the New York Underwriters, The Niagara, The City of Lon-

don, The Union of San Francisco, The Northern Assurance Company of England—all fire insurance companies; the Mutual Benefit, of Newark, N. J.; the Railway Passenger Accident—life insurance companies; and the marine — Thames & Mersey, of Manchester, England. In connection with these, Mr. McColm is Secretary and Director of the most substantial and successful building and loan associations yet organized in Portsmouth, The Mutual Benefit Building and Loan Company, organized Feb. 1, 1883. He was married Dec. 1, 1853, to Eliza Jane Orm, a native of Scioto County, Ohio. They have had five children—Harry C.; Alice C., now Mrs. E. N. Maxwell; Lucy M., died, aged two years; William O., a partner, and Albert T., an assistant in his father's office.

James S. McDowell, merchant, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 21, 1826, and attended the public schools of his native city, after which he attended the college at Augusta, Ky., and completed his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He enlisted during the late Rebellion at Camp Butler, Ill., in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Company E, and was on detached duty at Camp Butler, Ill., and Ironton, Mo.; and shortly after the battle of Shiloh, was ordered to Mound City, Ill., as State Agent of aid societies. He was married near Lancaster, Ohio, in 1851, to Mary W. Smith, who is deceased. He was again married, in 1865, to Julia S. Shurtz, near Sandoval, Ill. Mr. McDowell's children are—William H., Mary Jefferson, Clara Kate, Josie M., James Edmond, and Julia Bessie. He was in business with C. P. Chandler, of Portsmouth, in 1851 and 1852, and in 1853 removed to Illinois. He was clerk in shipping houses at Chicago, after which he built a store-room at Plano, Ill., and engaged in merchandising. He then engaged in school-teaching and merchandising in Tolono, Ill., for a time. He was then in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for seven years. He is at present residing in Portsmouth, on Guy street. He was School Director of Champaign County, Ill.; and was nominated for Coroner of Marion, Ill., on the Republican ticket, but lacked twelve votes of an election. He was also Secretary of the Odd Fellows Society and also belongs to the Temperance Society. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he affiliated with the Whigs till the organization of the Republican party. His father, John McDowell, was born at Winchester, Va., Sept. 24, 1798, and was married in Ross County, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1821, to Mary Whiting Jefferson, who is still living. Shortly after his marriage he came to Portsmouth, where he resided till his death, which occurred March 20, 1876. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and organized the first Sabbath-school in this city.

A. McFarland, proprietor of the Portsmouth *Tribune*, entered the office of the *Ohio State Journal* in 1840, at the age of seventeen years. He remained in the office as an apprentice till he obtained his majority, after which he continued as a compositor till 1846, when he purchased a half interest in the *Herald* at Circleville, Ohio. He was married in Circleville, and subsequently became owner of the paper, which he published till the spring of 1853, when he sold out. He moved to Portsmouth, Oct. 20, 1853, where he bought this present paper, and has since then made his home in Portsmouth. His experience as printer, publisher and editor covers a term of thirty-seven years.

John Jefferson McFarlin, Mayor of Portsmouth, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Dec. 22, 1825, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Edemare) McFarlin, his father a native of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and his mother a native of Rome, Italy. In early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship of four years. In

January, 1847, he came to Portsmouth, and worked six months for J. J. L. Ward. He then opened a shop of his own, and carried on the business till April, 1883, when he retired, turning his shop over to his son. In 1851 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Portsmouth Fire Department, and held the position ten years. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, retaining his membership nine years, serving as President of the Board. In 1877 he was elected to the same office for a term of two years, and served as President one year. In April, 1883, he was elected Mayor of Portsmouth for a term of two years. Aug. 20, 1848, he married Fanny Stanton, of Lancaster, Ohio. They have had fourteen children (five pairs of twins), eight now living—Emma and Clara, (twins), Henry and Frank (twins), John and Fannie (twins), Mary and Benjamin. The deceased died in infancy with the exception of Charles, who died in 1868, aged fifteen years. Mr. McFarlin is a member of Scioto Lodge, No. 31, and Orient Encampment, No. 28, I. O. O. F., and has been a Representative to the Grand Encampment of Ohio.

D. Mercer, of the firm of D. Mercer & Co., is a native of Pennsylvania, and when a young man came to Ohio, locating at Mercertown, Belmont County. He then removed to Noble County, and in 1853 to Morgan County. In 1859 he removed to Meigs County, remaining there till 1882, when he came to Portsmouth. He is by trade a saddle and harness maker. He was married in Mercertown to Margaret Gourley, who died at the age of fifty-eight years. They had a family of five children—Thomas William, a photographer of Racine, Meigs Co., Ohio; Rachel Ann, died in 1872, aged thirty-four; John Irvin; Frances Isabel, wife of Richard Weldon, of Racine, and Olive H. Mr. Mercer is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His son, J. I., was born in Noble County, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1843. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company H, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry. In March, 1862, he re-enlisted in the Fourth Virginia Infantry; and was commissioned Hospital Steward, and served till May, 1865. After his return home he worked four years for A. W. Seibolm, a druggist of Pomeroy. In 1869 he came to Portsmouth, and worked for Enos Reed four years, for J. F. Davis two years, and traveled for Wm. N. Merrill, of Cincinnati, one year. In 1876 he opened a store on the corner of Ninth and Chillicothe streets. He carried on the business alone for two years, when his father took an interest in it, changing the firm name to D. Mercer & Co. They keep a full line of drugs, oils, paints, glass and fine toilet articles. Mr. Mercer was married Aug. 16, 1868, to Maggie E. Decker, of Middleport, Ohio. They have one child—Ida. Mr. Mercer is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Meyer & Kelley, boots, shoes and hats, Chillicothe street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Portsmouth, keeps a full assortment of every variety and style in their line. Their salesroom is 24 x 60 feet, and a room of the same size on the second floor is filled with duplicate goods. The business was established in 1879 by William S. Meyer. Subsequently his father-in-law, P. H. Kelley, became associated with him in business, but is at present represented by his son. Mr. Meyer was born in Portsmouth in 1858. From 1869 till 1875 he attended Notre Dame University, Indiana, graduating in the commercial department. The next four years were spent in Virginia City, Nev., with an uncle, in the boot and shoe business. He then returned to Portsmouth and established his present place of business. In September, 1880, he married Ella Kelley, of Portsmouth.

Miller & Herman, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic liquors, wines and cigars, Market street, between Second and Third

streets. J. T. Miller, the senior member, was born in Dietschweiler, Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, July 29, 1833, and came to the United States May 16, 1852. He was in Cincinnati four months, and then went to Catlettsburg, Ky., and remained a year. He has been identified with the liquor business of Portsmouth since 1857. He had a wholesale house on the east side of Market street for fifteen years. In 1876 he purchased the *Correspondent*, and published the paper for five years, when he sold out to George Feuchtinger. He formed his present partnership Jan. 1, 1883. He was married April 25, 1859, to Lizzie M. Smith, of Piketon. They have eight children—Lucy K., John T., Lizzie M., Mary, Birdie, Charles, Laura and William. Mr. Miller has been a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity since 1855. He was a member of the Town Council fourteen years, and was President of that body three years. He carries on his farm in connection with his other business. The junior member of the firm, Mr. Herman, was born in Germany, April 16, 1846, and came to the United States in 1853, locating at Alleghany City, Pa; from there went to Greenup, Ky., and in 1854 came to Portsmouth. He was engaged with Cutler & Brown for four years, and then was with P. J. Pursell & Co., wholesale and retail queen's-ware, two years. In 1868 he, in company with Charles Wertz, opened a saloon and billiard hall. He sold out to Wertz in 1871 and opened the Opera House Billiard Hall. He went to the old country in 1873, and upon his return sold his billiard hall and opened another on Chillicothe street, and in January, 1883, formed his partnership with Mr. Miller. He was married in 1871 to Lizzie Leffler. They have three children—Magdalena, Frank Carl and Carrie Esther. Two children—Annie O. R., and Philip E.—are deceased. Mr. Herman is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge and Encampment.

Millhuff & Gage, grocers, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Portsmouth, have a full line of fancy and staple groceries, and deliver goods to all parts of the city. The business was established in 1871 by J. M. Millhuff, and in 1873 William Gage became associated with him. They are also dealers in river and railroad coal. Mr. Millhuff was born in Sciotoville, Ohio, May 17, 1847. He early learned the stove-molder's trade, working at it till 1871. He was teamster of a foraging train in the late war of the Rebellion six months. Dec. 23, 1868, he married Luella Gage, daughter of Andrew C. Gage. They have two sons—Charles and James M., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Millhuff and their eldest son are members of the Baptist Church. His father, Henry Millhuff, is a resident of Coalton, Jackson County. The family consists of twelve children, all living but two—Jacob was a member of Company A, Second Virginia Cavalry, and died in March, 1863, at Point Pleasant, Va.; the second child died in infancy; Frank, James M., Henry, Isham, Simmins, Thomas, Daniel, Narcissus, Mary and Ella. William Gage was born in Portsmouth, Feb. 20, 1853, a son of Andrew C. Gage, who came from New York to Portsmouth in 1842, and is now seventy-seven years of age. He is by trade a boat-builder. He has two children—Luella, wife of J. M. Millhuff, and William. The latter spent his boyhood days with his father, and when sixteen years of age began learning the stone-cutter's trade, working at it four years. He then became associated in the grocery business with Mr. Millhuff. He was married in 1875 to Caroline, daughter of Andrew Angele. They have one child—Lula.

Cornelius Molster, chief engineer of the city water-works, was born in Portsmouth, June 12, 1841. His father, Martin Molster, died Nov. 26, 1879, the day following his golden wedding, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Molster, when fifteen years of age, began to

learn the trade of an engineer. He first worked eighteen months in Maddock's machine and woolen shops; then was engineer at J. W. Perdum's planing-mill six years, and was then engineer on the river steamers ten years. He was on the Convoy, Liberty, No. 3, Golden Era, Revenue, Robert Morse, D. M. Sechler and Clermont, Gypsey Argosy and Kenton. He was afterward for eleven years in charge of the city fire engine: since Sept. 1, 1880, has held his present position. He was married Feb. 2, 1865, to Maggie Neill, a native of Portsmouth. They have had three children—Lucy, died Nov. 27, 1882, aged seventeen years; Harry, aged twelve, and Edward, aged ten. Mr. Molster is a strictly temperate man, has never drank a glass of intoxicating liquor, and is a man who commands the respect of all who know him.

Captain E. B. Moore was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1823, a son of Levi Moore. When twenty-one years of age he went to New Orleans for the purpose of learning to be a pilot on the Mississippi River. In 1848 he began to pilot on the Yazoo River, and afterward was on the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis. In 1854 he took charge of a boat for R. C. Young, which was burned the following year at the wharf, catching fire from another boat. He then piloted for Captain Young till 1857, when he and a son of Captain Young took charge of the Champion, Mr. Moore being its Captain till 1861, when on account of the war they were obliged to put up at St. Louis, the river being blockaded at Cairo. They sold the boat in 1862 just previous to Halleck's moving his troops around Ft. Henry. In 1863 he and his brother William bought a half interest in the foundry and boiler-yard, now the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works. In 1864 they bought a fourth interest in the packet Bostonia, and in 1866 bought an additional eighth interest. In 1873 they purchased the other half interest of the foundry and machine works. The same year the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Company was formed, Mr. Moore and his brother combining their interest in the boat with others. Since 1866 Mr. Moore has been Captain of the Bostonia. The Packet Company now have six boats—Bostonia, Fleetwood, Telegraph, Bonanza, Morning Mail, and steamer Ohio. Captain Moore was married in Yazoo City, in 1859, to Maria Pratt, a native of Washington County, N. Y. She died in 1865, leaving two daughters. In 1873 he married Mary E. Switzer, of Dayton, Ohio. They have two sons and two daughters.

Hon. Oscar Fitzallen Moore, senior member of the firm of Moore & Newman, attorneys at law, was born near Steubenville, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1817, a son of James H. and Sarah B. (Strell) Moore. His mother was a daughter of Captain Dan Strell, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Moore graduated at Washington College, Pa., in the class of 1836, and read law in the office of Mayor D. L. Collier, of Steubenville. He attended one session of the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Steubenville, in October, 1838. In April, 1839, he located at Portsmouth. In 1850 he was elected by the Whig party to the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, and in 1851 was elected to the Senate. In 1854 he was elected by the same party to the Lower House of Congress. In 1861 he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and in 1862 was promoted Colonel of the same regiment. At the battle of Perryville he was wounded and captured, but was released on parol at Harrodsburg. He returned home and remained till his exchange in February, 1863. In the summer of 1864 he was detailed as President of the general court-martial at Nashville, and served till his resignation, in July, 1864, when he returned home, and has since been engaged in the

practice of his profession. Sept. 19, 1843, he married Martha B., daughter of Hon. Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe. They have two daughters—Clay B., wife of George O. Newman, of the firm of Moore & Newman, and Sarah Catherine, wife of Hon. J. W. Newman, Secretary of State of Ohio.

Moore & Wagner, grocers, corner of Market and Third streets, Portsmouth, bought their business of Bloom Brothers May 26, 1882. It was established by Frederick Ruhlman, who afterward sold it to Bloom Brothers. They keep a full line of fancy and staple groceries, queen's-ware, glassware, and vegetables in their season. A. J. Moore was born in Jefferson County, Ind., May 20, 1855, a son of A. J. Moore. In 1879 he began working on a farm in Illinois, and the same year came to Portsmouth, and has since been in the grocery business. Charles J. Wagner was born in Landau, Germany, Sept. 2, 1860. His father, Joseph Wagner, came to America in 1857, locating in Portsmouth, where he married Louisa Phillippi, and soon after returned to Germany, where he died in 1864, leaving two sons—Charles and Edward. The same year his family came to Portsmouth. Both the boys learned the machinist's trade, Edward still working at it. Mrs. Wagner was married in 1865 to Charles Eberhart, and has one daughter—Katie.

H. B. Murray, of Murray & Mickelthwait, coal dealers, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1845, a son of B. F. Murray, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank. He commenced his business life in a hardware store, and afterward worked in a machine shop, but for the past eleven years has been engaged in the coal business. He is now located on the corner of Front and Court streets, in partnership with R. S. Mickelthwait. They purchase their coal principally at Pomeroy, Conaway and Peach Orchard, on Big Sandy River. They have their own barges and tow-boat. Their business is chiefly with the retail trade of Portsmouth, and amounts to about 400,000 or 500,000 bushels per year. They usually yard 40,000 or 50,000 bushels. Mr. Murray is married and has two sons.

C. H. Mussetter was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1840, a son of Michael Mussetter, a blacksmith by trade. He followed farming till 1875, when he commenced buying and shipping lumber. Jan. 1, 1883, he bought an interest in the Portsmouth sawmill, situated at the south end of Union street, and the firm was changed to George Mussetter & Co. This mill was built in 1881 by Carter, French & Co. It is a Stearns mill, No. 2; capacity 40,000 feet every twenty hours. They employ about sixty hands and work day and night. They handle about a million feet of walnut lumber annually. In the spring of 1883 they built a new mill a few rods west of the old one, of the same size and capacity, thus doubling their force and work. They ship lumber to all parts of Ohio and the East, and export to Europe. They pay better wages than any other firm of the kind in the State. Mr. Mussetter was married in 1867 to Catharine Wiles, a native of Ohio. They have five children, three sons and two daughters.

John Neill, proprietor and operator of the Neill Stove Foundry, corner of Seventh and Market streets, was born June 2, 1824, in the north of Ireland, of Scotch parents. He came to the United States in 1839, and learned the stove-molder's trade in Wheeling, W. Va., where he remained five years, when he went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he worked at his trade two years. He came to Portsmouth in 1853, and engaged in the foundry business with H. Eberhardt, with whom he remained till 1868, when he bought out Harris & Terry and ran the foundry two years. In 1870 he built his present foundry, which gives employment to twenty-five or thirty hands. He manufactures cook stoves principally, but also makes many heaters, their capacity being about twenty-five stoves

per day. They are doing business chiefly on contract, selling all over the country. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Richardson, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have five children—Anna; John, clerk on the steamer Bonanza; George, clerking in his father's stove store; Edward, helping his father in the foundry, and Lizzie R.

George Ott Newman, attorney at law, was born in Staunton, Va., Nov. 9, 1836, the eldest of six children of William and Catherine (Ott) Newman. In 1839 his parents came to Portsmouth. His father was a prominent contractor and builder, and many of the best buildings in Portsmouth and vicinity were erected by him. He died July 23, 1874. In 1853 Mr. Newman entered the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in 1858. He soon after went into the law office of Moore & Johnson, and studied with them two years. He was admitted to the bar by the District Court at Mt. Gilead in the fall of 1860. In April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company G, First Ohio Infantry, going out as Orderly Sergeant, and also acted as Second Lieutenant. At the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and in August, 1861, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served two years. In 1870 he became associated with Moore & Johnson, changing the name to Moore, Johnson & Newman. Since the death of Hon. George Johnson, in 1873, the firm has been Moore & Newman. Sept. 12, 1866, Mr. Newman married Clay B., daughter of Hon. O. F. Moore. They have four children—William Oscar, Kate Johnson, Fannie Caldwell and Charles Russell.

Thomas B. Nichols, of the firm of Nichols & Welch, carriage manufacturers, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 15, 1852. His boyhood days were spent in his native city. When fourteen years of age he began to learn the painter's trade, and worked at it in Cincinnati till 1875, when he removed to Portsmouth and worked in the factory of John Dice three years. In 1878 he formed a partnership with George P. Welch, and established their present business, at that time located on Front street. In 1882 they bought the property where they are now located, on Third street, between Court and Washington streets. The building is two-stories high, 40 x 105 feet in size. They manufacture all kinds of carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc. Their double-scroll side buggy spring is one of the most durable, strong and elastic springs made. They have a blacksmith and wood shop in separate buildings. They employ from fifteen to eighteen hands, use the best material, and warrant all their work. Mr. Nichols was married in 1877 to Maria Ripley, of Portsmouth. They have two children—Thomas and William. Mr. Nichols is a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. M. fraternities.

Rev. Aloyse Nonnen, Pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Alsace, Germany, Dec. 25, 1834, a son of John Nonnen, a farmer by vocation, who died Nov. 25, 1865, aged sixty-seven years. When twelve years of age Father Nonnen commenced to study for the priesthood and spent twelve years in Strasburg. In 1859 he was ordained priest, and in 1866 came to the United States. He went to Indianapolis, Ind., and had charge of a church there till April 25, 1871, when he came to Portsmouth to take charge of his present parish.

William Norris was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1833, a son of Ambrose Norris. In 1847 he came to Ohio and located in Waverly, working on the canal and keeping a restaurant. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served four years and six months. He participated in 133 engagements and numerous skirmishes. June 29, 1865, he was promoted to Sergeant. At Kennesaw Mountain his life was saved by a memorandum book and Tes-

tament he had in a side-pocket. His day-book was pierced by a piece of rock dislodged by a cannon shot. He would not go to the hospital though urged by his surgeon to do so, and never lost a day till just before the battle of Nashville; a cold settled on his lungs, from the effects of which he has never recovered. After the war he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and remained four years. He then returned to Waverly and worked on the canal till 1875, and the next three years kept a restaurant. In 1878 he came to Portsmouth and purchased his present place of business. He keeps a general stock of groceries, provisions, queen's-ware, boots and shoes, etc., and supplies both the retail and the wholesale trade. In 1880 he purchased the frame stable adjoining. He was married in Terre Haute to Charlotte E. Kelshimer. They have one daughter—Emma May.

G. S. Oldfield, grocer, corner Seventh and Chillicothe streets, is a native of Portsmouth. His father, William Oldfield, came from the State of New York to Portsmouth in the year 1814, where he died in the year 1861, aged seventy years. He was a miller and farmer, and the later years of his life were spent in the grocery business. He was at one time an Associate Judge, also a member of the Ohio Legislature, and was a consistent member of All-Saints' Episcopal Church from its organization. G. S. Oldfield lived on the farm till about sixteen years of age, and in 1850 went to California, where he remained five years in the gold mines. In 1855 he returned to Portsmouth and has ever since been engaged in the grocery business. He was married Nov. 15, 1864, to Eliza J. Baker, a native of England. They have four children—William S., Frank C., Robert B. and George G. Two children, John R. and Edward, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield are members of All-Saints' Episcopal Church. He is a Master Mason and a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 48.

John Padan was born in Ireland, May 10, 1823, a son of Henry Padan, a farmer of that country. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he worked at in connection with farming seven years in Ireland. He was married May 24, 1849, and the same year came to the United States, landing in New York, Aug. 9. Sept. 17 he came to Portsmouth and has since made this his home. He is the father of the Padan Brothers, proprietors of the Portsmouth Shoe Factory. He started his sons in business and made their credit good by his own risks. He is one of the oldest residents of Portsmouth and has always been prominently identified with all her interests. His family consists of five sons and one daughter, and is one of which any man might be proud. He holds the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

T. M. Patterson, proprietor of the blank-book manufactory and bindery, 112 West Second street, Portsmouth, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1826, a son of James Patterson, who died in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1852. When twenty-one years of age he went to Cleveland and was employed as foreman in the book-bindery of Sanford & Hayward till October, 1850, when he came to Portsmouth and was employed by Stevenson & Co., booksellers and binders. In 1855 he bought a half interest in the bindery, and in 1864 a half interest in the store. In 1866 he became sole proprietor of the bindery. He has all the necessary machinery of a first-class establishment, consisting of a ruling machine, thirty-six-inch paper cutter, paging and numbering machine, Hitchcock's shears and backing machine, two standing and two lying presses, perforator, etc. He has a large city and country trade. In December, 1852, Mr. Patterson married Caroline, daughter of John Clugston, of Portsmouth. She died in 1865, aged thirty-three years, leaving two sons—James and Charles R. In December, 1866, he married Lydia R., daughter of W. H. H. Taylor.

They have four children—Maggie Belle, Thomas M., Walter K. and Nettie C. A daughter, Lucy, died at the age of three and a half years; a son, Louis D., at the age of eleven, and Emma, aged seven.

William S. Patten, contractor and builder and proprietor of the Portsmouth Planing Mill, was born in Marietta, Washington Co., Ohio, March 10, 1833, a son of Richard Patten. His father died in Gallipolis in 1860 and his mother still resides in Harmar, aged seventy-five years. William S. began to work at the carpenter's trade when eighteen years of age and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then went to Ashland, Ky., and two years later, in 1855, came to Portsmouth. Since 1859 he has been contracting and building, and for twenty-three years has been in the planing-mill. In his mill he employs several hands dressing all the lumber he uses and also doing custom work. He enlisted in 1862 in Company F, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served thirteen months, being discharged on account of disability. He was married in 1857 to Eliza Cox, of Ashland, Ky. They have one child, Maud, aged thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Patten are members of the Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Joseph Scott Peebles was born at Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, June 19, 1817. His father, John Peebles, was born near Shippensburg, Pa., Nov. 21, 1769, and was married Nov. 17, 1795, to Margaret Rodgers, also a native of Shippensburg, born May 13, 1777. They both died at Hanging Rock, Lawrence Co., Ohio, and are buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Portsmouth. The former died Oct. 22, 1846, and the latter, Aug. 28, 1847. They moved to Ohio in 1858, coming down the Ohio River on a flat-boat, stopping at Portsmouth; from there to Alexandria and Chillicothe, where they remained till April, 1819, when they returned to Portsmouth, coming down the Scioto River in a flat-boat. They had a family of nine children---William, died July 24, 1829, aged thirty-three years; Rachel Rodgers, a resident of Portsmouth, died Aug. 26, 1883, aged eighty-five years; Elizabeth, died April 15, 1875, aged seventy-five years; Fanny Denny, died in Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1804, aged sixteen months; Jane Findley, died Nov. 1, 1875, aged sixty-nine years; Richard Rodgers, of Hempstead, Texas, aged seventy-three years; Margaret Rodgers, died Sept. 27, 1822, aged eleven years; John Geddes, of Portsmouth, aged seventy years, and Joseph Scott, the subject of this sketch. He was two years of age when his parents removed to Portsmouth. His father was a cabinet-maker, carrying on that business in connection with the hotel and commission house, and also manufactured wrought nails, which were then sold at from 40 to 60 cents per pound. Joseph attended school till fifteen years of age, finishing at the old seminary that stood on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, Davis and Archibald being the teachers. After leaving school he spent a few months with his brother John, who was bookkeeper and financial manager of Lemuel Moss's flour and stone mill at the Three Locks, and a few months with G. J. Leet, agent for the Troy & Erie Canal boats. He was then a year or two with William Hall, of Portsmouth, where he learned the dry-goods business. He next went with his brother-in-law, Robert Wood, who was in the supply business, on the corner of Front and Madison streets (the Lodwick corner), and afterward on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets. In 1836 Mr. Wood removed to Wheelersburg, and changed his business to dry goods and groceries. In 1836 Mr. Peebles went to Hanging Rock to take charge of the store owned by his brother-in-law, Robert Hamilton, which was connected with Pine Grove Furnace. This position gave him an opportu-

nity to become acquainted with the leading iron men of that day, as Hanging Rock was the headquarters for the men in that business, and his brother-in-law was the peer of them all. All important iron and political meetings were held at Hanging Rock. During the years 1842, 1843, 1844, after Mr. Hamilton had become exclusive owner of Pine Grove Furnace, he associated with him John Ellison, the manager of the furnace, James A. Ritchie, his bookkeeper, and Joseph Scott Peebles, under the firm name Hamilton & Co. In 1844 Messrs. Ellison, M. R. Tewksbury and Ritchie purchased Jackson Furnace, Ohio, and Mr. Peebles, in company with Robert Wood and Thomas Martin, built the Hanging Rock Foundry, and carried on business under the firm name of Peebles, Wood & Co. This proved a very successful venture, and the business was but recently purchased by a Cincinnati firm, who have made extensive improvements. In October, 1850, John F. Steele, the junior partner and bookkeeper of Hamilton, Peebles & Co., died, and Joseph was solicited to accept the position thus made vacant, with the promise of an interest at some future day. In 1854 the new firm was formed, consisting of Robert Hamilton, John G. Peebles, Samuel Coles and Joseph Scott Peebles, the name being Hamilton, Peebles & Coles. Sept. 11, 1856, Mr. Hamilton died, and the business was carried on eight years longer under the same name, and in 1864 was sold to Messrs. Kyle & Co. April 30, 1864, Mr. Peebles removed to Portsmouth, and with his brother John G. and others bought the Ashland coal and railroad property, with large quantities of iron and coal, and opened the coal banks at Coalton, and built a stored coal furnace at Ashland. A year later, his health becoming impaired, he sold his property to his brother John G., and traveled a year through the Eastern and Southern States. In June, 1866, he returned to Ohio, and went to Lebanon, where he put two sons of his brother, Richard R., and his own son in the Normal School. While there he purchased the Corwin property, remaining there till June, 1869, when he purchased his present residence, 49 Wesley avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 28, 1874, he went with his son William, who had been appointed Vice Consul by Hon. James C. Scott, United States Consul to the Hawaiian Islands, and Dec. 1, 1875, returned to San Francisco and took a steamer for Japan, traveling through the countries of the Eastern continent, and returned to America Oct. 28, 1876. Since his return he visited all parts of his own country, and has been in 36 of the States, composing the most of the United States. Mr. Peebles is now a stockholder in the Portsmouth Steel and Iron Works, Ironton, Ohio, and the Peebles, Foulds & Co. flour mills, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married April 8, 1851, to Nancy Findley Lodwick, daughter of Colonel John Lodwick, who was born in Winchester, Va., in 1767, and was married in June, 1790, to Elizabeth Cooley, who died in June, 1800, leaving four children—Sarah, William, Ludlow and James, all now deceased. July 18, 1802, Colonel Lodwick married Hannah Findley, who died July 6, 1827, leaving ten children—Kennedy, Lysle, Joseph Findley, Michael, Preston, John Newton, Jane Elizabeth, Martha Scott, Milton Williamson and Nancy Findley; Kennedy, Joseph, Michael, Milton and Nancy are deceased. In October, 1828, Colonel Lodwick married Eliza B. Elliott, who died in 1851. He died March 4, 1861, having lived to see his children all married and in comfortable circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles were the youngest members of their respective families. They had but one child—William, now in partnership with his father. Mrs. Peebles died Oct. 23, 1881, aged sixty-one years. March 18, 1860, Mr. Peebles united with the First Presbyterian Church at Hanging Rock. His wife was a member of another church, but transferred her member-

ship to the church of her husband's choice. Politically he in early life joined the Know-Nothings, but took no more than one degree His first vote was for Wilson Shannon, Democratic Governor in 1838. For Presidents he voted for Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, Buchanan. In 1860 he changed his politics, and has since voted for the Republican candidates, and the second Tuesday in October voted for Joseph B. Foraker, and the First and Second Amendment. About the year 1871 or 1872, in consequence of a gentleman living in the city of Cincinnati bearing the name of Joseph S. Peebles, their correspondence got considerably mixed up, and Mr. Peebles changed the style of his signature to J. Scott, which has been a successful change, at least to him.

C. K. Pfeiffer was born in Germany in 1833, a son of Conrad Pfeiffer, a miller and farmer, who died at the age of eighty-seven, leaving a valuable estate. He came to the United States in 1852, locating in New York, but soon after came to Portsmouth and engaged in the cabinet business, having learned the trade in Germany. April 1, 1882, he became established in his present place of business, No. 11 East Market street, Portsmouth, Ohio. The business occupies three floors. The first floor is the sale and show-room, and contains all kinds of furniture; the second floor is devoted to upholstered goods of every variety, and the third floor to wardrobes, extension-tables, mattresses, undertakers' supplies, etc. Although one of the more recently established houses in the city, it is doing a good business, and the stock cannot be excelled in Portsmouth. Mr. Pfeiffer was married in 1855 to Mary Legler, who was born Nov. 22, 1839. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to America in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer have three children—Charles and George, in the store with their father, and Mary Ann. A son, Frank, died at the age of seven years, and Willie died, aged eighteen days.

H. Prescott, a son of Joseph J. Prescott, was born in Bath, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1840. When twenty-three years of age he came West and located at Keystone Furnace, Jackson Co., Ohio, where he kept books about nine years; he then removed to Portsmouth and was employed ten years as bookkeeper for the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works. In January, 1882, he, with M. R. Tewksbury and Joseph Hornung, established the Standard Wheelbarrow Works, located on Front street, between Madison and Jefferson streets. They occupy four rooms, each 20 x 60 feet, and besides manufacturing wheelbarrows have machinery for making all kinds of hoops. They have the capacity for making ten dozen wheelbarrows a day and, when all their machinery is in use, employ thirty men. Their sales are in job lots, shipping principally West and South. Mr. Prescott was married in 1868 to Mary S. Tewksbury, of Bath, N. H.

J. W. Purdum was born in Montgomery County, Md., April 15, 1815, and moved with his parents in the fall of 1817 to Ohio. He was reared in Ross County and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade in Chillicothe, and came to Portsmouth June 11, 1835, and at once commenced to work at his trade. In 1842 he began contracting and followed that business till 1881, when he was obliged to retire on account of ill health. He has built some of the finest houses in Portsmouth, including residences, churches and business blocks. He was married Oct. 8, 1838, to Eliza Ratcliff, a native of England. She died March 20, 1854, leaving three children—Harriet Ellen, John Walter and Anna Eliza. April 10, 1855, Mr. Purdum married Sarah Pursell, a native of England, and a sister of James Pursell, a merchant of Portsmouth. They have one son, J. P. Purdum, the present City Solicitor. Mr. and Mrs. Purdum are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth.

Charles Rauch was born in Strasburg, Germany, Dec. 29, 1829, and came to the United States with his father, Abraham Rauch, in 1852. They located in Pittsburg, Pa., and afterward in Lawrence County, Ohio, where the father is still living, aged eighty-six years. The mother died in 1872, aged seventy-two years. They had a family of three children—Caroline, wife of Charles Stempfer; Charles and Margaret, wife of Lawrence Shmitt. Charles Rauch came to Junior Furnace in 1853, and in 1854 to Portsmouth, where he has since resided, carrying on a meat market. He is the third oldest market man in Portsmouth. He was married in September, 1853, to Martha Elizabeth Brawdau. They have had seven children—Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Zattman; Charles; Louisa, died in 1872, aged fourteen; Anna, wife of Jacob Rinert; Emma Mary, died in infancy; William and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Rauch are members of the Lutheran church.

H. L. Reagan, proprietor of St. Nicholas Hotel, Front street, was born in Derry County, Ireland, in 1835. He came to America in 1855, locating in Richmond, Va., where he put up Henry Clay's statue, President Monroe's tomb, the new theater, Trinity Church, besides many other buildings. About 1866 he went to Stanton, Va., where he owns some property. He also owns a large farm near Lexington, Rockbridge Co., Va., and has made that his place of residence. In 1869 he left Stanton for Kentucky, and was contractor on the Chesapeake & Ohio, Cincinnati Southern, Eastern Kentucky and Scioto Valley railroads He has just completed a contract on the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad. He bought the St. Nicholas Hotel in 1879, which contains fifty rooms. The terms are $2.00 per day, and $1.00 per day for railroad and river men. Mr. Reagan was married in 1866 to Mary Ann Sanford, a native of Virginia. Their children are—Mollie, Jane, Elizabeth, Susan, Hugh and Rose.

Wesley Reddish, County Recorder of Scioto County, Ohio, was born in Madison, Va., Oct. 30, 1835, a son of John J. and Mary (Wilson) Reddish. When he was a year old his parents removed to Fayette County, Ohio. When he was nine years of age his father died. He lived with his mother till manhood, and on leaving home was employed in the store of Wilson & Durnell, at East Monroe, and afterward by their successor, Louis Harris, several months. In 1858 he became established in business himself, carrying on a mercantile business till 1860. In 1862 he commenced to learn telegraphy, and at intervals till 1864 he was employed by the M. & C. R. R. In 1864 he was employed as station agent at Leesburg, remaining there till the fall of 1868, when he went West, returning in the spring of 1869. He was then appointed station agent at Mineral City, and the following December transferred to Zaleski. In August, 1872, he was transferred to Scott's Landing, and Jan. 1, 1873, to Sciotoville. In December, 1882, he resigned to accept the position of County Recorder. In 1868 he served as Treasurer of Porter Township. Mr. Reddish is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 337, Wheelersburg, and Orient Encampment, No. 26, Portsmouth, I. O. O. F.

Michael Redenger was born in Germany, Feb. 2, 1826, and in 1840 came to the United States with his aunt, Eva Redenger, and located in Bedford County, Pa., where he remained four years. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and spent several years in different places, working at his trade. In 1851 he came to Portsmouth and worked two years and a half at his trade. In 1853 he opened a saloon, and is the only man in Portsmouth who has been in the business there for thirty years. He built the Eurapia Hotel, on Second street, in 1871, and runs a hotel and restaurant, having a fine bar. It is a three-story building, 64 x 41½ feet. Mr. Redenger was married Aug. 1, 1882, to Eliza Samories, a native of Portsmouth.

Harry A. Reed, proprietor of the Reed Sign Works, was born April 30, 1859. His natural talent as a letter artist was early developed, and in 1878 he opened his place of business, 90 West Second street, Portsmouth. He is a complete master of the art, and a visit to his office will convince one of his artistic skill. He makes a specialty of lettering on glass, and has already a large trade with manufacturers and wholesale dealers in fancy and ornamental framed glass advertising cards. Mr. Reed was married May 17, 1882, to May Wilson, of Portsmouth. They have one child—Earl C.

Captain W. W. Reilly, son of Christopher and Margaret (Young) Reilly, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 5, 1825. In 1839 he came to Portsmouth and remained until 1842, working in the first book store for Eli Glover, and the first wholesale dry-goods house for Stuart Jones & Co. In 1842 he went to Pittsburg; from thence to Philadelphia, remaining until 1846. From 1846 till 1848 he was in Mexico in the New Jersey Battalion In 1849 he returned to Pittsburg and married Anna Margaret Young in 1850. He went to Cincinnati in 1851, and twelve months later to Dayton, remaining until 1853, engaged in the grocery business with Samuel B. Brown, McGhee and Harshman. He then returned to Cincinnati, and with others published the first Ohio State Business Directory, under the firm name of W. W. Reilly & Co., and in the spring of 1853 went East to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for the work. He then returned to Dayton, and was with L. F. Claffin & Co. until March, 1854, when he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and assisted the Rev. H. H. Johnson to open a book store. Six weeks later he returned to Dayton with More, Clarke & Co. in the book business, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Portsmouth and opened the Valley Book Store as an agent for E. A. & T. T. More, and in 1859 bought the stock. In July, 1861, he raised Company A, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry. Sept. 1 he joined Rosecrans, and was with him at Carnifax Ferry and through the campaign until they went into winter quarters at Fayetteville, W. Va. In December, his health failing, he offered his resignation, taking effect in April, 1862, when he again resumed business in Portsmouth. In May, 1864, he was ordered out by General Brough as Captain of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in command of post at Guyandotte, W. Va., with companies C and G of his regiment, until September, 1864. The regiment mustered out, he resumed his business, in which he remained until 1878. In November, 1878, he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, H. C. Murfin, in his old business, under the name of W. W. Reilly & Co., which continued until May, 1882, when Mr. Murfin retired. He still continues the business under the same name. He is a member of the Masonic, Knights Templar and Odd Fellows fraternities, and at present is Commander of Baily Post, No. 164, G. A. R.

Ignatius Reitz was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1845. His father, John Reitz, was born in 1812, and in 1847 came with his family to the United States. He was by trade a stone mason. He built the stone saw-mill of Portsmouth in 1865, but only ran it a year, when he died, at the age of fifty-three years. His widow is still living, aged seventy-two years. Ignatius Reitz was married in 1874 to Mary Balmert, of Portsmouth. They have four children—Albert J., Elnora, Simon P. and Mary Amelia.

James Richardson was born in Ireland in 1825, and came to the United States in 1847, locating in Troy, N. Y. In 1853 he came to Portsmouth, and from that time till 1875 was engaged in the grocery business on Chillicothe street. In 1875 he built the building now occupied by Brushart & Co. He now

owns three stores in Portsmouth, and two fine farms adjoining the city. Since going out of business he has turned his attention to farming. He has been twice elected Director of the county infirmary. He was married in Ireland in 1847 to Margaret Simmons, who died in 1860, leaving one child—Belle. The latter died in 1863, aged eighteen years. In 1864 Mr. Richardson married Mary Jane Ormsby. They have five children—James, Anna, Florence, William and Alfred. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of A. F. & A. M.

John Richardson was born in Ireland in 1847, and came to America in the winter of 1863. He worked in a brush factory nearly a year at Lansingburg, on the Hudson River, and in 1865 came to Portsmouth, where he has been in the grocery business most of the time since coming here, with several different parties. He is at present not engaged in any special business, but is speculating in grain, etc. He was married in Portsmouth in June, 1869, to Phylura Orm, a native of Scioto County, and a daughter of John Orm. They have two children—Robert Orm and Essie. Robert Richardson, father of our subject, is still living in Ireland, in the house where he was born about fifty-five years ago, and is a farmer by occupation.

Isaac Richman was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1834, a son of Nathan Richman, a farmer by occupation. When fifteen years of age he came to America, and the first two years worked in a store in New York. He then went to Cumberland County, Pa., and worked in a woolen mill as an apprentice two years, and then worked two years for wages. He then went to Adams County, Pa., and worked as a journeyman and traveling salesman about four years, when he was taken into the firm as junior partner, and commenced business for himself in Virginia. When the war broke out he was taken prisoner by the rebels, but in less than twenty-four hours escaped and went to Maryland and joined Company C, First Maryland Cavalry. He rose from private to First Lieutenant. At Manasses Gap, in 1863, he was wounded and lay in the hospital three months, and was afterward sent to Baltimore. He did not fully recover for three years, although he engaged in business. He was first employed as salesman at Wilmington, Del. In 1866 he removed to Portsmouth but remained only six months, when he went to Green Bay, Wis., and remained ten months. In 1876 he returned to Portsmouth, and has since been engaged in the clothing and merchant tailoring business at 127 West Front street. For the past three and a half years he has been a member of the City Council. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Mechanics' orders. Although the war swept from him his first accumulations he is one of the most prosperous business men in Portsmouth.

Edwin Saunders Ricketts, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, May 18, 1853, a son of Dr. G. R. and Rachel (McLaughlin) Ricketts, now of Proctorville, Ohio. He entered the State Normal School in West Virginia, in 1868, graduating in 1871. He then engaged in the drug business with his father until 1874, in the meantime studying medicine under his father's preceptorship. He graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in March, 1877, and immediately located in Portsmouth, and began the practice of his profession. From 1879 to 1881 he was Secretary of the Scioto County Medical Society, now the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, and in April, 1883, was elected Vice-President. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. In the fall of 1877 he became a member of the Ohio Valley Medical Association. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Health, of Portsmouth, for a term of three years. Oct. 31, 1877, he married Romaine McCormick, of

Gallipolis, Ohio. They are both members of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Ricketts is a member of the I. O. M., of Portsmouth. He belongs to a family of doctors—his father, a brother, and several ancestors belonging to the medical fraternity.

Captain W. P. Ripley was born near Madison, Ind., Feb. 26, 1824, a son of William P. Ripley, who moved with his family to Portsmouth in 1833, where he died in 1845. Captain Ripley commenced life by selling fruit, etc., at the wharfs, when boats landed. He then worked on the canal about four years, and when thirteen years of age was engaged as cabin-boy on the river. He worked in that capacity two years, and then was in a grocery and saloon with his brother-in-law, William Sickles, about nine years. He was subsequently employed on the river boats till 1860, when he bought an interest in a steamboat. In 1861 he was Captain of the Moses McClellan. In 1865 he went into the wholesale liquor business, but in 1870 sold out and returned to the river. He built the Jim Fisk, Jr., in 1870, but sold it the next year. He afterward bought an interest in the Kanawha Belle, and in 1873 was Captain of the Fannie Dugan. He then had an interest in the Mountain Belle and was Captain six months. He owned a tugboat that was commanded by his brother. He sold this boat but afterward bought it again at a United States Marshal's sale, and of it made the Iron Duke, which he soon sold. Since then he has been dealing in real estate. In 1857 he was Captain of the Reliance, and in 1858 of the Swallow. Captain Ripley has been an energetic business man, one who makes a success of his undertakings.

H. Roettcher was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1841, and in 1856 came to the United States, landing the 17th of May. He located in Cincinnati, and worked in a bakery till Jan. 1, 1882, when he came to Portsmouth and formed a partnership with H. R. Maier, in the brewery.

Philip Ruhlman was born in 1852, a son of Frederic Ruhlman. In 1853 his father formed the transfer company, dealing also in coal, coke, etc., and since a child Philip has been at work with him. He owns eight teams and carts, and two floats, their place of business being at the lower landing. For the past three years he has furnished the coal for the Burgess Steel and Iron Works. He transfers and furnishes about 500,000 bushels of coal yearly. Mr. Ruhlman was married in 1875 to Amelia Getz, of Delaware, Ohio. They have three children—Ida E. E., born October, 1876; Charles Robert, born May 30, 1879, and Frederic August, Feb. 22, 1882. Mr. Ruhlman is a member of the Odd Fellow's Lodge, No. 52, and the Delaware Encampment, No. 53.

Dan. J. Ryan, attorney at law, was born in Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1855, the eldest of three children, and only living child of John and Nora (Ryan) Ryan. When seven years of age his parents came to Portsmouth, where his father died ten years later. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the Portsmouth High School in the class of 1875. While in school he commenced the study of law under Hon. J. W. Bannon. He studied with him until February, 1877, when he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, at Columbus, Ohio, and began to practice at Portsmouth. In April, 1877, he was elected City Solicitor of Portsmouth, and re-elected in 1879. In June, 1883, he was nominated, without opposition, in the Republican convention of Scioto County, to the Lower House in the State Legislature. At the election in October, 1883, he was elected, and is now a member of the House of Representatives from Scioto County.

Enoch J. Salt, of the firm of Enoch J. Salt & Co., proprietors of the woolen mill, was born in Covington, Ky., April 9, 1857. His father, Enoch Salt, Sr., is a member of the same firm, and for thirty years previ-

ous to the establishment of the present business was associated with C. S. Rankin & Co.'s iron works, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Enoch J. Salt is a musician of acknowledged talent, and the composer of many beautiful and popular pieces of music. He is the organist of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Ohio, and, though but a young man, is highly esteemed, both in business and social circles. His high cultivation in music makes him reliable authority for all musical inquiries, and he stands foremost as one of the finest and most expert organists in the country. He achieved a notable reputation in his playing on the great organ at the Philadelphia Centennial, 1876, and his rendering of the "Star Spangled Banner," on the occasion of the visit of ex-President Grant, gained for him a national reputation. He is a comparative stranger to the business he is engaged in, but by his exceptional abilities handles it with natural ease. He was married June 16, 1880, to Ella Green, of Portsmouth, Ohio, daughter of Chas. S. Green, a former iron merchant of this city. Two children were born to them—Clifford and Nellie. Mr. Salt has written many beautiful pieces of poetry, and some of his verses, dedicated to the memory of deceased friends, have received marked attention from the press, and were highly complimented. He stands high in business and social circles, with a character unblemished, while his reputation for integrity is beyond reproach. He is a universal favorite with the citizens of the city, and all who come in contact with him are favorably impressed by his kind, genial disposition.

George J. Schirrmann was born Nov. 20, 1834, in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1854, locating first at St. Louis, where he served his apprenticeship at the carriage-making trade. In August, 1860, he came to Portsmouth, where he has since resided. He worked for Metzzer & Kricker, carriage manufacturers, eighteen months, after which he worked at sign-painting some time in connection with other work. In 1864 he built the shop where he is at present located, and carried on the carriage manufacturing business, but is at present running a repair shop. He also has a livery stable, consisting of about six horses and a dozen rigs. He lost about $4,000 by fire June 23, 1883, which consumed his building, tools, oils, paints, etc. He was married in the spring of 1862 to Augusta Kaufman, of Portsmouth. They have nine children—Kate, Emma, Lina, Charles, Alfred, Hattie, George, Harry and Theobald. Mr. Schirrmann was a prominent member of the Mannærchor Club of seventy members, which flourished in Portsmouth a few years ago.

Fred Schmitt was born in Germany in 1836, and came with his father, John A. Schmitt, to America in 1847. He was first engaged in making cigars, which occupation he followed till 1861, when he enlisted in the Regimental Band, Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served eighteen months, having participated in the battles of Carnifax Ferry, Princeton, South Mountain and Antietam, besides a number of skirmishes. After his return home he engaged in the hardware business till 1873, when he opened his grocery store, where he is still doing a fine trade on Gallia street. He was married in 1864 to Mary, daughter of John Buchert, of Piketon. Of their nine children six are living—John, Lizzie, Daniel, Emma, Fred and Phillipena. Mary, Minnie and Rosa died in infancy. Mr. Schmitt belongs to the lodge and encampment I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His father, after coming to America, lived two years in Pike County, after which he resided in Portsmouth ten years. He then returned to Pike County, where he died in 1874, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother is still living in Pike County, aged eighty years.

John Schwartz was born June 7, 1850, in

Chillicothe, Ohio, a son of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Wilke) Schwartz. His father was born in Germany in 1807, and his mother in 1805. His parents were married in Germany and came to the United States in 1834. The first two years they lived in Cleveland, Ohio, and then moved to Chillicothe, where his father died in 1880. Mrs. Schwartz and her daughter then came to Portsmouth, where she died in December, 1882. Of a family of eight children four died in infancy and four are still living—Sophia, now Mrs. John Wilhelm; Henry D., a carpenter of Chillicothe; Frank, foreman of the street car stables at Columbus, and Joseph. The latter came to Portsmouth when fifteen years of age, and clerked nine years for John Wilhelm. He was then in a grocery store six years; and worked at the painter's trade two years, after which he opened a billiard hall on Chillicothe street. He was married in 1873 to Clara Hoss. They have five children—Otto, Katie, Maggie, Carl and Frederick. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

Fernando Cortes Searl, attorney at law, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Vernon Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, July 18, 1825, a son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (White) Searl, natives of Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt. His father was born Feb. 1, 1788, and his mother Jan. 16, 1789. His parents were married May 26, 1806, in Steuben County, N. Y., where their parents had removed in their childhood. In 1813 they came to Ohio, locating in Portsmouth, but in 1815 removed to the French Grant, and in 1817 to Vernon Township, where his father died in 1855. His mother died in Webster in 1864. There was a family of seven children—Rev. Miranda Searl, of Webster; W. C., deceased; Mrs. Julia Ann Smith, deceased; Mrs. Melissa Katen, deceased; Mrs. Louisa Dudley, of Missouri; Mrs. Diree J. Taylor, of Iowa, and the subject of our sketch. Fernando Cortes spent his early life on a farm on Pine Creek, near Howard Furnace. The educational advantages of that day were meager, but he determined to obtain an education, and by applying his spare moments to study and thought acquired more than an ordinary education. When sixteen years of age he began teaching, devoting six months of the year to the school-room, and six months to the farm, for five years. He then spent three years in farming, contracting and trading, and subsequently taught four years in Webster, with but short vacations, in the meantime taking up the study of law. In 1857 he went to Kansas, and, for the time being, cast his lot with the Free State pioneers in the contest as to the establishment of slavery in that territory, but finally returned to his old home at Webster, Ohio. In 1859 he removed to Portsmouth, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar; was shortly after elected Probate Judge of Scioto County. In 1871 he became associated in practice with J. J. Harper, but since the latter's election to the Common Pleas bench in 1874, he has practiced alone. He has a fine farm, and of late years has devoted considerable attention to farming and stock-raising. He was chairman of the Military Committee for Scioto County and a recruiting agent during the war of the Rebellion, and enlisted over 600 soldiers. He took an active part in the organization of the National Guard, and was appointed Quartermaster, but as the recruits from Scioto and Meigs counties were consolidated, that position was given to W. H. Losley, of Pomeroy, and Mr. Searl was appointed First Lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth O. N. G. He was married March 22, 18—, to Julia A. Schoonover, who died Aug. 1, 1876, leaving four children—Minta, wife of Rev. J. A. Vananda, of California; Helen Searl, now in Iowa; O. A., of Porter Township, and Mollie, wife of Dr. Charles Mondy, of Washington Territory. Dec. 8, 1877, Mr. Searl married Callie Shoemaker. They have two chil-

dren—Miranda Clinton and Bertha Dell. In 1841 Mr. Searl united with the United Brethren Church, but since leaving Vernon Township, in 1854, has not been a member of any church. Politically he was reared a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its firm supporters. He is a prohibitionist whenever moral sentiment renders prohibition practicable, and is looking for the time when that question will govern politics. He was four times elected Justice of the Peace, and served one term as Deputy Sheriff, and three terms as Probate Judge of Scioto County. Mr. Searl is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, having all his life been identified with her interests.

Adam Seel was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1844, a son of Michael Seel, a blacksmith by trade. When thirteen years of age he came to America, locating first in Hagerstown, Md., where he served an apprenticeship at the confectioner's trade. In 1864 he came to Portsmouth, and was employed by others four years, when he opened a store of his own on Sixth street. Two years later he bought a place on Second street, where he remained four years. He then bought his present place of business, between Chillicothe and Washington streets. He keeps a fine stock of candies, having a fresh supply every day. His bakery and ice cream parlors are the finest in the city, and he commands the trade of the first people of Portsmouth. He was married in 1866 to Eliza C. Luse, of Hagerstown, who died in 1877, leaving two children. In 1879 he married Harriet Wolf, of Portsmouth. They have one child. Mr. Seel is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Captain Charles Seiffer was born in the Kingdom of Wittenberg, Germany, July 27, 1827, and came to the United States in 1849, stopping a few months in New York, and the same year came to Portsmouth. He carried brick for masons, and soon after learned the bricklayer's trade. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was appointed Second Lieutenant, and subsequently promoted to First Lieutenant. He served three and a half years; was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, but was soon exchanged. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, and many others. After his return home he worked at his trade for Colonel Warner several years. In 1872 he opened the Harmonia Gardens, which he has fitted up in a very tasteful manner. He was married in 1849 to Louisa Sneff, of Germany. She died in the summer of 1882. Jan. 15, 1883, he married Maggie Ditman, also of Germany. Captain Seiffer is a member of the Harugari Society.

Daniel Shakespear was born in Staffordshire, England, Jan. 7, 1842, and is a son of Joseph Shakespear, who is now living in Clifton, Va., at the age of seventy-six years. He came to America in 1868, landing in New York City, Jan. 30. He first went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained eight months, after which he lived four years in Harmer, Washington Co., Ohio. He then spent several months looking for work, when he came to Portsmouth, where he has since been employed in boiling iron in Burgess's steel works. He learned his trade in the old country, and boiled iron for six years before coming to America, and has always been engaged in that occupation. He was married in England in 1865 to Clara Holmes. They have had thirteen children, of whom nine are living—James, who was the only one born in England; William, Jane, Elizabeth, John, Charles, Clara, Joseph and Enoch. The deceased are Mary Jane, two sons named Daniel, and Sarah Ann. Mr. Shakespear is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

James Skelton, United States Gauger, was born in Vernon Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, Dec. 30, 1836. His grandfather, Samuel

Skelton, was born in Virginia in 1784, and in 1802 came to Ohio, locating in Scioto County. He died in 1858. His family consisted of seven children — Jeremiah, Silas, John, Rebecca, now Mrs. G. R. Porter, of Lawrence County; Barbara, widow of Joseph Lewis, of Kansas; Samuel (died in 1850) and Isaac. John Skelton was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1810, and died Jan. 18, 1857. He had a family of nine children —James, subject of our sketch; Frances, wife of C. S. Wilson; Cynthia, wife of F. W. Gray, of Oregon; Sarah, wife of August Cook; Samuel, of Montana; Rebecca, wife of G. W. Kilgore; Luella, wife of Isaac Wiseman; Mary M., wife of Alex. Barley; William, of Illinois. James learned the blacksmith's trade, working at it two years. He then contracted and delivered stock for furnaces till the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served four years. He was mustered out Feb. 14, 1865. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted from time to time, finally refusing to be mustered in as Captain. He participated in many severe battles, among them New Madrid, Corinth, Holly Springs, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain. At the latter place he lost his right leg, being shot below the knee. After his return home he engaged in merchandising at Powellsville and Wheelersburg. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Auditor of Scioto County; served four years and eight months, then went back to Powellsville and bought a farm. Two years later he removed to Portsmouth, and purchased the greater part of the street-railroad stock, becoming its president and manager. In 1878 he was elected County Commissioner, and served three years. In 1881 he was appointed United States Gauger. He was married in 1858 to Mary O. Remy. They have five children—B. C., W. W., C. F., James and Fannie.

Charles S. Smith, grocer, was born Nov. 1, 1816, near Portsmouth, Ohio, a son of John Smith, a native of Massachusetts. His father came to Scioto County in 1812, and built the first large brick house in Portsmouth, on the corner of Market and Front streets. He died in 1821, aged forty-two, and his wife died at the age of eighty-two years in 1877. They had three children—Charles S.; L. P. N., who died in Sciotoville in 1875, aged fifty-seven years, and Joseph W., in San Francisco, Cal. Our subject, when a young man, clerked in a store six years. He spent about four years steamboating, etc., on the river, and in 1850 engaged in merchandising among the miners in California, where he remained three years. He then followed the milling business in Portsmouth eight or ten years, since which he has been principally engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1844 to Miss M. G. Lock, who died in 1849, leaving two children—Floyd L. and Addie M. He was again married Jan. 5, 1854, to Mrs. C. W. Ackerman. They have one daughter, who was married to H. H. French, in November, 1881. Mr. French is in partnership with Mr. Smith in the grocery business.

Floyd L. Smith, son of Charles S. Smith, was born in Portsmouth June 30, 1845. His mother died when he was about four years old, and his father soon after went to California, and he and his sister Ada were sent to his mother's relatives in New York State. After remaining there three years he returned to Portsmouth, and a few years later returned to New York, where he attended school three years. He then returned to Portsmouth where he completed his education at the Portsmouth High Schools. He then clerked for his father and was a partner with him in a flour mill till Aug. 11, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Ohio Infantry, and served his country till June, 1864, when he was discharged. He then went into the Quartermaster's Department, where he remained till the war closed. In 1866 he and his father en-

gaged in the manufacture of vinegar, in which they continued five years, and the following three years were engaged in manufacturing wrapping-paper. Since then he has been in the general insurance business, besides being agent for the C. W. & B. R. R., and also secretary of two building associations. He organized the Southern Ohio Telephone Company, and was general manager of the company until July 1, 1883, when the property was sold to the Midland Company, of Chicago. He was married in 1867 to Cordelia A. Sickles. They have three sons—Charles, Harry S. and Floyd L., Jr. Mr. Smith has belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities for many years.

Daniel R. Spry, druggist, corner of Second and Market streets, was born in New York, June 23, 1837, a son of Richard Spry. His father came to Portsmouth in 1846, and died in 1882, aged seventy-three years. He had a family of two sons and four daughters. Robert, a lawyer, died in Portsmouth in 1879. Daniel R. commenced clerking in 1852 for Shackleford & Crichton, and five years later bought Mr. Crichton's interest, changing the name to Shackleford & Spry. In 1863 he removed to his present store, and has since been carrying on the business alone. Mr. Spry is a single man, residing at home with his mother and sisters.

Michael Stanton, senior member of the firm of Stanton & Balmert, was born in Ireland in 1842, and came to the United States with his mother in 1848, his father having come the year previous. They located at Junior Furnace, Scioto Co., Ohio. He spent his earlier years digging ore and coal and running on the river boats five years. In 1870 he was associated in the wholesale liquor trade with G. W. Brown & Co., and the following year formed a partnership with M. J. Bagley, and eighteen months later the firm became Stanton Brothers, and in 1877 was changed to Stanton & Balmert, and established the present store, Nos. 161 and 163 West Front street. The sales amount to over $100,000 annua ly. Mr. Stanton is a stockholder in the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company, and has been a member of the City Council since 1875. He was married Nov. 14, 1876, to Mary Livingston, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—John, William, Kate and Margaret. Mr. Stanton served a year in the Hancock's Veteran Corps in the Shenandoah Valley during the war of the Rebellion.

Frederick Alfred Stearns, grocer and saloon-keeper, Portsmouth, was born in Furth, Bavaria, May 20, 1845. He left Germany when eight years old for the United States, and when fourteen years of age began working for Mr. John Loomis, as second engineer at Bloom Furnace, with whom he continued till the war broke out. In 1862 he began to learn the barber's trade, at which he worked till 1864, when he went out in the one hundred days' service as musician in Company G. After the war he was Quartermaster of the Fifth Regiment Ohio National Guards for two years, when he was elected Major. In 1866 he worked at plumbing and gas-fitting a short time, after which he worked at his old trade till 1883, when he commenced his present business. He was married in Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1869, to Anna M. Sanfferes, who was born of German parents, in Louisville, Ky., June 12, 1851. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Nettie Alice, Flora May, Walter Clay, Floyd Elmer and Elberon Garfield. Mr. Stearns has served three years as Infirmary Director, two years on City Council, and is at present Notary Public. He is a Knight Templar, Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias, and is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. His father was a schoolmaster in Germany, and died while our subject was a child. His mother emigrated to America in March, 1854, and settled in Columbiana County. She was again married in

1856 to John George Miller and the same year came to this country, where they still reside.

Henry Stemshorn was born Dec. 21, 1840, in Portsmouth, Ohio, and in 1862 engaged in the grocery business, which he has ever since followed. In October, 1881, he moved to his present store on Second street, between Jefferson and Madison, where he is doing a good business. He was married in 1862 to Mary Ann Englebrecht, who lived only thirteen months after marriage. They had one child —Charles Henry, who died in infancy. Mr. Stemshorn married Matilda Englebrecht, his deceased wife's sister, in July, 1864. They have had seven children, five now living—Amelia, Celia, Cordelia, Frank, and William. Harry, the first child, died at the age of six weeks, and the sixth child, Harry, died when three years of age. Mr. Stemshorn is a member of the Harugari Society. His father, Frederick Stemshorn, was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1830 and located in Portsmouth, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1850, at the age of forty-four years. He was married in Portsmouth, in 1838, to Magdalena Klaus, who came from Germany when fourteen years old. She died in September, 1860, aged forty-four years. They had a family of six children, three of whom are living—Henry, Frederick, and Mary, wife of John Lemberger, of Burlington, Iowa. Magdalena, Elizabeth, and an infant son are deceased.

Phineas Stone was born Dec. 21, 1833, in Staffordshire, England, and came to the United States Dec. 18, 1853. He was married Dec. 24, 1856, to Sarah Evans, a native of Staffordshire, who came to the United States in 1844. They have eight children living and two deceased. Those living are—Annie, Jennie, Edwin Grant, Mamie, Lydia, George, William and Bertha. Frank died when one year and six months old, and Charles died at the age of three years and one month. Mr. Stone is by trade a boiler-maker, and makes the best boilers in the United States. He has worked at his trade in Portsmouth twenty-three years, and has made boilers for 220 steamboats and for all the public buildings in Columbus. He has also made them for the Governor's houses in Washington; for Government gun-boats, etc. He is a member of the Royal Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Mount Vernon Chapter, Cavalry Commandery and Cincinnati Consistory, and Scottish Rites. He is also an Odd Fellow. His father, Phineas Stone, Sr., was also a fine mechanic. He was killed in 1825 by a stage being thrown over a precipice, near Birmingham, England. His wife died in 1881, in Staffordshire, aged eighty-four years. They had five children, of whom two only survive—Anna, who is married and residing in Staffordshire, and Phineas.

J. J. Sutton, manager and superintendent of Mussetter & Co.'s saw-mill, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1843. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company H, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and served three years. He participated in all the battles of the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan, and was present at the surrender of Lee and his army. He was married in 1866 to M. J. Westfall. They have two children. Mr. Sutton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of literary taste, and his articles for the press have secured him many complimentary expressions from the citizens of Portsmouth.

John Pease Terry, President and Superintendent of the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Company, was born in Coldbrook, N. H., Feb. 16, 1807, a son of Charles and Huldah (Pease) Terry. About 1810 his parents moved seven miles south of Sodus Point, Wayne Co., N. Y. His father was a minuteman and was killed at the burning of the Point by the British in 1814. He remained

with his mother a short time and then went to live with Wells Whitman, of Ontario County, remaining with him till eighteen years of age. He was reared a farmer, with no educational advantages, but by personal application and private study he acquired a fair education. In 1825 he borrowed $1 from his mother and started for the West. He stopped in Buffalo a month, and then proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, then a place of 2,500 inhabitants. From there he went to Akron, and the next spring to Newbury. In February, 1828, he was employed by Francis Cleaveland, in the engineer corps of the Ohio and Erie Canal, and by diligent study he was promoted at different times till finally he was assistant engineer, serving under Mr. Cleaveland till 1832. In the summer of 1832 he was contractor on the Cincinnati & Harrison Turnpike, in Hamilton County. He then became a stockholder in the Clinton Furnace Company, and was manager till 1834. About that time he was financially ruined by the failure of Jacob Clingman, for whom he had endorsed notes, and was obliged to again work for a salary. He then went to Indiana and was engaged in engineering on the Wabash & Erie Canal a part of 1834-'5, after which he took heavy contracts on the canals, completing some of them in 1837. In 1837, having again acquired considerable capital, he came to Portsmouth, and the following year, with Richard Lloyd, became established in the wholesale boot and shoe business, remaining with him till 1840. From 1843 till 1845 he, with William Waller, W. Davis, and Samuel Cole, shipped produce to New Orleans. Having to take a farm in Washington Township on a mortgage he carried it on till 1847, when with Wm. Waller and Samuel Cole he bought the Quarry flouring mills and tannery. In 1853 he retired from the firm, and with others built the Madison Furnace, in Jackson County. In 1864 he sold out and speculated in iron till 1866, when he bought the Buckeye Furnace. In 1870 he retired from business. In 1873 he went to Missouri and built the Hamilton Furnace, but it not proving a paying investment he, in 1874, returned to Portsmouth. He has been a Director and Stockholder in the First National Bank since its organization, and in 1878 was chosen President, but only served a year. In 1879 he became a stockholder in the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Company, and since June, 1881, he has been President and Superintendent. Mr. Terry has served on the City Council and School Board several terms each. Nov. 14, 1832, he married Susan, daughter of Dr. Thomas Waller. They have had five children—Mary Indiana, Charles, Louis, George and Alice B. A daughter, Ella, died in 1835, aged one year. A son, Thomas, was a cadet at West Point at the breaking out of the Rebellion, but resigned and enlisted in the Union army. He was Second Lieutenant in the Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was detailed on the staff of General S. S. Fry. He died at Point Burnsides, Ky., March 4, 1864, aged twenty-one years. Louis and George were both in the late war, the former in Company A, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and the latter in what was known as President Lincoln's Guards, stationed at Washington, D. C.

George Tittle was born in New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, April 2, 1822, a son of John Tittle. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, a hatter by trade, who came to Ohio when a young lad, residing in Preble County till his death, in 1856, aged sixty years. George Tittle learned the tanner's and currier's trade when a young man, in Eaton, Preble County. He worked at it two years in Wayne County, Ind., two years in Butler County, Ohio, thirteen years in Saline, Montgomery Co., Ohio, eight years in Dayton, Montgomery County, and in 1868 removed to Vanceburg, Ky. His tannery in Kentucky was burned to the ground and rebuilt twice; loss

from $15,000 to $20,000. In 1877 he built the Portsmouth Tannery, on Scioto street, between Front and Second streets. It is the only tannery in Portsmouth, and at first was a small affair, but has been enlarged twice. He employs from six to eight hands, and tans from sixty to seventy-five hides a week, making a specialty of saddle skirtings. He uses chestnut oak bark exclusively, having it ground by steam ; the liquor is also changed by steam pumps. Mr. Tittle was married in Preble County, May 25, 1843, to Sarah Ann Town, a native of Philadelphia. She died in Kentucky, April 5, 1876. He afterward married Mrs. Martha J. (Kenyon) Cherington. They have one daughter—Sallie.

James Fitzmaurice Towell was born in Ardfert, County Kerry, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1825. His parents afterward moved to Listowel, where he resided until, at the age of sixteen, he crossed the Atlantic and joined his brother, the Rev. Thomas Towell, who was at that time Rector of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y. He spent two years at the Oxford Academy in hard study, then taught a district school near Guilford, Chenango County, boarding around among the parents, as customary in those days. He resumed his studies in the Oxford Academy, and then removed to Staten Island, N. Y., and became teacher of mathematics in his brother's boarding-school, where he taught and studied for nearly two years. In 1847 he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, crossing the Alleghany Mountains in a stage. He entered the dry-goods house of James Pursell and T. N. Davey, and there took his first lessons in mercantile pursuits, gaining the confidence and esteem of his employers. In 1853 the retail branch house of I. F. Towell & Co. was opened by Mr. Pursell, which prospered from the start, and at the end of three years was made into a jobbing house exclusively, under the firm name of Pursell & Towell. At Mr. Pursell's death in 1857, the business was continued for six years more with signal success, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when trade was prostrated and property on the border endangered. It was deemed necessary by Mr. Towell to discontinue the partnership, and restore to Mr. Pursell's estate the capital invested with the profits, intact. He continued the business alone until 1878, when his son-in-law, Dan McFarland, became associated with him under the firm name of Towell & McFarland. In July, 1880, they established, with Mr. A. L. Sanford, the extensive wholesale manufacturing clothing house of McFarland, Sanford & Co., which with their wholesale dry-goods house is conducted with marked success, giving employment to 150 operatives. Oct. 23, 1849, Mr. Towell married Seva C. Greene, of Staten Island. They have three daughters—Essie, Louise, wife of Dan. McFarland, and Addie. They lost three daughters in infancy. Mr. Towell and his family are members of All-Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Portsmouth. He is Senior Warden of the parish, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school, positions he has held for many years.

Henry Abner Towne, lawyer, Judge an Mayor, Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1826. He is the only child of Abner Towne and Sarah Eliza Vinton. His father graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; studied divinity at Andover, Mass., and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Litchfield, N. Y., on July 18, 1825, where he died June 19, 1826, in the very prime of his usefulness, greatly lamented. Our subject was then only five months old. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Samuel P. Vinton, once a Member of Congress from the Gallipolis, Ohio, district. Shortly after the death of her husband she returned to her parents in Amherst, Mass., but some two or three years subsequent came to Ohio, and made her home with her brother in Gallipolis for a year or more, while there being engaged in teaching

school. She afterward became the wife of Dr. Robert Safford, of Putnam, Ohio (now included in the city of Zanesville), and in 1831 removed to that place. When about ten years of age young Towne went to live with an aunt in Milan, Huron Co., Ohio, and there began a course of study preparatory for college. Returning to Putnam after a year or two, he completed his college preparation. In the fall of 1841 he entered Marietta College, and graduated therefrom in 1845. For a year subsequent he was engaged in teaching school in Coshocton, Ohio, and while thus employed resumed the study of law under the Hon. David Spangler, which he had previously begun under General C. P. Goddard, of Zanesville. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and immediately located in Marietta, where he began the practice of his profession in partnership with Hon. W. A. Whittlesey, afterward a Member of Congress from Southern Ohio. In December, 1855, he removed to Portsmouth, where for several years he continued in practice by himself, but subsequently took into partnership Hon. James W. Bannon, of Portsmouth. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas for the second sub-division of the second judicial district of Ohio, but served only something over a year, and then resigned and resumed his legal practice in Portsmouth, with H. W. Farnham. In the spring of 1879 he was chosen Mayor of Portsmouth, and served acceptably a term of two years. During the summer of 1880 he served under the Government as Supervisor of the census for the Fourth Census District of the State. In January, 1882, his health being impaired, and for the purpose of having a change of labor and climate, he accepted the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives' Committee in the District of Columbia, and served during the Forty-seventh Congress. In politics he was formerly an Old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party became one of its first advocates, and has voted solely with that party since. He has always taken a lively interest in all educational matters, and for four years was a member of the Portsmouth Board of Education, serving as its secretary, and also having charge of its finances. He is connected as stockholder and director with the Scioto Star Fire-Brick Works, of East Portsmouth, and also stockholder in the Globe Iron Company, of Jackson, Jackson Co., Ohio. On Dec. 18, 1856, Judge Towne married Harriet Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, whose father, Judge Arius Nye, once represented his district in the Ohio Legislature, also served as Common Pleas Judge, and was a very prominent and useful man of his day. She is also a great-granddaughter, on her mother's side, of General Benjamin Tupper, of Revolutionary fame. The issue of this marriage was one son—Robert S. Towne. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and is by profession a mining engineer. He is now located at Buena Vista, Col., and is prosecuting his chosen profession with fine success. In religious views Judge Towne is an Episcopalian, and is a Vestryman in All-Saints' Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a man of fine natural abilities and good judgment, and is well qualified for the honorable positions held by him, all of which have been tendered him without his solicitation. His ministrations, botha s Judge and as Mayor, have been rendered with fidelity and impartiality. He possesses a fine physique, courteous manners and excellent social qualities, and is very greatly respected in the community.

W. D. Tremper, D. D. S., was born in New Richmond, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1851, a son of Johnson Tremper, a pioneer of New Richmond. He began the study of his profession under Dr. R. A. Mollyneaux, and graduated at the Ohio Dental College, Cincinnati, in 1870. He then located in Ypsilanti, Mich., and practiced eight years, and in 1878 re-

moved to Portsmouth, and located on the corner of Second and Washington streets. Dr. Tremper fully understands his profession, and is prepared to practice any part of surgical dentistry in the most careful manner. He was married Dec. 7, 1880, to Mary Hayman, a native of Newport, Ky.

Mrs. Eliza Trotter, daughter of James Denison, was born in Cincinnati. She received her training in the millinery business from her aunt, Mrs. F. D. May, now of Philadelphia. She established her millinery and fancy-goods business in 1858, and has always taken the lead in her line of business. This is the oldest established millinery business in Portsmouth, and Mrs. Trotter is doing an extensive business. She was first married to Harry Lawrence, son of James Lawrence, of Cleveland who died three years after their marriage. She was married to her second husband, I. C. Trotter, in All-Saints' Church, Portsmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Burr. Her son, Lionel S. Trotter, was born in 1861. He attended Wilson's Business College, of Cincinnati, eighteen months, and is at present at the College of Music, of Cincinnati, finishing his musical education.

Henry Vincent was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 16, 1827, a son of Benjamin Vincent. He came to the United States, June 8, 1879, and located first in Albion, N. Y., where he remained three years. He then went to Detroit, Mich., where he spent one winter, and the following winter he spent in Maysville, Ky. In 1853 he came to Portsmouth, where he has been in business for thirty years. Mr. Vincent was married May 8, 1856, to Mary Ann Callow, of Liverpool, England. They have five children—Ida C., wife of D. L. Williams; Harriet J., John H., Benjamin F. and Mary E. They reside on Sixth street, between Court and Market streets.

John H. Wait was born March 22, 1811, near Lake Champlain, in a village called Chazy, N. Y., the son of Benjamin and Lavinia (Heaton) Wait, of Waitsfield, Windsor Co., Vt. His parents were born, reared and married in Vermont, but removed across Lake Champlain, where three of their children were born, and moved to Ohio in the year 1814. The Wait family of Vermont are of English descent, and settled in Porter Township, Scioto County, at the date above mentioned, where the father of this sketch died at the age of eighty-four years, and his mother at the age of ninety-six years six months and fourteen days. The grandfather of Mr. Wait was also named Benjamin. He was a Major in the Revolutionary war; High Sheriff of Windsor County, Vt., and a Colonel in the State Militia. He was an active participant in the French and Indian wars, and was so unfortunate as to be captured once by the Indians. He was a good runner and an athletic man, and the Indians compelled him to run the gauntlet; being as brave as he was strong, when the time came he started, dodging first from one side to the other, and striking out from the shoulder, he passed the ordeal without scarcely receiving a scratch. He passed through the whole eight years of the Revolutionary war, and came off nearly unharmed. Of the English ancestors of the Wait family, it is said, they all in this country sprang from the same stock. The family legend is, that two or three brothers started from England for the American Colonies, and that all but one of these were lost, and he alone made the American shore. The family of Waits are now very numerous in this country, and they have represented nearly every office from Chief Justice down, in the gift of their fellow-countrymen, the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and United States Senator excepted. At this time one of the family, Mr. Henry T. Wait, is getting up a history of the family from their first arrival in this country to the present day, a family reunion upon paper. One paragraph from his work, only partially completed, reads: "Among the planters of Wa-

tertown, Mass., in 1637, was Richard Wait, who received several grants of land there, and his homestead of six acres can now be pointed out. Of his three sons—John, Thomas and Joseph—the descendants of the former removed to Framingham, Mass.; Joseph removed to Marlboro, Mass., and Thomas remained in Watertown, where he appeared to have acquired considerable property. His sons were John, Richard, Thomas and Joseph. The first two died young men in the early Indian wars. Thomas removed to Lynn, Conn., and was the ancestor of Henry M. Wait, late Chief Justice of Connecticut, whose son, Morrison R. Wait, is the present Chief Justice of the United States; also of Marion Wait, a distinguished lawyer of the Revolution period, and his son, Jno. Turner Wait, now member of Congress from Connecticut." Space will not allow of further extract, though the sketch sent covers two sides or twelve columns of the Brookfield, Mass., *News*, all of interesting and important family reminiscence. John H. Wait, the subject of this sketch, passed his life on his father's farm in Porter Township from the age of three years to seventeen. His education was received in the schools of the day, they being kept during three months of the winter season. Perhaps one-fourth of this school time was lost. At the age last mentioned he went to Cincinnati to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, and finished his apprenticeship in 1831, when he returned to his father's house in Porter Township, in poor health. He worked at home between two and three years, and then took a trip to New Orleans on a trading boat, and was absent some seven months. Soon after his return, Mr. Wait, in the year 1836, commenced the furniture business for himself, but doing the work all by hand, for some fifteen years. His energy and perseverance soon overcame all obstacles, and some thirty-five years ago he commenced the use of machinery, and by his business ability, a thorough knowledge of the details of his work, he has now one of the largest furniture manufactories in Southern Ohio, working from forty to seventy-five hands and shipping to all points West and South. Mr. Wait is now seventy-two years of age, still strong, but leaves the management and details of his business to his sons. What time he gives to it, which is more or less every day, is spent at the factory looking after the machinery, being something of a mechanical genius. He has made improvements in machinery, and has taken out four patents on his work. Mr. Wait was married Sept. 12, 1839, in Harrison Township, to Malvina D. Sikes, by the Rev. Jno. R. Turner. Mrs. Wait was born Dec. 8, 1819. Her father, Levi Sikes, was born in Massachusetts in 1794, and moved to Ohio in 1813 or 1814. Her mother, Mary (Keyes) Sikes, was born in 1799 in Rockbridge County, Va., and her family came to Ohio about the same time as Mr. Sikes. Mrs. Wait is a prominent member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Wait have seven children—Isabella, born July 31, 1840; Gilbert D., Oct. 15, 1841; Frances, March 19, 1844; Emeretta, July 31, 1846; John H., Jr., Sept. 23, 1848; Sarah S., Sept. 5, 1850, and John Wesley, Nov. 29, 1853. Mr. Wait has spent rather a quiet and uneventful life, but he has now in his old age a large property, secured through his own unaided efforts, and is to-day one of the solid men of Portsmouth, and one of her most honored and respected citizens.

George Allen Waller, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Portsmouth, was born in Portsmouth, Aug. 24, 1817, a son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (McFarlane) Waller. When he was six years of age his father died, and his mother died when he was eight. He remained on the homestead with his brothers and sisters till he was seventeen. In the spring of 1835 he went to Indiana with a civil engineer corps. In 1837 he superintended the

construction of a section of the Indiana Central Canal, near Indianapolis. From 1837 to 1848 he was employed as pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In the fall of the latter year he was elected by the Whig party Auditor of Scioto County, and held the office three terms of two years each. In January, 1856, he became established in his present business. He has served ten years as a member of the City Council, and eleven years on the Board of Education. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention that nominated Scott and Graham to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. In 1864 he was a delegate to the convention at Baltimore that nominated Lincoln and Johnson. In 1864 he was a member of the electoral college, representing the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio, and cast his vote for Lincoln and Johnson. In 1859 and 1861 he was a nominee of the Republican party for the State Senate, but his district, being Democratic, was defeated. Oct. 6, 1847, he married Jane Davey, of Portsmouth. They have four children—William, an attorney at Portsmouth; Clara; Henry Davey, an Episcopal clergyman, of Cincinnati; and George Allen, a clerk, with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Waller are members of All-Saints' Episcopal Church, Portsmouth. He has filled many other positions of honor and trust, among which are President and Treasurer of Board of Trade, Treasurer of Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad (now C. W. & B. R. R.), and Treasurer of Portsmouth & Columbus Turnpike Company.

Dr. Thomas Waller, son of John and Mary (Matthews) Waller, was born in Stafford County, Va., Sept. 14, 1774. He received a classical education at old William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. Graduating at said college he came to Kentucky in 1797, and located in Washington, Mason County, where he engaged for a short time in merchandising. He next attended lectures at Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, being a pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush. After graduating, he returned to Kentucky to practice his profession. On the 10th day of January, 1800, at Millersburg, Ky., he married Elizabeth Macfarlane, daughter of Captain Alexander Macfarlane, of Shippensburg, Pa., who was a Captain in the Revolutionary army. After his marriage he took his wife to visit her relatives in Pennsylvania, and remained there one year, during which time their first child (Margaret) was born. The next year, 1801, Dr. Waller, with his wife and child, came to Ohio, making the trip on horseback to Wheeling, West Va., thence to Alexandria by Ohio River, and arrived at Alexandria, Scioto County, June 21, 1801. Dr. Waller bought property in Alexandria, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, being the first physician in Scioto County. He was elected Justice of the Peace of his township, and in 1803, when Scioto County was organized he was elected its first representative to the State Legislature. In consequence of the troubles arising from the frequent inundations of the Ohio River, he moved his family to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he continued to reside up to the day of his death. Dr. Waller was appointed Postmaster of Portsmouth, being the first postmaster Portsmouth had. He held the office until his death, in 1823. In addition to the positions of honor and trust above mentioned, he was President of the Commercial Bank, of Scioto, and in 1815 he was chosen as the first President of the first Council of the town (now city) of Portsmouth. He was one of the first Wardens of the first Vestry of All-Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Waller died July 19, 1823, of a disease brought on by overwork in his practice. Elizabeth Waller, his wife, died July 16, 1825. To use the words of the late Dr. Hempstead, "Dr. Waller was genial, witty, and full of good humor. In manners he was a fair specimen of the Virginia gentleman of



John Miller

the old school of politeness, without a particle of professional jealousy or selfishness." And the late James Keyes, in his sketch of Dr. Waller, says: "He died leaving more friends and fewer enemies than any other man in Scioto County." The children born to Thomas Waller and Elizabeth (Macfarlane) Waller are —Margaret, married Captain Francis Cleveland, both dead; Mary, married Washington Kinney, both dead; William, died unmarried; Thomas, married Miriam Coppage and moved to Rush County, Ind., both dead; Elizabeth, unmarried, living; Hannah, died unmarried; John, married Mary J. Baldridge, living; Susannah, married John P. Terry, living; George Allen, married Jane Davey, living.

Warner & Hawks, one of the leading dry-goods firms of Portsmouth, are located on the south side of Second street, between Market and Court streets. The business was established in 1875 by Alex. Warner, the senior member. He carried it on seven years and in 1882 Mr. Hawks became associated with him. They carry a complete stock of dry-goods always keeping the latest styles. Their store is exceptionally well kept and customers may be assured of the best of treatment from both clerks and proprietors. Their sales amount to about $35,000 annually. Alexander Warner was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1850, a son of Alex. H. Warner, an old dry-goods merchant of Columbus and Chillicothe who died in the latter place in 1872, aged seventy years. He was married June 13, 1883, to Mary H. List, of Wheeling, W. Va., a daughter of D. C. List, a banker of Wheeling. Mr. Warner is a member of the Royal Arcanum and National Union. Charles A. Hawks was born in Indiana, Feb. 6, 1860, a son of Edward Hawks, a merchant of Leesburg, Ind., who died in 1863. Charles A. has been engaged in dry-goods business the greater part of his life and is conversant with all branches of the business. He clerked in Ripley, Ohio, four years, and in February, 1881, came to Portsmouth.

Thomas W. Watkins, was born in Kenton, Ill., Oct. 18, 1857, a son of John C. Watkins. He came to Portsmouth with his father in 1858. In 1870 he began learning the plumber's trade; worked at it five years and then went to Newport, Ky., and remained nearly five years, when he returned to Portsmouth and became established in business for himself on Second street, between Washington and Court streets. He was married in 1879 to Sarah E. Stockham, daughter of Aaron Stockham. They have two children—Charlotte and Charles. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Independent Order of Mechanics.

Adam Weiss was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 11, 1840, a son of Frederick Weiss. He came to the United States in 1864, locating in Pike County, Ohio, and in 1868 came to Portsmouth. He worked in the rolling mills nine years, and then opened a hotel on Third street which he still runs in connection with his Market street saloon. He was married in 1864 in the old country to Lizzie Adam. They had five children—Anna, born in the old country; Lizzie, John, Mary and Fred (deceased). Mrs. Weiss died in 1864. Mr. Weiss afterward married Clara Adam, a cousin of his first wife. They have three children—Louisa, Michael and Clara. Mr. Weiss is a member of two German benevolent societies.

Edwin T. Welch, wholesale confectioner and dealer in foreign fruits, was born Feb. 24, 1857, in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio. Since he was twelve years old he has been in the candy business and learned the trade of manufacturing candy in Portsmouth, where he worked two years, and also worked at it one year in Pittsburg, Pa. Nov. 1, 1882, he opened his present store, located on Second street, between Market and Court streets and is doing a large business both in the wholesale and retail trade. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. His father, William S. Welch, was a carriage manufacturer. He

came from Philadelphia to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he engaged in his business twelve years. He lived in Portsmouth about twenty-three years, twelve years engaged in the manufacture of carriages. He died in 1871, aged fifty-eight years.

Mark B. Wells was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1843, a son of Myron Wells. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Virginia Infantry, and served till 1864. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth O. N. G., and served till the close of the war. After his return from the war he was with the Boon Mining and Manufacturing Company four years. In 1869 he returned to Pomeroy, and in 1873 came to Portsmouth, and was with Reed & Peebles till 1879. He was then agent of the Ohio River & West Virginia Salt Company a year, and had also handled flour, grain, meats, etc., on commission. In 1880 he formed a partnership with C. S. Morrow, and in 1882 purchased Mr. Morrow's interest, now carrying on the business alone. Mr. Wells was married in 1870 to Matilda Thomas, of Pomeroy. They have five children—Edgar S., Clara E., Laura C., Mark T. and Myra. Mr. Wells is a brother of the evangelist, D. H. H. Wells, and of Rev. J. L. Wells, a Presbyterian minister of Newark, N. J. His parents reside near Mentor, Ohio.

John M. Wendelken was born Aug. 26, 1850, a son of Martin Wendelken, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1850, and located in Marietta, Ohio. He was a soldier in the old country, and the first twelve years in this country were spent at the carpenter's trade. Since 1862 he has been engaged in the grocery business. He has a family of eight children—Anna (now Mrs. Conrad Fischer), John M., Henry, Mary (now Mrs. Charles Strecker), Julia, William, Martin and Adda. John M. came to Portsmouth in 1873. He formed a partnership with Vincent Brodbeck in 1878, but in 1881 Mr. Brodbeck retired, and Mr. Wendelken has since carried on the business alone. He has a large stock of general merchandise, groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods, hats, caps, notions, etc. He employs two clerks. Sept. 18, 1873, Mr. Wendelken married Otillia Brodbeck, daughter of Vincent Brodbeck. They have four children—Anna E., Rosa E., Nellie O. and Charles W.

Charles Wertz, son of Henry Wertz, was born in Germany in 1847. His father died in the old country, and when six years of age he came with his mother to the United States, locating in Portsmouth, Ohio. When eight years of age he began selling newswapers and tending bar. When eleven years of age he commenced working on the river boats, and filled all the positions from cabin boy to first steward. He was barkeeper on the Telegraph four years. In 1868 he opened his saloon and billiard hall on West Second street, between Market and Jefferson streets. He was married May 3, 1870, to Lizzie Barr, a native of Waverly, Ohio. They have two children—Charles, Jr., and Laura. A daughter, Lizzie, died in 1876, aged one month. Mr. Wertz is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Conrad Westphal was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in 1823, a son of Henry Westphal. In 1845 he came to the United States, locating in New York City, where he remained two years. He then went to Trenton, N. J., and remained two and a half years; thence to Pittsburg, Pa., and remained two and a half years. In 1852 he removed to Portsmouth. He worked in rolling mills prior to and since coming to Portsmouth till 1869, when he engaged in gardening and farming till 1873. Since then he has been putting up ice. He keeps three teams and delivers all orders. His sales amount to 1,000 tons annually. Mr. Westphal married Christina Siegle, a native of Germany. They have had six children, but two now living—Conrad D. and H. R. Jacob died after reaching manhood; Mary, aged four years; John and another Mary in

infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Westphal are members of the Fifth Street Church.

Joshua Wheeler was born Aug. 7, 1820, in Huntington County, Pa., a son of John Wheeler, who came to Portsmouth in 1832, residing here till 1848, when he removed to near Columbus, Ohio, Joshua remaining in Portsmouth. For the past forty years he has been engaged principally in doing the hauling for the Gaylord Rolling Mill Company, now known as the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Company. Last year he engaged heavily in the wholesale and retail coal business. In January, 1883, he established the transfer company in connection with his other business. He has thirty horses and both drays and wagons, and employs forty men. Mr. Wheeler is very energetic and enthusiastic about his business, and under no circumstances, however discouraging, was he ever known to give up, and as a result he is now the owner of a good property. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth Boydson. Twelve children have been born to them, but six now living—Louisa, Charles, Emma, Lucy, Samuel and Henry.

W. G. Whitney was born April 11, 1811, and came to Portsmouth with his father in 1821, where he has since made his home. He was married in 1836 to Melvenia Fleming, who died in 1847 leaving him three children —two sons and a daughter. He was again married in 1850 to Elcy F. M. Voorhes by whom he has four children. He has seven living children, three of whom are married—Ruluff, to Louise Adams and residing in Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F., to Lizzie M. Jones, living in Portsmouth, and Mary Jane, wife of C. E. Jewell, of Portsmouth. His father, Ruluff Whitney, was born in Connecticut, June 20, 1776. At the close of the Revolutionary war the family emigrated to Western New York, where Ruluff grew up and married Susannah Glenny, a native of North Ireland. They came to Ohio in 1817 and located in Portsmouth in 1821, where the mother died in 1845 and the father in 1846. They had a family of eight children: John, who was married to Mrs. Arenia Kelly and died in 1855; Mary, who married Hannibal G. Hamlin, residing and dying in Cincinnati in 1880; Ruluff who died in 1824, aged nineteen years; Susannah, wife of E. G. Stone of Cincinnati; Sarah, wife of A. R. Hardin of Cincinnati; W. G., our subject; Minerva wife of Abijah Curtis, and Olive who married Allan C. McArthur, youngest son of ex-Governor McArthur, of Ohio, and now living near Circleville, Ohio. The Whitneys (father and sons), after the manner of the early settlers, engaged together in various industries, among which were farming and a brick yard, in which the brick for the older portion of the present court-house was made. Previous to settling in Portsmouth they had bought and worked the Peacock coal banks of Pomeroy, Ohio. They supplied the first coal for Portsmouth and continued in that trade until the year 1831, when they sold their banks to V. B. Horton and went into the grocery and produce business, in which W. G. continued until the year 1859. For some years W. G. was also engaged in the river trade, being part owner and commander of the steamboat Olive, running between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. After the year 1859 he confined himself to the business of commission grain dealer and shipper, in the region of the Scioto Valley and Ohio Canal, in which he continued until failing health compelled him to retire, at the age of seventy-two years. In religion W. G. is an Episcopalian. In politics, conservative, never an office-seeker, nor taking a very active part in political affairs. In early life he was a Whig but since the war of the Rebellion has voted the Republican ticket. In 1832 Ruluff Whitney, Sr., bought lots on the southeast corner of Second and Market streets and built the houses which are at present

standing there. One was, up to the year 1859, the family residence and they are yet in the possession of W. G. Whitney.

John D. Wilhelm was born in Scioto County Ohio, Sept. 6, 1837, a son of Jacob and Amanda M. (Day) Wilhelm, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. In 1854 Mr. Wilhelm began learning the tinner's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, First Ohio Infantry, and served four months. After his return home he was variously engaged for two years and then became established at his present place of business, on Second street, between Market and Court streets. He keeps stoves and manufactures tinware, employing three or four hands. He was married in 1867 to Cora Conway. They have four children—Anna Lou, Albert, Charles and Bess. Mr. Wilhelm is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Wilhelm was born in Germany, June 30, 1833, and when nineteen years of age came to the United States, locating at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he clerked in a wholesale grocery house four and a half years. In 1856 he came to Portsmouth and opened a retail grocery store on Front street, and fourteen years later removed to his present place, corner of Fourth and Court streets. In 1869 he built the opera house, a three-story building, 64 x 66 feet. The lower story contains three fine store rooms; the second floor, private residence and offices, and the third floor the opera hall, with a seating capacity of 750, including gallery. The building was completed at a cost of $35,000. Mr. Wilhelm was married in 1857 to Sophia Schwartz, of Chillicothe. They have had a family of nine children—Charles H., in business on the corner of Tenth and Chillicothe streets; Lizzie, a school-teacher, but, obliged to leave school before the close of her second term, died June 27, 1883, aged twenty-two years; Mellie; John, in Lexington, Ky.; Albert, Emma, Oscar, Alma and Walter. Mr. Wilhelm has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1856, and is a member of several German societies.

Evan Williams was born in Wales, Feb. 12, 1827, a son of David Williams, who came to the United States with his family in 1837, locating in Gallia County, Ohio, and ten years later removed to Jackson County, where he died in 1874, aged eighty-four years. He had a family of eight children—Martha, resides on the old homestead; Jane, widow of Daniel Thomas, of Portsmouth; Mary, died, aged fifteen; Evan, subject of our sketch; Anna, married to Thomas Lawrence, died in 1860; John and David, farmers of Jackson County, and William, residing on the old homestead. Evan began working for himself when seventeen years of age in a rolling mill, and was engaged in that business till 1876, when he opened a grocery store on the corner of Third and Waller streets. He was married in 1852 to Catherine Edwards. She died in April, 1881, leaving three children—John, Grant and Charles. Mr. Williams is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

John George Wurster was born Oct. 21, 1831, in Wittenberg, Germany, and came to America in May, 1851, and located at Waverly, where he lived a year. In the spring of 1852 he came to Portsmouth, and after remaining here a year went to Greenup County, Ky., and at the end of eighteen months spent six months at Franklin Furnace, Ohio. He then returned to Portsmouth and worked in the rolling-mill till 1861, when he opened his present bakery. He was married July 6, 1851, to Mary D. Kiedaisch, a native of Wittenberg, Germany. She died in 1876, leaving five children—Mary, wife of Daniel Egbert, of Scioto County; John, clerking for Sanford & McFarland; Frederick, a butcher in Cincinnati; Albert, helping his father, and George, attending school. Mr. Wurster is a member of the Lutheran church.

John Williams was born March 15, 1833, in the parish of Llanegryn, in Merioneth, North Wales, a son of Griffith Williams. He began to learn the pattern-maker's trade at the age of sixteen, at which he worked till 1869, when he came to the United States. He spent the first two years in Cincinnati working at his trade, since when he has made his home in Portsmouth, and has been in the constant employ of Moore & Co.'s machine works as foreman of the pattern-making shop. He was married in Wales, in 1857, to Elizabeth Wilkes, who died Oct. 18, 1878, aged forty years. Their children are—Thomas Wilkes, who is twenty-three years old, and by trade a pattern-maker; Ella, Katie and Freddie, all born in Wales. Myfanwy died in February, 1874, aged three years, and Margaret died in March, 1874, aged three months. The deceased were born in Portsmouth. Mr. Williams belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

H. P. Yeager was born in Prussia, Sept. 7, 1828, and came to the United States in 1850, locating first in Williamsburg, Pa., where he taught school three months. He then clerked at Harrison Furnace a year; then came to Portsmouth and clerked one year in Hall's store, on Front street, and three years for Conley. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Gerlach, but a year later bought his partner's interest. In 1866 he purchased the property now occupied by Mrs. Yeager, on Market street, between Second and Third streets. He died Sept. 26, 1877, and his wife is now carrying on the business. He was married in 1853 to Margaret Coleman, a native of Germany, born Nov. 7, 1828, who came with her parents, William and Clara Coleman, to the United States when she was small. Her father died in 1865, aged sixty-four years. Her mother is still living, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Yeager has five children—Henry, Emma Clara, Lucy, Augusta and Emma.

Thomas T. Yeager was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1836, and has been a resident of Portsmouth about forty years. He was engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business eleven years, railroad business four years, and livery business six years. In September, 1882, he, with Mr. Anderson, bought McAndrew's flour-mill, corner of Fifth and Washington streets. It is a two-story building, 66 x 27 feet in size, with an L and stable. They are now re-modeling the mill, putting in eight sets of Sloan's rollers, two reel bolting chests, a centrifugal reel, Smith's purifier and a large corn sheller. The capacity will be two barrels of flour every hour, besides corn meal and mill feed. Mr. Yeager enlisted in the late war in the three months' service; participated in the first battle at Bull Run. He was married in 1869 to Elenor Fritts. They have one son—Thomas H. Mr. Yeager is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

L. D. York was born in England, Dec. 20, 1847, and in 1868 came to America, locating in Paterson, N. J., where he superintended the Passaic Mills eight years. In 1878 he went to the United States of Colombia, remaining there over a year. In 1880 he came to Portsmouth and became associated with the Burgess Steel and Iron Works. He was married in Portsmouth in 1872 to Alice M. Watkins. They have three daughters and one son. Mr. York is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Jacob Yost was born in Lorain, Germany, March 31, 1846. When he was eight years of age his father, Andrew Yost, came to the United States, locating in Portsmouth, where he died June 13, 1871. His family consisted of five children—Jacob, Louise, Daniel, Lizzie (the wife of W. H. Elliott, died in December, 1881, aged twenty-six years), and Phillipine. Jacob began working in a rolling-mill when

ten years of age. When he was fourteen he went to work at the blacksmith's trade, but after a year and a half returned to the rolling-mill, where he is now doing the work of a boiler. He was married Nov. 25, 1873, to Kate Clemens, daughter of Fred Clemens. They have six children—Daniel F., Flora L., Emma M., Clemens A., Elinora P. and Carrie K. Mr. and Mrs. Yost are members of Fifth Street Lutheran Church.

Charles H. Ziegler, Superintendent of the water-works, was born in Portsmouth, Sept. 30, 1851, a son of H. D. Ziegler, an old resident of the city. When a boy he learned the trade of plumber and gas-fitter, and has made that his business with the exception of three years that he was engineer for the Ohio Stave Company. Sept. 1, 1880, he was elected to his present position. He was married in 1873 to Kate Jarvis, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children—Frank, Grace and Carrie. Mr. Ziegler is a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics.

J. Zottman, deceased, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, in 1826, and when quite a young man came to the United States. He had learned the candle and soap-maker's trade in the old country and first worked at his trade in this country in Pottsville, Pa., subsequently going to Cincinnati. In 1848 he removed to Portsmouth and built a factory, where he manufactured candles and soap till his death in 1880, aged fifty-four years. He left a family of nine children. His eldest son, H. J., is now conducting the business. Previous to engaging in this business he had for several years been a bank messenger. He was married in 1878 to Lizzie, daughter of Charles Rauch. They have two sons—Walter and Elmer. Mr. Zottman is a member of the German Benevolent Society.

James Keyes was born in Albemarle County, Va., March 22, 1801, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 30, 1883. His father was of the old Massachusetts Puritan stock, and after the Revolutionary war went to Virginia, where he married, and where all of his children were born. In 1810 the family removed to Ohio and settled on a farm where East Portsmouth now stands. Our subject had the advantage of a good education, and always made the best of his advantages, being possessed of a strong and philosophical mind. In politics he was originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, and fought vigorously for that party while it represented his views; but when the slavery question and other vital issues pushed themselves to the front, he promptly allied himself with what seemed to him the right party, and remained with it to the last. In religion he had no special views, but had a great respect for Christians and Christianity. He lived a pure and upright life, anything like profanity being intolerable to him. He wrote the "Pioneers of Scioto County," which first appeared in the Portsmouth newspapers, and afterward in book form. Up to a short time before his death he was engaged in writing "Reminiscences of Scioto County," the unfinished MS. of which is now in the hands of his son. The compilers of the "History of Lower Scioto Valley" are indebted to his "Pioneers of Scioto County" for valuable information. Mr. Keyes's habits were most simple, and he attributed his long life and health to his mode of living. He had a paralytic stroke the first of March previous to his death, and was looking for the second, but it never came, death being caused by a stomach and bowel trouble. He never fully regained his vigor after his first attack, though the last four months of his life were passed in comparative comfort. In his death Scioto County lost one of her most prominent pioneers, and one who was always alive to the interests of the county and State.

Scioto Lodge, No. 31, *I. O. O. F.*, of Portsmouth, was organized June 5, 1844, with th following charter members: James Malcolm, Thomas S. Currie, William Miller, William

H. Briggs, Arthur C. Davis. The lodge own and occupy a commodious and beautiful hall, located on the corner of Court and Sixth streets. This building was erected in 1876, at a cost of $9,000. The Grand Lodge of Ohio held their session in this hall May 8, 1877. Scioto Lodge ranks among the prosperous lodges of the order in Ohio, and has a membership at present (1883) of 119, with the following named officers: N. G., O. D. Foster; V. G., J. W. Jenkins; Secretary, James W. Ellis; Treasurer, John Micklethwait; Warden, J. Keffer; Conductor, H. G. Ellis; O. G., Thomas Rogers; I. G., Philip Bauer; R. S. N. G., S. G. Garvin; L. S. N. G., I. Woodruff; L. S. V. G., C. J. Rust; R. S. S., W. Foster; L. S. S., J. J. Sutton. The Deputy Grand Master of District No. 38 is J. W. Ellis. The lodge has thirty-six Past Grands. The lodge meets regularly every Tuesday evening, and is steadily growing in interest and membership.

CHAPTER XVII.

PORTER, CLAY AND HARRISON TOWNSHIPS.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

THE FIRST SETTLED.

This township has the honor of being the first settled in Scioto County, claiming Sam'l Marshall, Jno. Lindsay, Isaac Bonser, Uriah Barber, as its first settlers. Lindsay and Bonser married daughters of Mr. Sam'l Marshall. Mr. Marshall first settled on Congress land, but after making considerable improvement left it and leased a school section, and made excellent improvements and secured the land. Porter Township has an Ohio River front of fully ten miles, and has also the fertile valley of the Little Scioto within its borders for a distance of five miles, and at the point it then turns north, is but a trifle over two miles from the Ohio River. At its junction with the latter it has a wide and fertile bottom, extending some two miles back, on account of quite a large bend in the Little Scioto, about one mile from its mouth. From its long river front and the peculiar richness of the soil, its prolific yield and ease of cultivation, that part of Scioto County embraced within the limits of what is now Porter Township rapidly settled. For many years it kept the lead in population, and at this day, with the exception of Portsmouth, which now covers Wayne Township, it has the largest population of any township in the county, with Bloom ranking as a good second, and Brush Creek not far behind.

In the year 1840 Porter had a population of 1,013; in 1850, 1,674; in 1860, 1,873; in 1870, 1,965; in 1880, 2,274. These gains or increase in population have not been great since 1850, but it has been a steady one, and better the last decade than the two decades previous, showing a more enterprising spirit. The wealth of the township is pretty evenly distributed among its inhabitants, and while not as great in proportion to some has a better average to the citizen.

AREA AND VALUATION.

In regard to size Porter Township is the smallest of the fifteen townships, outside of Portsmouth, comprising the municipal divisions of the county. It has assessed upon the tax duplicate 12,196 acres of lands. Washington Township is taxed but upon thirty-seven acres more, and Rush comes next, with 758 acres more, but with only a trifle ove half of Porter's assessed valuation.

The valuation was given in 1882 on real estate at $240,960; chattel property, $183,-629; a total of $424,589. The increase in chattel property of 1880, two years, was $33,-106, the greatest gain of any township in the county. As it lies upon the Ohio River, it follows the bend, and the Western portion is rather a narrow strip; thence east some three miles, when it takes the form of nearly a square lying east of the bend of the Ohio and running north to the Harrison Township line. Its average width is about four miles, which lies on a line east of the bend. It is bounded on the north by Harrison Township, on the east by Vernon, on the south by

Greene and the Ohio river, and on the west by the Ohio River and Clay Township. It is principally watered by the Little Scioto in its northern part, and Pine Creek in the southern and eastern portion, which crosses the township in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Ohio. There are also a few small tributaries, all giving the township an abundance of water. On leaving the valleys the country is somewhat broken and hilly, but taken together may be considered one of the best agricultural townships in the county, only exceeded, if at all, by Clay and Valley townships. Coal and iron ore are found within its limits, and fire-clay in such quantities as has caused it to become one of the leading industries of the township, fire brick being made in large quantities. Tiling is another industry which is growing.

WHEN FORMED.

When the county was organized, in 1803, the present territory of Porter was a part of Wayne and Greene townships, and it was not until 1814 Porter became a separate municipality. The order forming it was made Dec. 6, 1814, as follows:

"*Ordered*, That the petition for a new township by sundry persons of Wayne and Greene townships be granted, and that the following be the bounds: To begin at Ira Hitchcock's upper corner; thence on the river up the Ohio to the mouth of the creek; thence to Hale's Creek so far that a due west line will strike the lower back corner of the grant; thence with the line of Bloom Township and Madison Township so far as to strike a due north line drawn from the place of beginning, called Porter Township."

Later a change seems to have been wanted, and a petition was presented to change the township line. This was granted by the commissioners, and the following order made:

"Beginning at the mouth of Hale's Creek; thence up the said creek with the meanders to where it strikes the French Grant, lots Nos. 54 and 66; thence a northeasterly course with line of the French Grant to lots Nos. 78 and 90 to the southeast corner of fractional section No. 21, range 20, in township No. 2; thence north with the original surveyed township line to the northeast corner of section No. 36, in range No. 20, in township No. 3; thence west with the original section lines to the northwest corner of section No. 36, in range No. 21, in township No. 2; thence south to the Ohio River; thence up the Ohio River with the meanderings to the beginning for the boundaries of Porter Township."

EARLY SETTLERS.

There are the names of many of the old pioneers of Porter Township entered among the list of old settlers given in the history of Scioto County, and among those who were born here, or came in childhood's days and are yet living, are: Madison Price, Elias Marshall and Levi Smith, of Sciotoville; Jonathan Hurd, James Littlejohn and Theodore Bliss, of Wheelersburg; and Isaac Fullerton and John Baccus. Among the oldest couples living are: Mr. and Mrs. Gibbens, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hurd, all of whom are over eighty years of age, with the prospect of several years more of a quiet and peaceful life.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Porter Township was named after the son of Major Porter Wheeler. The first election was held in 1803, at the house of Samuel Marshall, Sr., and after organization at the house of Jesse Marshall.

William Price kept the first tavern, just below the mouth of the Little Scioto.

William Morrison was the first wagon-maker in Porter Township.

The Baccus School-house, the first in the central portion of the township, away from the river, was erected in 1816. Walter Beloat was its first teacher.

The first church was erected in 1817, and was under the charge of the Rev. Rufus Cheney—Free-Will Baptist.

The first public school built was on the property of Daniel Young. Jesse Y. Whitcomb and John Young were teachers.

At their first Fourth of July celebration, at Major Samuel Bonser's, a cannon was used made out of a gum-tree, strongly strapped with iron bands. It was made by Samuel B. Burt.

Jesse Marshall opened the first store in Porter Township in 1812, at the point now known as Wait's Station. It was before the township was organized, and was known for some years as the Vinton Price place.

William Brown started the second in the front room of his house in 1835. These were the only two stores in the township at that time.

The Portsmouth Branch of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad enters the western side and passes through the northern part of the township for some seven miles, and the Scioto Valley Railroad, from Sciotoville southeast about eight miles, to the southern boundary of the township. Wheelersburg is on the latter road, and Wait's Station is on the branch. Sciotoville is the dividing point of the two roads, one going northeast and the other southeast from that village.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

The county commissioners made another slight change in the boundary line of the township in 1836, and the last. It reads:

"*Whereas*, William Montgomery having made application to be attached to the township of Porter, upon examination of the said application, and upon due consideration of the same, it is *Ordered*, That the said Wm. Montgomery be attached to the township of Porter, beginning in the line between sections 23 and 26 in township No. 2, range 20, fractions where Hale's Creek crosses said line, and thence up the creek, with the meanderings thereof, until it strikes said line again, so as to include within the limits of Porter Township the said William Montgomery." Dec. 7, 1836.

SCIOTOVILLE.

Sciotoville is not the oldest town in the township, but at this time it has the largest population. It lies at the mouth of the Little Scioto, on its west bank, and on the bank of the Ohio River, and is the converging point of the Scioto Valley and the Portsmouth Branch of the C., W. & B. railroads. It has become quite noted as a manufacturing point, its principal production being fire brick and tile. Its location is high and dry, and it has both valleys to give it a generous support. It is handsomely laid out, nearly due north and south, some six miles from Portsmouth, and may be said to be a thriving and growing town. It first came into existence and was laid out in 1841, being surveyed Jan. 25 and 26 by J. Riggs, for Messrs. Jas. Taylor, Jr., and Chas. Moore. The record of that survey was recorded Feb. 18, 1841.

The town site of Sciotoville has a history. The original purchaser of the plat was Colonel Edwards, who located the property, a fractional section, paid one-fourth the purchase money down as required, received his patent, and then turned around and sold it out in small lots, cash down, and left for Kentucky. Those who could not pay the Government their share of the three-fourths left lost their land. The Government subsequently made up to those who were alive in 1820.

The village was named after the Little Scioto River, which flows into the Ohio on its eastern border.

The first residences put up after the platting of the village were by Madison Price Uriah Bonser and Jacob Bonser. Wm. Brown's residence was already there and his store, which opened, as before mentioned, in 1835.

Elias and Luther Marshall opened the first

store after it was laid out, under the name of Marshall Bros. It was a grocery store and was located on lot No. 31. A few months later Elias bought his brother out and added dry-goods, in fact keeping a general store, which he continued for many years.

Bonser & Correll started the first wagon shop; Wm. Courtney, the first blacksmith shop, and David F. Upp, the first shoe shop.

Dr. White came in the year 1846, and was the first resident physician. The first hotel was erected in 1843, with Madison Price landlord and proprietor.

In the early part of the year 1847 Messrs. Taylor, Decker & Co. put up and ran the first iron foundry, but had the misfortune to have it burned down the same year by act of an incendiary. The flouring mill and edge-tool manufactory was run by Elias Marshall and erected in 1851. This constituted up to that time its business interests.

The postoffice was established in 1844, and James Bynn was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by Elias Marshall until 1852, since which time it has changed hands several times. James H. Halliday is the present Postmaster. Registered letters are sent but it is not yet a money-order office.

An effort was made in 1877 to make Sciotoville an incorporated village, but there was enough opposition started to defeat the plan. The town is growing and has now a population of nearly 800, and its manufacturing interests are developing fairly. There have been several additions to the village, the last in 1868, being three additions besides the original plat. They also conformed to that plat by being laid out at right angles, the streets running north and south, and east and west, or nearly so.

ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS, 1883.

Oregon Eakins, dealer in dry-goods, groceries and notions.

Walter Beloat, dealer in dry-goods, groceries and notions.

Dr. Halderman & Co., dealers in drugs and medicines.

Sciotoville Saw-mill and Lumber Co.

G. W. Salladay, dealer in groceries, etc.

L. Marshall, proprietor of Marshall House.

L. Marshall, drugs and medicines.

J. D. Mathiott, proprietor of Mathiott House.

A. Brase, tin, stoves, hardware and house-furnishing goods.

Alfred Yost, cigar manufactory and dealer in tobaccos.

August Cook, wine and beer saloon.

Adam Ault, blacksmith, wagon-maker and wheelbarrow manufacturer.

George Batterson, harness-maker.

Wm. Nickls, blacksmith and horseshoer.

Wm. Duveneck, wagon manufacturer.

Gus. Zuicker, blacksmith and horseshoer.

Geo. M. Marshall, physician and surgeon.

S. S. Halderman, physician and surgeon.

Marten Taylor, physician and surgeon.

Mrs. D. Westwood, milliner and dress-maker.

Henry Meeks, brick-layer.

Richard Goodrich & Son, plasterers and cistern builders.

Levi Smith, carpenter.

L. Marshall, Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Sciotoville.

Mrs. Alma Hitchcock, milliner and dre maker.

John Taylor, barber.

Sciotoville Saw-mill and Lumber Co.'s store.

Henry C. Sheward, shingle manufacturer.

Scioto Lumber Company was establishe in 1875 by M. J. & J. W. White. They deal in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles and lath, and the output of their mill is 2,000,000 feet annually, and can turn out 15,000 feet daily. Located on the river, their boats land at their dock and load up, and the railroad

switch runs into their yard. The logs are purchased up the river and floated down, West Virginia and Kentucky furnishing a large part of them. Oak, walnut, and all kinds of hard timber are purchased.

Fire-Brick Manufactory.—This enterprise was started in 1861 by Reese Thoms. He commenced in a small way in an old building which had been used as a saw-mill. He managed it so successfully that after holding the trade for four years other persons were induced to embark in it. In 1865 Messrs. Watkins, Porter & Co. started another yard. The demand for brick being very great, Farney, Murray & Co. opened the third yard, and named it the Salamander. These yards continued until 1870, enlarging the area of their trade, and building up each a splendid business. The above year the three firms consolidated under the firm name of the Scioto Fire-Brick Company, which it still retains. From the small beginning o Mr. Thoms has arisen one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State. The output is 32,000 brick daily, and gives employment to several hundred men and teams. It is now an incorporated company with a capital of $100,000. Its officers are: President, Russell Tewksberry; Secretary, Samuel Reed; Superintendent, C. P. Loyd; Bookkeeper, Chas. Erlich. Chas. Turner, Manager, and John J. House, Storekeeper.

WHEELERSBURG.

Wheelersburg is a thriving village located near the center of the township, north and south, and is the oldest settled in the township. It was first settled about 1820; was named Concord, and laid off by the Rev. Daniel Young and his brother, John Young, being surveyed by Samuel Cole, June 15, 1824. Its present name of Wheelersburg was given it in honor of Major Wheeler, an early settler, a noted Indian fighter, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Besides the turnpike road which passes through it, called the Portsmouth pike, the Scioto Valley Railroad depot is within about one-quarter of a mile of the village. It is pleasantly and even handsomely located, not far from the bank of the Ohio, and is the official headquarters of the township, it being the only voting precinct. It has a population of about 500; is a thrifty, enterprising place, with some neat residences, good business houses, and a growing manufacturing interest.

The town of Concord remained as such about two years after it was platted, or up to 1826, when its name was changed to Wheelersburg. In 1822 Daniel and John Young erected the first cotton factory. The machinery was first put up in Greenupsburg and brought from there to Portsmouth, being run by David Gharky and his partner from the year 1818. In 1822 Mr. Gharky, having become sole proprietor, sold the machinery to the Young Brothers and went out of business in that line. The Messrs. Young erected their building in what was then Concord, and on the corner of what is now Broadway and Center streets, where the Gerding House now stands. It was sold in 1835 to Edward Cranston, who moved it to its present site and changed it into a woolen-mill. The first and only Postmaster of Concord was John Young. He removed from the State, and Samuel Gould was appointed in October, 1826. Its name was then changed to Wheelersburg, and Mr. Gould was the first Postmaster after the change of name. He held it a number of years and was succeeded by Seymour Pixley. Since then there have been other changes until the Postmaster at this time is H. T. Hall. The first school-house built in the village was in 1822, and John Young was the first teacher who taught within its limits.

THE BUSINESS OF 1883.

The business interests of Wheelersburg in 1883 show a prosperity that is encouraging.

It has three churches and three schools, three general stores, one hotel (the Gerding House), one grocery store, three blacksmith and wagon shops, one blacksmith shop, one saddlery and harness store, one tailoring establishment, one boot and shoe shop, one undertaker, one woolen-mill, one tile factory, two flouring mills, one cabinet shop, one saw-mill, one express office (Adams), two carpenters, two physicians.

The woolen-mill above referred to was purchased by Edward Cranston from Daniel Young in 1835, who continued to run the mill by horse-power until 1867, when they purchased steam-power. Jeremiah Cranston, son of Edward, became a partner in 1848. The mills are now owned by the son, the father being deceased. They are now manufacturing jeans, flannels, blankets and yarns. It is the oldest woolen-mill in Southeastern Ohio.

The Tile Manufacturing Company of Wheelersburg was started April 28, 1871, the incorporators being L. Salladay, Jeremiah Cranston, O. H. Glidden, Wm. Crichton, A. P. Osborn and J. P. Merrill. They secured a practical workman and business man in the person of Wm. Denis for Superintendent. Jan. 1, 1883, Mr. Denis made a proposition to the owners to purchase the remainder of the works, he having before purchased an interest, and was accepted. He has a fine trade in all the adjoining States, ships as far south as Louisiana, and the largest manufacturing interest in the town. His son, Wm. H. Denis, is now a partner, and the business is conducted by Wm. Denis & Son.

The assessed valuation of the chattel property of Wheelersburg in 1882 was placed at the handsome sum of $132,193.

SOCIETIES.

Western Sun Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., is a flourishing order, which holds its meetings weekly, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Center streets. The membership numbers fifty in good standing. The officers the present year are: S. M. Osborn, S. W.; H. Eakman, J. W.; Geo. Marshall, S. D.; L. Salladay, J. D.; T. Prather, Treasurer; Jas. Baker, Secretary, and Joseph Rogers, Tyler.

Orient Lodge, No. 337, I. O. O. F.—This order is one of long standing and has a hall of its own, located on the corner of Broadway and Center streets. The lodge is out of debt, and their hall, which is handsomely finished and furnished, is paid for as well as the building. Their meetings are held every Saturday night, and they have a membership of thirty-eight in good standing. The present officers of the lodge are: Henry Beeler, N. G.; Walter Beloat, V. G.; Jerry Scranton, Secretary; Sidney Patton, Treasurer.

WAIT'S STATION

is on the Portsmouth Branch of the C., W. & B. Railroad, about ten miles northeast of Portsmouth. It was named after Benjamin Wait, a native of Vermont, who settled in the county in 1814. The station was located by the railroad company in 1851, and Benj. F. Wait, son of Benj. Wait, appointed station agent, which he held some nine months, when the station was removed nearly one mile east to a place named Slocum, and was there kept by Joshua McStry. A postoffice was established and the first Postmaster was Dennis Emory. Emory resigned and Thos. M. Carroll was appointed. Then John Ashley succeeded him after two years, and the office was vacated during his term. The station and the postoffice, which was re-established, is still called Wait's Station and Postoffice. Joshua McKinstry was appointed station agent in 1871, and was also appointed Postmaster, and in connection keeps a grocery store. While the location is still at Slocum the name of station and postoffice is called "Wait's," as above. Mr. McKinstry was born in Athens County in 1816; came to Scioto County in 1851, and to the station in 1862. The town

of Wait's has ten families within its limits, and one church, size 24 x 34 feet, owned by the denomination of Free-Will Baptists. This covers the hamlets and the business interests of Porter Township, except farming and stock-raising. There are many fine farms and orchards in the township, and, as a class, the farmers are all well-to-do, and unencumbered with either debt or despondency.

SCHOOLS.

Porter Township has eight school districts, or sub-districts, but in reality it might be called thirteen, as it takes that number of teachers.

The *Sciotoville District, No.* 1, is a neat and substantial brick structure of four rooms, the grounds covering about half a block on Market street, in the town of Sciotoville. The Principal of this school is Prof. P. F. White; Mrs. Emma Duvendeck has charge of room No. 2, Miss Luella Meeker of No. 3, and Miss Frankie Beloat of room No. 4.

Sub-district No. 2 is on the turnpike, about two and a half miles southeast of Wheelersburg. It is a new frame building, and the school the coming winter has been placed in the hands of Miss Ida Oronton, a successful teacher.

Sub-district No. 3 is a frame structure located on the Ohio River, at a point called Hayport. The teacher is Sam'l Barrett.

Sub-district No. 4 is on the Sciotoville and Webster Turnpike, some two and a half miles from the former place. Frame building, with J. H. Mooney as instructor.

Sub-district No. 5.—This school is situated on Dogwood Ridge, on the Wait's Station road leading from Wheelersburg, and one and a half miles from the latter place. L. H. Moseman has been secured as teacher.

Special School District, No. 6, is located at Wheelersburg. It is a handsome brick structure of four rooms, pleasant grounds, with three rooms occupied. Prof. Aaron Grady is Principal; Geo. Osborn has charge of room No. 2, and Miss Searls of room 3.

Sub-district No. 7 is located two and a half miles southeast of Wheelersburg, on Lick Run. The building is of frame, and Miss Jennie Camp has been secured as the teacher.

Sub-district No 8 is one and one-fourth miles west of Sciotoville, on the turnpike leading to Portsmouth.

CHURCHES.

The Porter Free-Will Baptist Church was organized Sept. 6, 1817, in a school-house on Ward's Run, near the residence of Benj. Wait, by Elder Rufus Cheney and others. Eli Kelsey was Clerk. Transient services were held occasionally, and Revs. David Dudley and Markus Kilborn held services as they passed through. Rev. R. Cheney was the first preacher of this denomination in Scioto County, in the year 1816. The present minister is the Rev. J. H. Carr.

The Little Scioto Quarterly Meeting was organized May 18, 1833, at the house of Solomon Monroe, in Harrison Township. The ministers officiating were the Revs. Harry Branch, Jas. M. Shurtleff and Sam'l Low. The church was represented at the meeting from Porter, Madison and Harrison townships, the delegation from Porter being Benj. Wait, Benj. Dean; Harrison, Aaron Pool and Ephraim Low, and for Madison, James Low. Porter members numbered thirty-seven, Madison twelve, and Harrison seven. At that time the Free-Will Baptists had no church buildings of their own in the county.

The Free-Will Baptist Church, of Wheelersburg, was organized May 17, 1851, by the Rev. Isaac Fullerton. The present pastor is the Rev. H. J. Carr; Trustees, Jas. Littlejohn, T. J. Gibson, and one vacancy.

The Free-Will Baptist Church, of Sciotoville, was organized Feb. 20, 1857, the Rev. Isaac Fullerton being its first pastor, and Lafayette Clifford, Silas Candill, and Thos.

Marshall the Trustees. The Rev. Alva Crabtree is now in charge, with Frederic Ranshahouse, Jesse Purdy and Aaron Stockham, Trustees.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wheelersburg, was organized in 1822, by the Rev. Daniel Young. The original members were: John Young, Hannah Gould, Josiah Merrill and wife, and John Hurd and wife. The next minister was Rev. De Lay, who preached at the house of Mrs. Hannah Gould. Their first church was built in 1838, which has been recently torn down, and a new church building is now in the course of erection, to be completed by Christmas, at a cost of $4,000. The church is in a flourishing condition under the earnest and able pastorate of the Rev. Geo. Cherington. The present Trustees are A. Grady, Wm. Duis and Jas. L. Taylor.

The Baptist Church, of Wheelersburg, was organized in 1879 by I. N. Clark. The first minister in charge was the Rev. J. H. Roberts. The church has grown and prospered, and is now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. A. K. Murphy. The Trustees are Harris Dodge, Levi Smith and Jno. C. Malone.

The Sciotoville Christian Church was established in 1880, and their church was dedicated Sept. 4, 1881. The Elders are John Grubbs, Ira Correll and Wm. Fullerton. At present they have no regular minister. Protracted meetings are held four times a year, and last from four to ten days each.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Sciotoville, was organized in 1848; the Rev. Murphy was its first pastor, and the Trustees, Jas. Taylor and Uriah Bonser. The present officiating clergyman is the Rev. Geo. Chergton, and its Trustees, C. P. Loyd, David Combsand and E. W. Turner.

The Zion Church, German Methodist Episcopal, was organized some years since with the following original members: Frederic Messner, Geo. Smith, Jno. Helt, Michael Reif, Frederic Gable and Geo. Messner. The first minister was the Rev. John Phetzing. Mr. Leger, of Portsmouth, built their church in 1858, and it was dedicated in September of the same year, the Rev. John Bier officiating. Trustees are Fred. Messner, Gottleib Fritz, Michael Reif, Fred. Gable and Jno. Helt. The church is a frame one, 28 x 40 feet in size.

The Church of the United Brethren was organized in the year 1851, and is located about one and a half miles east of Sciotoville. It is a one-story frame building 30 x 32 feet in size, plainly but neatly finished. It was erected the same year of its organization. The Rev. Alt and the following names were those who joined as original members: Matthias, Andrew, John and Jacob Lillik, and their father, given name not known, Mr. Felkil, and a few others whose names were forgotten, as no record was kept. The. Rev. Strikp is the present pastor, and the church has a membership at this time of forty.

Catholic Church.—This church was organized in 1846 by the Rev. Father Jos. O'Mally. The original members were Garret Railf and wife, Eberhart Frisky and wife, Jno. Kendall and wife, Jno. Reaper and wife, Jno. Moseman and wife, Michael Delebar and wife, Patrick Flanagan and wife, Christian Flanagan and wife, John Timering, and Henry Lipker and wife. The church was erected in 1849, Father Emanuel Tinpon in charge, and the Trustees, Henry Lipker and Eberhart Frisky. It then had a membership of forty-five, and at this time some sixty members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Father John Ritter. Service is held every other Sabbath. The church is located on the northwest quarter section 13, township 2, range 20, and is valued at $1,500.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The township officers for 1833 were: Trustees, Pattengale, Bonser and Powers; Clerk,

Wm. Enslow; Assessor, Mr. Cole; Treasurer, Mr. Hall; Constables, Patton, Thompson and Williams.

For 1883, half century later, they are: Trustees, Wm. Reif, Jas. Pucker, and Geo. A. Osborn; Clerk, Jas. H. Halliday; Treasurer, C. W. Ehrlich; Assessor, Jno. W. Merrill; Justices of the Peace, Thos. M. Correll, Luther Marshall and Smith Littlejohn; Constables, Wm. Fullerton, and one vacancy; Notary Public, Luther Marshall. Politically speaking the township of Porter is Republican.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

C. M. Albert, engineer, was born Nov. 24, 1850, in Medina County, Ohio, and left there when twelve years of age, for Richland County, Ohio, where he remained three years. He then lived a year in Lawrence County, Ohio, after which he spent eighteen months in Carroll County, Mo. While painting a house in the latter place he fell from a scaffold, which almost caused his death. He was brought to Ashland County, Ohio, where his people then lived, where he lay for two years unable to work. After his recovery he was employed at the Cooper's Works in Hardin County, Ohio, for two years. The following two years he ran a saw-mill in West Virginia, after which he ran the engine on the C. & O. R.R. for fourteen months, and while acting in that capacity met with an accident which disabled him for six months. He then moved to Meigs County, Ohio, where he ran an engine in a grist-mill at Letart Falls, after which he worked in a stave and cooper shop in Lawrence County, Ohio. Since 1879 he has been engaged in running the engine for the Fire-Brick Company in Sciotoville, Ohio. He was married July 4, 1869, to Fatima Greely, a native of Ashland County, Ohio. Four children have been born to this union—E. G. A., Stella M., M. E. and Claud G. Mrs. Albert is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

S. D. Argo was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 15, 1827. When twenty years of age he went to Lawrence County, and in 1849 helped to lay out the town of Ironton. He built the third house in the place, and lived there till the fall of 1854. He was married in 1849 to Mary Jane Lambert. They had a family of six children, five now living—Thomas, Elias, James, Frank and Emily. Mrs. Argo died in November, 1863. In 1864 Mr. Argo married Fannie H. Hopkins, of Dayton, Ohio. She was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 11, 1830. They have one child—O. A., born Dec. 14, 1866. Jan. 26, 1880, Mr. Argo came to Scioto County, and located at Pine Creek Landing, where he has twenty-six acres of good land. He is a member of the First Baptist Church at Ironton. He is a member of the Good Templar's lodge at Wheelersburg, and of French Grant Grange, No. 648. Sept. 14, 1861, Mr. Argo enlisted in Company G, Fourth Ohio Cavalry. He was promoted from First Sergeant to First Lieutenant of Company D, and was placed in command of the company. He was wounded at Kennesaw Mountain by his horse falling on him, and again, April 2, 1865, by two musket balls passing through both shoulders. He was left on the field as dead, but the regimental sutler picked him up the night after the battle, and took him to the house of the rebel General Smith, at Selma, Ala., where the Union prisoners were kept to keep the forces from burning the house. Mrs. Smith was very kind to Mr. Argo, and when he was convalescent tried to dissuade him from again taking up arms against the rebels. When General Steel with the gun-boats from Mobile sailed up the river, General Smith asked Mr. Argo what it was best to do. Mr. Argo told him if General Steel came into Selma he would destroy the city, including General Smith's home; but if he would surrender, as he suggested, he would vouch for his safety and for that of his property on account of the



Joshua N. Chubb.

kind attention he had received. General Smith took his advice, and a yawl with the white flag was sent down the river. Although this has not been a matter of history, the surrender of Selma was planned by a Union soldier, and that soldier is Mr. Argo.

John S. Baccus was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 18, 1811, a son of James and Nancy A. (Smith) Baccus, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1806, locating in Scioto County. Six of their eight children are still living. His father died in 1840, and his mother in 1864. John S. was reared and educated in his native county. He worked three years at the furnaces, and seven years at the carpenter's trade. In 1842 he commenced farming on the farm where he still resides. He owns 121 acres of land—one of the best hill farms in Scioto County. He was married in 1836 to Flora E., daughter of Anthony C. Vincent, of Scioto County. Mrs. Baccus is a member of the Presbyterian church.

George Bahner was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 26, 1826. He came to America in 1839, landing at New York, and in the fall of the same year came to Portsmouth. He remained in Scioto County three years, and the following seven years resided in Lawrence County, Ohio. In 1855 he was married to Margaret Ammon, a native of Bavaria, born about 1828. They are the parents of five children—John, Anna E., Augusta, George and David. In 1855 he came to Porter Township, Scioto County, where he owns a farm of 100 acres of good land on section 8. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Our subject's father, John Bahner, was a native of Bavaria. He was in the war with Napoleon Bonaparte. He died in Scioto County, in 1879, aged eighty-four years. Elizabeth (Dorsch) Bahner, mother of our subject, was also born in Bavaria. She died in Porter Township, Scioto County, in 1878, at the age of seventy-four.

John Hatch Barrett was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1818, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hatch) Barrett, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New Hampshire. His parents came to Ohio in 1808 and settled in Scioto County on a farm. In 1819 they went to Portsmouth, where his father manufactured brick three or four years. He then purchased another farm and engaged in farming till his death in 1858. His wife died in 1872. They reared a family of five children—Lavina B., Abigail B., Thornton, Henry and John H. The latter is the only one now living. After reaching manhood he went to Kentucky and purchased a farm. In 1856 he returned to Ohio and bought a farm of Colonel William M. Burke. He owns seventy-five acres of fine land. He was married in January, 1849, to Ruby G., daughter of Thomas and Sophia Hatch, of Scioto County. They have five children—Thornton, Orrin G., Thomas H., Henry and Kate H.

John F. Basham, farmer, was born Dec. 16, 1853, in Porter Township, Scioto Co., Ohio. He was educated in his native county, and was engaged in farming on his father's farm. Sept. 6, 1880, he went out to Montana, where he remained till August, 1882. On his return home he remained at Loghman, Mich., for a short time, engaged in scaling or measuring timber. Sept. 27, 1882, he was married in the Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, by Rev. H. A. Ketchim, to Lolie L. Taylor, born in Lewis County, Ky., May 14, 1862. After his marriage he returned to Michigan, but February, 1883, he returned to Ohio, and is now working on his father's farm on section 12, Porter Township. Mr. and Mrs. Basham are members of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Walter Beloat was born in Sciotoville, Porter Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1854. He was educated in the district schools, and has always resided in his native county. He

commenced his present mercantile business in 1882. Fourteen months previous to this he was employed as clerk for the Scioto Fire-Brick Company. He had formerly followed the river, keel-boating and steam-boating. He was married Dec. 7, 1881, to Caroline Gates, born in Scioto County, in 1858. They are the parents of one child—Lydia Z., born Sept. 21, 1882. Mr. Beloat is a member of the Orient Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 337, Wheelersburg, Ohio. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

Samuel Bonser, son of Isaac and Abigail (Burt) Bonser, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., Sept. 30, 1795, and when one year old was brought to Ohio by his parents. His father was a millwright by trade, and in 1797, with the assistance of his neighbors, he built a grist-mill on Bonser's Run. He died in this county in 1849, aged eighty-three years. His wife was a native of New Jersey, and died near Sciotoville in 1853, in her eighty-third year. Our subject was married to Hannah Mead, Aug. 5, 1819. They were blessed with thirteen children, of whom nine are living.

Adolph Brase, manufacturer of tinware and dealer in hardware, house-furnishing goods and musical instruments, was born in Newrode, Prussia, Jan. 10, 1837. His father, Joseph Brase, was a soldier in the Prussian army, and fought under Blucher in the battle of Waterloo. He received, as a reward for his valor, a medal, which is now in the possession of his son, Adolph. He died July 4, 1876. His wife, Barbara Brase, is still living in Germany. Adolph is their only child. After his arrival in America, in 1859, he worked at the machinist's trade in Philadelphia till 1860 and then removed to Portsmouth, working at his trade several years, and afterward was an engineer on the river steamboats. He was a soldier in the Union army in the late civil war. He was enabled, by economy and business tact, to save money, and after the war started in business for himself in Sciotoville. In 1871 he moved his business to Oak Hill, Jackson County, leaving his family in Sciotoville. In 1881 he returned to Sciotoville and has since been engaged in his present business. He has taken out four patents, all of which have proved successful. He was married in 1859 in York, England, to Martha Bosamworth, a native of that city, born May 29, 1839. They have had seven children, six of whom are living—Joseph, Martha, Alice, Gladdy, Emma and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Brase are members of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Western Sun Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., Wheelersburg, Ohio.

Benjamin J. Bratt, a native of England, was born June 5, 1819, a son of Moses Bratt, who came to America and after locating a home sent for his family, they arriving in Philadelphia in August, 1822. His father was killed by being thrown from a buggy by a runaway team, his wife having both her lower limbs broken at the same time. Benjamin J. worked in the iron mines till twenty-one years of age. In 1847 he came to Ohio, locating at Hanging Rock, Lawrence County. In 1856 he went to Portsmouth and for sixteen years was manager of Gaylord & Co.'s rolling-mill. In the spring of 1870 he bought the farm of 150 acres, where he now resides, near Wheelersburg. He was married in 1839 to Mary Williams, a native of England and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Williams. Of their nine children but four are living—Maria E., Anna L., Joseph W. and Benjamin C. Mr. Bratt was a member of the Council while in Portsmouth and has served as Trustee of Porter Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Joseph S. Brown was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1826, a son of Thomas H. and Mary (Webber) Brown, natives of New Hampshire. His father died when he was an infant and he was reared by his grandfather,

Rev. John Webber, an Old School Presbyterian minister. His grandfather was a thorough scholar, and was one of the most prominent ministers of his day. He was well known in Ohio and universally respected. He finally located in Dayton, Ohio, where he died in 1858, aged ninety-three years. Joseph S. accompanied his grandfather to Dayton and remained with him till his death and then returned to Scioto County. He was married in 1853 to Harriet M., daughter of James and Hannah Gibbons, early pioneers of Ohio.

Benjamin E. Cranston was born in Porter Township, Scioto County, Jan. 17, 1833, and was reared and educated in his native county. He has followed farming all his life, and at present owns 170 acres of good land and a residence on section 16, Porter Township. He was married Nov. 14, 1861, to Frances Jane Elick, born in Portsmouth, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1841. They have had a family of fourteen children—Catherine S., Ruth, Anna N., Edward B., Jeremiah, David and Jacob (twins), Abigail E., George F., Mary A., John S., Francis A., William H. and one deceased. His father, Edward Cranston, was a native of Rhode Island. He came to Ohio in 1815 and died in Porter Township, Oct. 26, 1864. His mother, Sallie (Whitcomb) Cranston, was a native of New Hampshire, and died in Porter Township. They were the parents of nine children, our subject being the fifth child.

Frank E. Cranston, the eldest son of Jeremiah and Abigail Cranston, was born in Wheelersburg, Ohio, April 15, 1851. He was educated in the common schools and afterward attended the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pa. He then formed a partnership with his father and younger brother in the factory. In 1875 he went West and remained until spring of 1877. In 1877 he moved to the farm where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 173 acres of well-improved land with good buildings. In April, 1881, he married Sophia Dold, a daughter of Stephen Dold. She died June 11, 1883, leaving two children—Joseph V. and Mary A. The latter died Aug. 18, 1883.

Jeremiah Cranston, woolen manufacturer, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1827, and was reared and educated in Wheelersburg. His father was a native of Rhode Island and by trade a machinist. He built a small carding machine in Wheelersburg where he did county carding. In 1847 he put up a woolen machine and commenced the manufacture of cloth from the raw wool, enlarging the business from time to time. Our subject became a partner in the business in 1848, in which he has since continued. April 1, 1883, his son James commenced to take the entire control of the business. Mr. Cranston was married Jan. 30, 1850, to Abigail Deautrumont, born in Delaware, Dec. 24, 1827. They have six children—Francis E., Mary N., Benjamin, Louis D., James J. and Charles S. Mr. Cranston has held the office of Justice of the Peace three years and Township Trustee several terms. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Orient Lodge, No. 337, to which he has belonged twenty-seven years. Mr. Deautrumont, father of Mrs. Cranston, has always been an active working man, and now has 300 acres of good land in Washington County, Iowa.

Horatio N. Davidson was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1835, a son of John and Ruth (Bryson) Davidson, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. His parents were married in 1822, and had a family of five children, but two now living. His father died in 1839, and his mother afterward married Charles Kelley, who died in 1857. H. N. Davidson was reared on a farm, and when nineteen years of age went into his stepfather's mill, and was employed there until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry and served four years.

He participated in the battles of Corinth, New Madrid, Island No. 10, and many severe skirmishes. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned home. In 1871 he rented a farm. In 1876 he bought a half interest in the Grant Oak Mills, one of the oldest mills in the county, built in 1816. The machinery is new and in good order, and they do a good business, making an excellent grade of flour. In 1854 Mr. Davidson married Rebecca Hudson. Of eight children born to them but six are now living—James E., Charles N., Cora B., Maud M., Ada M. and Harry C.

Michael Delabar, a native of Germany, was born in 1813. He was educated in his native country, and in 1846 came with his wife and four children to the United States. He came immediately to Ohio and settled in Porter Township, Scioto County, where he still resides. He has dealt extensively in real estate, and has been engaged in both farming and merchandising. He now owns a fine farm of eighty-seven acres. He has a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. His second son, Safford, was born in 1839. In 1861 he enlisted in the war for the Union, and was mustered out in 1865. He participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the Rebellion. After his return from the war he spent some time in Tennessee, then returned to Ohio, and is now engaged in farming on the old homestead; he was married in 1874, to Mrs. Mary Harmon, widow of White Harmon. They have three children. Mrs. Delabar has one child by a former marriage.

William Duis, manufacturer of drain tiles, is a native of Prussia, born Aug. 18, 1833. He came to America at the age of twelve years, landing at New Orleans. From there he went to Cincinnati, and in 1845 came to Lawrence County, Ohio. Here he was employed at the iron works till 1860. Since then he has lived in Scioto County, where he followed farming till 1871, when he commenced his present business, in which he is having an extensive trade. Until the last year the tile factory has been an incorporated body of which Mr. Duis was President; but January, 1883, he bought out the company, and is now sole proprietor. He was married Sept. 11, 1853, to Mary Ann Verigan, born in Lawrence County, Dec. 29, 1833. Their children are—Rosina, William H., Lida V., Lizzie O., Anna M., John and Winnifred. Mr. Duis and wife and most of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has 122 acres of fine land in Porter Township, and a residence near Wheelersburg, Ohio.

Minerva C. (Correll) Farney was born in Scioto County, Sept. 3, 1838. She was educated and has lived all her life in this county. She was married Sept. 30, 1860, to Van Buren B. Farney, who was born near Charleston, Va., March 21, 1836. He came to Ohio in 1838, and spent the remainder of his life in this State. He died Nov. 5, 1872. They had a family of five children—M. C. Rena, born Aug. 30, 1861; Ella W., born June 30, 1863, and died April 2, 1878; William L., Oct. 16, 1865; Ira C., Nov. 23, 1867, and Hattie A., born Oct. 24, 1869. Mrs. Farney resides on section 8, Porter Township, where she has forty-six acres of good land. She and her daughter, M. C. Rena, are members of the Christian church. Mr. Farney was also a member of that church.

Christopher Flanagan was born in Nauen, County Meath, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1818, a son of John Flanagan, a merchant and miller of that country. His early life was spent in his father's store and mill, and in 1845 he came to the United States, landing in New York. He spent a year in Maryland, another in Pennsylvania, and in 1847 came to Ohio, and was employed by John Gould at the Franklin Furnace eleven years. He then purchased a farm near the furnace. In 1862 he sold that farm and bought the one where he now lives. He has 203 acres of valuable

and. He was married in 1845 to Margaret, daughter of Richard Timmons. They have had a family of thirteen children, but six now living — Richard, Sarah, Margaret, James, Thomas and Mary.

Henry Frische was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1840, a son of Eberhart and Agnes Frische, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1836, and located in Scioto County, Ohio. His father worked at Union Furnace till 1839, and then entered land from the Government and commenced clearing a farm, on which he resided until his death in 1882. His mother died when he was quite small. They had a family of five children, but two now living—John, a wagon-maker at Pine Grove Furnace, and Henry. The latter was reared on the home farm, and after attaining his majority went to work at Howard Furnace. In 1881 he moved to the farm where he now resides. He has 137 acres of fine land, and makes a specialty of wheat-growing. He was married in 1871 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Davis. They have had seven children, but five now living—John, William, Mary C., Emma T. and Margaret E. Mr. and Mrs. Frische are members of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Jacob F. Fritz was born in Maryland, Feb. 25, 1845, a son of Gotleib and Christina Fritz, natives of Germany, who came to the United States about 1830, and to Scioto County, Ohio, in 1856, locating on a farm near Wheelersburg. His father died in 1882. His mother is still living. Jacob F. was the eldest son, and was therefore obliged to depend upon himself at an early age, receiving a limited education. He was married in 1869 to Louisa, daughter of Frederick and Sophia Griver. They have six children—George W., Charles, Albert, Emma, Minnie and John. Mr. Fritz owns a good farm of sixty acres, and is one of the enterprising men of the township. In the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth O. N. G.

Rev. Isaac Fullerton was born in Virginia, Feb. 15, 1809, a son of John and Susannah (Smith) Fullerton, who came to Ohio in 1818, and settled in Jackson County, near Winchester, the next year removing to Portland, where they lived seven years. In 1826 they came to Scioto County and settled in Madison Township, where they both died. Mr. Fullerton was reared a farmer, following that occupation till 1834, when he was ordained a minister in the Free-Will Baptist church, and for nearly fifty years has preached the gospel in connection with farming. He at present is not in charge of any church, preaching only occasionally to fill a vacancy. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was appointed Captain of Company G, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He served eighteen months, and was obliged to resign on account of physical disability caused by typhoid fever. He was married in 1829 to Elizabeth Mead, who died in 1874, leaving five children. June 12, 1875, he married Mrs. Melissa Slocumb, daughter of Martin Finney, and widow of Martin Slocumb, by whom she has five children. Mr. Fullerton has a farm of fifty-five acres, where he now resides.

Frederick Gabler, Jr., eldest son of Frederick and Christena Gabler, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1849. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education, and after attaining his majority purchased his farm, which now contains ninety-six acres of well-cultivated land. He was married in 1872 to Mary, daughter of Peter and Anna Bowers, of Scioto County. They have had five children—Anna C., John F., Katie M., Rosa S. and William W. Mr. and Mrs. Gabler are members of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Gibbens was born near Parkersburg, Wood Co., W. Va., Feb. 1, 1799, and was

married April 16, 1819, to Hannah Kittle, who was born in Randolph County, Va., Dec. 25, 1797. In the spring of 1821 they came to Ohio and settled on a farm near Wheelersburg, where he farmed three years. He is a house-joiner by trade, and has followed that occupation most of his life. He has held township offices for many years, and he was ordained Deacon of the Free-Will Baptist church about 1835, to which church he has belonged over fifty years. His wife is also a member of the same church. They were blessed with a family of eleven children, of whom six grew to maturity. Two of his sons were volunteers in the late war—Cyrus H., who was killed at the battle of Atlanta by the explosion of a shell, and Randolph, who went South in 1860, and is supposed to be dead. Mr. Gibbens held the position of Deacon till within the last six years, when he resigned. He is in his eighty-fifth year, and they are the oldest couple living in Scioto County.

Frederick Ginhiemer was born in Germany, Sept. 27, 1839, a son of Windel and Sophia (Hoffman) Ginhiemer. His parents were married in 1826, and in 1843 came with their family, to the United States. They came direct to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his father was employed at the Mt. Vernon Furnace over twenty years. He then bought a farm of 123 acres, moving his family to it in the fall of 1865. It is now well improved, with good and substantial farm buildings. There is a family of four children—Frederick, Francis, Elizabeth and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Ginhiemer are both members of the Methodist church. Frederick received a good English education in the district school, and when about sixteen years of age began working at the furnace. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, West Virginia Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Lynchburg, Winchester, and many other severe battles. He was captured by the rebels, but soon after escaped. After his return home he began work at the furnace, but removed to the farm with his parents, still residing there. He was married in 1866 to Sarah Cotle, a native of Scioto County. They have five children—Eli T., William F., John, Sophia A. and Nora.

George Gleim was born in Germany, Jan. 11, 1819. In 1844 he married Anna Wittig, and in 1852 they came to the United States; landed in New York City, and came, *via* Buffalo and Cincinnati, to Ohio. They went to Powellsville, where he obtained employment at the Howard Furnace. In 1856 he purchased the farm where he now resides. He has 173 acres of good land, and is engaged in grain and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Gleim had a family of five sons and two daughters, the daughters now deceased. The sons are—John, Adam F., George, Peter and Andrew. George is now carrying on the farm. He was born near Empire Furnace in 1854. Oct. 19, 1880, he married Sophia M. Kuehner. They have one son—George W.

Frank M. Glidden was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in March, 1850, a son of O. H. and Lyncha (Blair) Glidden, his father a native of New Hampshire, born Dec. 25, 1814, and his mother of Kentucky, born in January, 1821. Frank M. has charge of his father's farm. It contains 161 acres of fine land, a large part of it lying in the Ohio bottoms. His father came to Ohio with twenty others, and formed a colony near Wheelersburg. He for several years was engaged in teaming for the furnaces. In 1838 he, with others, established the Junior Furnace, and in 1847 built the Empire Furnace, but in 1865 sold his interest and purchased a farm. He died in 1879, and his wife Jan. 7, 1880. They reared a family of five children—Laura A., John M., Ruth H., Frank M. and Jesse B. Laura married W. L. Sickles, a steamboat captain, in 1863. He died Jan. 6, 1872, leaving four children—Perl R., Bertha H., Cora G. and W. L., Jr.

Aaron Grady was born Aug. 30, 1848, in Benton Township, Pike Co., Ohio. His parents were Americans, of Irish and English descent on his father's side, and German on his mother's. They were poor, but by industry and economy managed to make a good living and send their children to the district schools during the winter months, though the schools often lasted but two or three months. He studied hard during the long winter evenings and rainy days throughout the year, and when nineteen years old commenced teaching, and has continued in the business ever since. He is now regarded as one of the most successful teachers of the county. He is Superintendent of the Wheelersburg graded schools, and has filled the same position for the past five years with marked success, and to the entire satisfaction of all. He is also a member of the Board of County School Examiners, which position he has filled for nine years. During the summer of 1870 he attended the Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, a school well calculated to fit young men and women for teaching. While there his desire for learning increased, and since that time he has been a faithful student, and by industry and undergoing many privations, on account of his poverty, he has become quite well acquainted with the higher mathematics, philosophy, physiology, rhetoric, and has read Latin some. He has taught graded schools since 1876, and during that time has taught three large select schools, composed for the most part of young lady and gentlemen school-teachers. As a result of early pious training, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Wheelersburg, Ohio. In September, 1876, he took charge of the Sciotoville schools, and while there made the acquaintance of Miss Hattie, daughter of Captain William and Frances Allard, and married her July 3, 1877. They have three children —George Otto, born May 26, 1878; William Earl, born Dec. 6, 1879, and Clare, born Feb. 11, 1883.

Friedrich Griver, a native of Germany, born in 1820, and when a young man came to the United States. He located at Pine Grove Furnace, where he was employed twenty-five years. He then bought a farm, moving his family to it in 1863. It is now a well-cultivated productive farm, containing 160 acres. He was married at Hanging Rock to Sophia Ranchahouse. Eleven children were born to them, only nine now living. Mr. Griver died in 1875. He was an enterprising and industrious man, and was universally esteemed. He was a member of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

John J. House, foreman of the Scioto Fire-Brick Yards, was born July 6, 1849, in Allegheny County, Pa. He received his education in the schools of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Va., and Sciotoville. In 1865 he commenced to work at the yards, and in 1880 he was appointed to his present position as foreman. Sept. 6, 1869, he was married to Nancy J. Ellison, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born Dec. 18, 1845. They have been blessed with six children, four of whom are living—Lilly, Edward, Nellie and Mary. Mr. House and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Wheelersburg Lodge, No. 337. His father, Jacob, was a native of Germany. He was killed near Pittsburg, Pa., in 1849 by the slate from the top of a coal bank falling on him. His mother, Margaret Horton, was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1829, and is at present living in Ashland, Ky. They have three children living—James, John and George.

Mrs. Frances (Lasser) Hudson was born in Switzerland, Feb. 26, 1821. She came to America when fourteen years old and landed at New York. She went immediately to Jackson County, Ohio, and lived on a farm nine miles west of Jackson. She was married

Oct. 16, 1860, to Samuel Hunsinger, born Oct. 1, 1826, in the canton of Hargo, Switzerland. He came to America at the age of eight years and lived on a farm near Jackson. After his marriage he came to Porter Township, Scioto County, where he followed farming till his death, Nov. 27, 1868. He was buried at Wheelersburg. They had a family of two children—Cornelia E., born Sept. 14, 1861,and Samuel A. L., Aug. 7, 1864. Our subject was married a second time to Joseph Hudson, Oct. 26, 1871. He was born in Kentucky in 1818. Mrs. Hudson has 105 acres of good land on sections 17 and 19 and a residence on section 17, Porter Township. She and her daughter Cornelia are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rezin R. Kennedy was born in Massac County, Ill., Oct. 5, 1852, a son of John and Catharine (Oaks) Kennedy, his father a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born in 1818, and his mother a native of Marietta, Ohio. His parents were married in Illinois and resided there till 1859, when they came to Scioto County and settled on the farm where Rezin R. now lives. In 1875 they removed to Wheelersburg where they still reside. His grandfather, Robert Kennedy, came to Ohio from New York in 1816 and died here in 1873. Rezin R. received a common-school education and afterward taught six years. In 1875 he began farming and is now regarded as one of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers of the township. He was married in 1875 to Caroline, daughter of George and Margaret B. Smith. Three children have been born to them—John R., George O. and Maggie M. Mr. Kennedy has served as Trustee of his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Smith S. Littlejohn was born in Jackson County, Ohio, June 18, 1858, a son of James and Cynthia (Smith) Littlejohn, his father a native of Porter Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, born in 1820, and his mother a native of Greenup County, Ky., his parents are residents of this township. They have raised a family of seven children, all now living. Smith S. received a common-school education, and attended one term at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, and when nineteen years of age began to teach. He works on a farm in the summer and teaches in the winter. He is one of the best disciplinarians and instructors in the county. In 1881 he married Amelia S. Ranshahous, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one daughter—Addie A. Mr. Littlejohn is Justice of the Peace of his township.

Charles P. Lloyd was born June 10, 1840, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and attended the public schools of his native place till fifteen years old, after which he attended the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, for five years, graduating from there in June, 1860. He then read law at Portsmouth six months and in the spring of 1861 he went to Iowa, and for three years was engaged in farming in Muscatine County. He then returned to Portsmouth and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business under the firm name of R. Lloyd & Sons, which was afterward changed to Lloyd, Tracy & Co. He finally sold out his business and in 1876 was elected Treasurer of the Scioto Fire-Brick Company, and the following year was appointed President and General Superintendent of that company, which position he still holds. He was married Feb. 26, 1863, to Laura J. Bentley, born at Hanging Rock, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1843. This union has been blessed with two children —Richard Bentley, born Dec. 13, 1863, and Genevieve, born Nov. 14, 1880. Mr. Lloyd and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Aurora Lodge of Freemasons, No. 48, and a Knight Templar, Commandery No. 13.

James M. Montgomery was born in Wheelersburg, Ohio, May 3, 1841, a son of William

and Nancy (Belote) Montgomery, natives of Scioto County. His father was a miller, but the latter years of his life lived on a farm. He died in April, 1870, aged seventy-five years. His mother is still living, aged eighty-two years. Of a family of seven children but three are now living. James M. was reared and educated in his native county. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry and served three years. He was wounded in the right wrist, which resulted in the loss of the use of his hand. He was mustered out Dec. 24, 1864, and returned home and has since lived on the old homestead, his mother, sister Mary, and a niece, Annie, residing with him. The farm contains seventy acres of well-cultivated land.

James J. Moore was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1815, a son of William and Sarah (Norris) Moore, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of this county. His mother died in 1850 and his father in 1857. They had a family of thirteen children, eight living till maturity. James J. was reared a farmer and has always followed that occupation. He was married in 1843 to Martha A., daughter of William and Amelia Freeman. She was born in Virginia, Dec. 23, 1815, and came to Ohio with her parents when seventeen years of age. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore moved to Greenup County, Ky., and in 1859 returned to Ohio and bought their present farm of sixty-four acres. They have three children—one son and two daughters. They are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Moore's parents had fourteen children, eight of whom lived to be men and women, but Mrs. Moore is the only one now living. Her father died in 1848 and her mother in 1859.

Thomas Powell was born in South Wales in 1831. He was married in 1851 to Margaret Nichols, and the same year came to the United States, locating first in Norristown, Pa. Three years later he removed to Wheeling, W. Va., thence to Ashland, Ky. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry and served three years and a half. He was in many severe battles under General Garfield the first year, and was then detached from his regiment and assigned to the Engineer Battalion, Twenty-third Army Corps. He was at the siege of Knoxville and battle of Atlanta, General Burnside commanding. He was discharged in February, 1865, and soon after located in Sciotoville, and engaged in the manufacture of fire brick. In 1883 he purchased sixty-one acres of land and is now engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have two daughters—Mary A., now Mrs. Z. Beloat, and Sarah J., now Mrs. George Mathiott.

E. Powers, farmer, was born Oct. 9, 1828, in Scioto County, where he was reared and educated, and in his younger days followed brick-laying and plastering. He now possesses 181 acres of good land on section 9, Porter Township, on which there is to be found a large quantity of fire clay. He has a fine land for pasturing and has turned his attention considerably to that. Nov. 30, 1851, he was married to Sarah Dean, a native of Scioto County, born in 1829. She died Oct. 6, 1868. They were the parents of three children—Frank, Horace and Kate. He was married to his second wife, Mary Bagley, May 25, 1873. She was born in New York in 1835. They have one child, John, born March 26, 1874. Mr. Powers is a member of the Orient Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 337, Wheelersburg, Ohio. His wife belongs to the Free-Will Baptist church.

George Rife, farmer, was born in Scioto County, O., July 17, 1845, where he was educated, and followed farming till his marriage with Caroline Duis, March 12, 1867. She was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1850, and is a daughter of H. and Louisa (Todrant) Duis, natives of Germany. The

former was born Nov. 29, 1825, and the latter Sept. 24, 1829, and at present are living in Ironton, Ohio. Mr. Rife lived on his farm on section 9, Porter Township, until the fall of 1880, when he moved to his present residence on section 9, which is known as the H. Duis place, consisting of 116 acres of fine land. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist church. Their family consists of six children—Willie W., born July 27, 1869; Rosa E., Dec. 25, 1871; Frank, Oct. 2, 1874; Clara B., April 9, 1877; Louisa H., March 16, 1880; Maggie M., Aug. 3, 1883. Michael and Barbara (Messer) Rife, parents of our subject, are natives of Germany, and are living at present in Wheelersburg, Ohio. Elizabeth Messer, our subject's grandmother, was born in Germany, Sept. 9, 1801. She came to America in 1830, and has resided in Porter Township about fifty-three years. She is a member of the German Methodist church, and is one of the oldest emigrant citizens of the Scioto Valley.

Edward Rowley, son of William and Nancy (Dillon) Rowley, both of whom were born in 1801 and died in 1880, the former a native of New York. They had a family of four boys and eight girls, our subject being the sixth child. He was born March 11, 1829, on section 9, Porter Township, Scioto County, Ohio, where he still resides. He followed flat-boating in his younger days and also worked at brick-making. At present he has an excellent farm of sixty-four acres, which is worth at least $3,000. He was married Jan. 18, 1857, to Elizabeth Ann Deaver, born in Kentucky, Feb. 23, 1838. To them were born ten children—Hugh, Virginia, Hannah, Jennetta, Elizabeth, Edward, Frankling, Ernest, William and Harry. George Deaver, father of Mrs. Rowley, was born in Maryland in 1811 and died in 1869. Her mother, Jennetta (Thomas) Deaver, was born in Kentucky in 1812 and is still living. Mrs. Rowley was the third child of a family of four boys and three girls.

Levi Wheeler was born in Scioto County, Ohio, June 11, 1823, a son of Luther and Rebecca (Hastings) Wheeler, natives of New Hampshire, who came to Ohio in 1820, and located near Wheelersburg, where his mother died in 1857 and his father in 1858. They reared a family of four children—Nathan, Isaac, Martha and Levi. When fifteen years of age Levi Wheeler went to work in the Scioto Furnace. He worked at different furnaces till 1856 and then bought the Pine Creek Mill. Eight years later he sold the mill to his brother Nathan and removed to a farm, but after two years bought the Scioto Mills at Harrisonville. In connection with milling he owned a general store, but in 1879 sold both mill and store, and in 1881 bought the store of Lemuel Salladay at the Giant Oak Mills, and is carrying on a general mercantile business in connection with his farm of 500 acres. He was married in 1847 to Joanna, daughter of T. M. Bennett. They have eight children—Thomas, Levi, Isaac, William, Ulysses G., James, Lucretia and Minerva. Two children died in infancy. Politically Mr. Wheeler is a Republican. He has held the offices of Deputy Sheriff, Treasurer, and Trustee of his township.

Hans C. Williamson, a native of Denmark, was born May 25, 1842. He was educated in his native country, and when sixteen years of age began to learn the carpenter's trade, working at it three years. He then engaged as sailor on a merchant ship running between Denmark, England and France, and in 1864 sailed for America, landing in Quebec, Canada. From there he went by rail to Boston; thence to Virginia, and settled in Wise County, where he followed his trade. In the fall of 1882 he removed to Scioto County and settled on a farm on Lick Run. In 1867 he married Martha L. Vanover, a na-

tive of Virginia. They have six children. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Frederick Woolford, son of David and Susanna Catherine (Arnst) Woolford, was born Nov. 3, 1798, in Bath County, Va. He came to Ohio with his father in 1802 and settled in Scioto County, on the place where he still resides and where his father died, Feb. 18, 1851. Susanna (Arnst) Woolford was born in Virginia and died in Illinois in 1835. Frederick Woolford was engaged in piloting salt boats along the coast of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for many years. He was married in 1833 to Mary Dillon, who died in Scioto County, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1842. They had a family of four children — Rachel, Mariah, Frank and Mary, all deceased. Frank was married to Christina Rust who bore him one child—Mary Alice, born Dec. 19, 1870. He was killed by the explosion of a boiler near Wheelersburg, March 13, 1871. Our subject was again married in 1843 to Kesiah Hartley. She died June 7, 1853. Mr. Woolford is one of the old landmarks of the Scioto Valley, as was his father also.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

ITS METES AND BOUNDS.

Clay Township lies on the east bank of the Scioto River, and its southern boundary is Wayne Township and the Ohio River. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson and Valley townships, and on the east by Harrison and Porter townships. It has an irregular boundary line with an area of about 17,000 acres. Its western border lies in the valley of the Scioto River, and in an agricultural point of view is one of the best townships in the county. Away from the rivers, which flow on its western and southern borders, it is hilly, like the rest of the county. Some coal has been found, and also fire-clay, within its limits. Its hills and its valleys are susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and it yields fairly in all the leading crops. For stock, lying as it does on the river, and having several creeks within its border, it is one of the best in the county. Munn's Run is the largest. Lawson's Run flows into the Ohio River. Sturgeon's Run, in the northwest, empties into the Scioto River, and Long Run takes its rise near the center of the township, and running northeast flows into the Rocky Fork of the Little Scioto.

The territory of Clay Township was about as early settled as any part of the county. The bottoms of the Scioto River were a very inviting field for those who made farming their occupation.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the township was on June 7, 1826, but there has been some slight changes at different times since. It is as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of section 17, in township 1, and range 21; thence east with the line of Massie's original surveys to the northwest corner of Wm. Lawson's survey; thence south with Lawson's line to the run called Lawson's Run; thence with the meanders of said run to the Ohio; thence up said river to the southwest corner of fraction 12; thence north with Porter Township line on the section line to the southwest corner of section 13, in township 2 and range 21; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west with the section line to the Scioto River; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning. *Ordered*, That the said boundaries shall compose Clay Township, and that the election of said township assemble on the 23d of June instant, at Clough's Mill, and there and then elect their township officers."

OFFICIAL.

The officers elected at the first election in the township, 1826, were: Trustees, Gabriel Feurt, Asa Andrews, Enoch Lawson;

Clerk, Turner M. Martin; Treasurer, Dennis Smith; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Noel; Constable, Jonathan Cutler.

The present township officers (1883) are: Trustees, Wm. Mickelthwait, Martin Sherer and Jacob Geis; Clerk, E. E. Johnson; Treasurer, W. A. Barbee; Justices of the Peace, Phillip Bobst, Marshall McElhiney and Joseph Bierly; Constables, Simon Benner, Newton Baker and Charles Steahley.

The voting precinct is at the Noel Schoolhouse. The only saw-mill in the country is located on Munn's Run, owned by P. Summers, but in the summer of 1883 was lying idle. For fine farms, good residences and solid farmers, Clay Township is willing to compare notes with her sister townships. There are some slaughter-houses along the Scioto River within her boundaries.

THE RICHEST TOWNSHIP.

The tax-duplicate of 1882 reported 15,907 acres as the taxable area of Clay Township, and the valuation of this amounted upon the Assessor's books to $530,060. The chattel property is assessed at $172,504; total, $702,564. The chattel property was returned for 1880 at $172,007, which was a gain of $497 in two years.

There are five townships outside of Portsmouth smaller than Clay, and there are nine larger, but Clay Township exceeds all in the valuation of its real and personal property.

CHURCHES.

The Munn's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1877 by Rev. Pillsbury. The Trustees were: John Rice, Jesse Rice and Thomas Ruby. They still hold their offices. The original members at the date of organization were: John Robinson and wife, Jesse Rice and wife, Peleg Colgrove and wife, Mrs. Jennette Banners and family, John Rice and wife, Thomas Ruby and wife, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, Isaac Ruby and Mrs. Ruamma French. The present members will reach nearly 100. Service is held every alternate Sabbath by the Rev. Geo. W. Ray, and a Sabbath-school every Sunday under the superintendency of John Rice. The Secretary is William Sherer. They have a very pleasant church (frame), costing some $650, and neatly finished and furnished. The church has been prosperous since its organization, and its influence for good has spread until it has increased its membership many fold.

The Valley M. E. Church.—This church first united together in 1859, and built the church that year. They lived on and near the Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike. The first pastor who occupied its pulpit was Rev. Taft, and those who joined at its organization were: John Thomas, Miss Mary Noel, A. B. Cole and wife, J. M. Salladay and wife, and M. W. Thompson and wife. The present congregation numbers about thirty-six, Rev. Wm. Abernethy being the present pastor, and M. J. Noel, J. D. Teurt and J. M. Salladay, the Trustees. Services are held every other Sunday. The Sabbath-school is well attended, with an average roll of forty-five scholars. M. J. Noel is the Superintendent, and E. E. Johnson its Secretary.

The Church of the United Brethren (German), is located on Munn's Run Turnpike, and was organized in 1876, Rev. Falgran Azel being the first minister. The Trustees of the church, elected at its organization, were: Peter Summers, Christian Osmire and Chas. Stump, and the church started out with a fair promise for future usefulness. The original or first members were: Henry Altard and wife, Frederick Seck and wife, Hiram Swarby and wife, Christian Rheil and wife, Peter Summers and wife, Christian Osmire and wife, and Chas. Stump and wife. Their membership now reaches about twenty-five. Preaching and Sunday-school are held every Sunday. Rev. Casper Striech is the present pastor. Average attendance of Sun-

day-school, twenty. The first trustees-elect still hold. The society has a neat and substantial church building which cost $800.

SCHOOLS.

Schools have always been given close attention by the people of Clay Township, and in this regard education and wealth go hand in hand. School districts were organized as soon as the township became an independent municipality of the county. It was first divided into four sub-districts, but the increase of population now gives it six. When organized, the schools were arranged so as to be convenient and at the same time cover the township. They are now arranged for equal convenience, and each district has a good frame school-house, with all the articles necessary for school purposes.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Joseph Bierly was born near Fincastle, Va., Feb. 28, 1818, and was educated in the common schools of the State. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade with Henry W. Kemper, of Fincastle, and afterward worked at the wagon and carriage making business seven years. In 1861 he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for six years, and in 1875 removed to his present farm. He was married in 1843 to Sarah A. Tolley, a native of Rockbridge County, Va. They have three sons and one daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Bierly are members of the Methodist Episcopal church on Sixth street, Portsmouth. He has served as Justice of the Peace since April, 1876, and has also served as Assessor of Portsmouth three years.

Frank A. Bihlman, son of John and Catherine (Hubbard) Bihlman, was born Nov. 14, 1857. He was married Feb. 4, 1879, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph May. They have been blessed with two children—Frank and Mary Ann. Mr. Bihlman has a farm of twenty acres of fine land, on which good farm buildings are erected. His father was a native of Germany, and came to this country when seventeen years of age. He was a soldier in the Ohio National Guards, and was shot while standing guard, and died in 1864. The mother of our subject died in 1858.

Phillip Blum was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 9, 1845, and when twelve years old began to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed a number of years, since which he has pursued farming. In 1868 he came to Ohio, and settled on Long Run, where he owns 140 acres of land, with good residence and outbuildings. He is now engaged in farming and gardening, and has lately turned his attention to the cultivation of strawberries. He was married Dec. 10, 1871, to Caroline Boadmer, of Scioto County. They have three children living—Frank H., Christopher and Caroline. Mr. Blum is a member of the lodge at Portsmouth, No. 116, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Presbyterian church. His parents were natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1845. They are at present making their home in Beaver County, Pa.

Joseph Briggs, son of Samuel C. and Miranda (Barber) Briggs, was born in Scioto County, in 1844. He was reared on the home farm near Portsmouth, and attended the district schools. He was married in 1870 to Ermina, daughter of James Thoraoman, of Portsmouth. Three children have blessed this union—Forest C., Cora and Eletha. Mr. Briggs owns a fine farm of 200 acres. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Portsmouth. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, and was first married to Rebecca Tunbrooks, who died in 1840, leaving six children, of whom five are living. He was married in 1843 to Miranda Barber, who bore him three children —Joseph, our subject; Sarah A. and Louisa

E. He came to Ohio about 1817, and followed farming till his death, which occurred in July, 1861. Our subject's mother was born in Portmouth in 1814 and is still living.

Milton Buck was born Oct. 5, 1829, in what is now Jackson County. He was married in 1851 to Hannah, daughter of David Wynne, of Jackson County, and has a family of three children—Susan J., wife of James Armstrong; Catherine A. and Thomas J. He has always followed farming, and in 1875 removed to the farm where he now resides and which he is superintending for A. M. Damarin, of Portsmouth. His father, Thomas Buck, was born about 1800, in Greenbrier County, Va., and was a farmer by occupation. He settled in Gallia County, Ohio, where he resided till his death, in 1855. His wife was a native of Ohio.

Charles Chick, deceased, was born in December, 1823, in Gallia County, Ohio, and moved with his father's family, in 1846, to the farm now occupied by his widow, and which contains 237 acres of good land. He was married in 1854 to Sarah, daughter of John and Rebecca Lawson. They have had born to them ten children—Lizzie, Stephen C., Ida (married to William Horr), Clara B., John W., Hattie S., Henrietta (died when three years of age), Ella E., Laura R., Walter A. and Pearl. Mr. Chick died June 7, 1877, and the farm is now managed by his widow and eldest son. Her father, John Lawson, was one of the pioneer settlers of Scioto Valley. He died in 1859. William Chick, father of our subject, was born near Liverpool, England, and when a young man came to America and settled in Gallia County, Ohio, where he died in 1847, and his wife died in 1845.

Amos Spencer Cole, son of Captain A. B. Cole, was born Oct. 19, 1857, in the house where his father now resides. At the age of twenty-three years he accepted a clerkship in the postoffice at Baltimore, but at the end of eight months returned home. His father being in poor health he took charge of the farm, which he managed till 1882. In 1883 he was married to Mary Fritts, step-daughter of T. T. Geager, of Portsmouth.

William Dorman was born at Pine Grove Furnace, Lawrence Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1856. He has a good farm of forty acres, on which is a substantial house. His parents were natives of Germany, his father born in 1822, and his mother in 1827. They came to this country and were married in Cincinnati, and shortly after moved to Missouri. They next moved to Pine Grove Furnace, where he worked six or seven years. In 1868 he moved to Scioto County and lived one year in Portsmouth, where he purchased his present farm of thirty acres. They reared a family of four sons—John C., who died at Cincinnati in 1882; Henry, George and William.

John F. Droege was born in Bohnhorst, ex-kingdom of Hanover, Germany, Feb. 13, 1813, where he was reared and educated. He came to America in the fall of 1836, landing at Baltimore. From there he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as workman in an oil-cloth factory for six years. In 1842 he went back to Germany; started from New Orleans, Dec. 5, and landed in Bremen, and returned in 1843. He was employed in a dry-goods store in Cincinnati till 1845, when he went the second time to Germany, and in 1846 returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and started in business for himself in a hardware, queen's-ware and variety store on Clinton street. He was married in 1847 to Lucy Fiedler, who was born Nov. 11, 1824, in Bornstof, Hanover. To them were born five children, but one living, Louisa. He sold out his business in Cincinnati in 1853 and came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he kept a hardware store about fourteen years. In 1868 he purchased his present farm of sixteen

acres of very valuable land, on which he has a substantial frame residence. In 1880 his daughter Louisa was married to William Cook, of Hanging Rock, Ohio.

Leonard Eck was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in December, 1841. His parents were natives of Germany, where they were married, and in 1839 came to the United States and settled in Chillicothe, where they remained six years. They then moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where the mother died in 1875. The father is still living on a farm in this county. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five are living—Emma, Maria, Eve, Lizzie and Leonard, our subject, who was reared principally in Portsmouth, where he lived till he was twenty-one years old. In 1864 he was married to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Cooper, of Portsmouth. They have a family of five girls and three boys. He has a finely cultivated farm of thirty acres, on which are good buildings.

Henry Clinton Feurt was born Oct. 7, 1839, in Scioto County, and is a son of Henry and Mary A. (Winkler) Feurt, the former a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and the latter born in New York. They had a family of eleven children, of whom six are still living. Mr. Feurt died in 1873, but his widow still survives. Our subject was married in January, 1867, to Caroline, daughter of John D. Feurt, an early settler of this county. They have two children living—Albert L. and Jennie O. Mr. Feurt is a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465. He has a fine farm of 196 acres, and is one of the most successful corn and wheat raisers in his neighborhood.

John D. Feurt was born in Scioto County, Ohio, March 2, 1816, a son of Gabriel and Lyda (Hitchcock) Feurt, natives of New Jersey and Virginia. His father was born in 1779, and came with his father to Ohio. His father enlisted in the war of 1812, and after his return home located on Ferguson's, afterward Feurt's, Run, where he lived till his death, in 1850. His mother died in 1863. They had a family of eight children, but two now living—James H., a resident of Portsmouth, and John D. The latter was reared on his father's farm, receiving the education afford by the schools of that day, and by studying during his leisure hours. When twenty-one years of age he began farming on his own account. He has been very successful, and now owns 400 acres of valuable land. He was married in 1839 to Maria J. Oldfield, daughter of Colonel William Oldfield. They have had nine children, but seven now living—Caroline C., now Mrs. H. C. Feurt; Lyda M., now Mrs. John Linsey, of Florida; Harriet E., now Mrs. W. H. Peters; Nettie J., now Mrs. Geo. M. Salladay; Frank B., now Mrs. John F. Noel; John F., married Florence Linsey, and William O. Mr. Feurt has been Justice of the Peace ten years, and has held other township offices. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Nicholas Gabel was born Aug. 23, 1820, in Germany, and at the age of eight years came with his parents, Peter and Mary Gabel, to America. His father bought a farm near Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained till his death, at the age of ninety-eight years. His wife died at the age of ninety-two years. Our subject came to Chillicothe, Ohio, when sixteen years of age. While working on the canal he was buried under an embankment, which caved in on him, and after being taken out was unconscious for fifteen hours. He was badly lacerated and was unable to work for some time. In 1833 he came to Portsmouth and worked at the mason's trade. During the following winter he went to the farm, where he remained four years, after which he followed boating on the Ohio River. In 1845 he married Mary De Gear by whom he has had ten children, of whom five are living—Mary, Catherine, George W., Frank and Nicholas. He purchased his present farm in 1845, which contains 270 acres of good

land, part of which is owned by another. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and from a poor man has become very comfortably situated.

Jacob Geis was born May 8, 1844, in Scioto County, and is the son of Sebastian Geis, who died in 1863. He has pursued farming through life and at present owns a good farm of 160 acres in Nebraska, besides forty acres where he resides. He was married in 1870 to Mary, daughter of Lawrence Carl, of Scioto County. They have had four children—John J., Frank L., Rosa M. and Henry Edward. Mr. Geis has served as Township Assessor two terms, besides having held several other minor offices. His parents were natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in an early day and settled in Scioto County on the farm now occupied by our subject. His mother died in 1872.

John W. Hogan was born March 4, 1842, in New Orleans, La., where he lived till he was thirteen years old. He then went to school in Ironton two years, when he came to Ohio and worked on a farm till the breaking-out of the war. He joined the Thirty-third Ohio and was ordered to Maysville, Ky. He participated in the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded, which disabled him for a time. He joined his regiment April 11, 1862, and took part in the battles of Tullahoma, Chickamauga and many others, and was mustered out in July, 1865, having served four years. Dec. 6, 1865, he was married to Maria J., daughter of Peter Noel, of this county. They have three children living—William E., Martha J. and Windfill Edwin. Mr. Hogan owns 73 acres of excellent land. He is at present serving as School Director.

William Humm was born in Adams County, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1854. His parents were born and married in Germany and came to America in 1850, landing in New York City, and from there went to Buffalo, from there to Cincinnati, and in 1853 removed to Adams County. In 1871 they removed to Scioto County and purchased twenty-seven acres, where they are still living. They had a family of three children—Lena, who died in 1882, John and William. Our subject is the eldest son and helps his father with the farm work. They are engaged in gardening and raising grain. Their farm is in a high state of cultivation. They have a fine vineyard and a large quantity of fruit-trees.

Samuel J. Huston, Sr., was born Sept. 29, 1800, in Winchester, Va., a son of William and Susan (Boyd) Huston. His parents moved to Ohio in 1802 and he was reared and educated in Portsmouth. He learned the trade of making spinning wheels, at which he worked a number of years. In 1823 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Lenard, of Portsmouth. Their family consisted of fourteen children, of whom eight still survive—Elizabeth, Cecelia, Sarah, Helen, Margaret, Maria, Irene and Samuel J. Soon after his marriage he moved to Brush Creek, where he assisted in building steamboats, after which he built one of the best boats on the Ohio River. In 1847 he built a saw-mill, which he ran some time. He has ten acres of valuable land on which he has a neat residence, situated just outside the corporate limits of Portsmouth. In politics Mr. Huston is a Democrat, and in 1854 was elected by that party to the State Legislature. His first presidential vote was cast for General Jackson. He is now in his eighty-third year, and is an active old gentleman. His father was a native of Virginia, of Irish descent. He came to the Scioto Valley in 1802 and built the fourth cabin in Portsmouth. He was a tailor by trade, but did not work much at that, but followed keel-boating a number of years. Our subject's mother was born in Maryland and died in 1854.

Milton Johnson was born March 28, 1825, near Johnson's Station, Scioto County. He



Geo. Fisher.

was reared on a farm and attended the district schools, but obtained the greater part of his education by private study. At the age of twenty-five he began to study civil engineering under Francis Cleveland, of Portsmouth, with whom he was associated two years. He purchased his present farm of about 400 acres in 1862. In connection with his farm he devotes considerable time to surveying, he having the division of farms ordered by the courts. In May, 1861, he was married to Eliza E. Peters, daughter of Captain E. P. Peters, of Pike County, Ohio. Mr. Johnson belongs to Aurora Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of Portsmouth, and also to the Chapter of Cavalry Commandery of Knights Templar.

William F. Lawson was born June 2, 183. on the farm where he now resides, and spent his youth in working on the farm and attending the district schools. He was married in 1853 to Abigail, daughter of John S. Burke, one of the early settlers of the county. They have eight children—Alonzo, Della, Addie, Burke, Agnes, Lulu, Ernest and Floyd H. Mr. Lawson's farm contains fifty-one acres of choice land. His grandfather, William Lawson, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in an early day, and died about 1840. His children were—John, Manasseh, Enoch, William, Madison, Thomas, Polly, Ruth, Tenie, Nancy and Maria. Our subject's father, Manasseh, was born in Scioto County, and died in 1847. His wife died in July, 1870. They reared a family of seven children, of whom four are now living—William F., Thomas B., Benjamin F. and John R., all living in Illinois except William F.

William Maple was born in Beaver County, Pa., June 4, 1838. His father moved with his family to the Scioto Valley in 1857, and settled on section 22, Clay Township, where he was engaged in farming and carpentering. He was married to Nancy Hickman, a native of Pennsylvania, now residing in Saline County, Ill. This union was blessed with eleven children, of whom eight are still living. John Maple died in 1872. Our subject came to Ohio with his parents, and at the age of twenty-three was married to Barbara, daughter of Simon and Barbara Benner, of Clay Township. Of the five children born to them three are living—John S., Jacob J. and William Henry. Mr. Maple owns a good farm of 150 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Godlob Moritz was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 28, 1838, where he lived till he was fourteen years old. He then went to Baden to learn the tanner's trade, at which he worked eighteen years, after which he spent several years in traveling over different parts urope. In 1866 he embarked for America. He landed in New York, and stayed a short time in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Portsmouth, and then to Munn's Run, where he purchased a farm of eighty-six acres, where he still resides. He was married in 1866 to Christina Rienoehl, of Portsmouth, and a native of Germany. They have four children—Charlie, Louie, Louisa and Clara.

Aaron Noel was born July 13, 1807, in Adams County, Ohio, and after attaining his majority went to Portsmouth, where he learned the baker's trade, after which he sold goods for his brother, Jacob P., on the Ohio River, and after some time became his brother Isaac's partner in the dry-goods and grocery trade, at Portsmouth. His first wife was Catherine Orm, whom he married June 3, 1832. She died Feb. 25, 1864, leaving seven children, of whom six are still living. He was again married Dec. 30, 1875, to Rhoda P., daughter of Absalom Severns. They had one child, born March 1, 1877, and died May 19 of the same year. In 1846 he removed to his present farm, now comprising between 500 and 600 acres of fine land, lying three miles north of Portsmouth. Mr. Noel has served as Constable of Portsmouth, and in 1867 he was elected Treasurer of Scioto County, holding

the office for two years. His father, Philip Noel, was born in 1765, in Pennsylvania, and died at the age of eighty-four years and four months, April 12, 1849. His wife, Susannah Putman, was born in Virginia in 1767, and died Oct. 11, 1851, in her eighty-fifth year. They came to the Scioto Valley in 1798, where he engaged in farming. He also kept the Noel Hotel for thirty-four years. They reared a family of thirteen children—Peter, John, Philip, Jacob P., Mary, Solomon, Catharine, Isaac, David, Absalom, Margaret, Aaron and Elijah, all deceased but our subject.

Michael J. Noel was born Feb. 22, 1843, in Scioto County, Ohio, a son of David and Nancy (Morgan) Noel. He lived on the farm till he grew to manhood, when he went to Portsmouth and engaged in the drug trade for two years, and returned in 1875 to the farm on which place his grandfather, Philip Noel, kept hotel a number of years. He was married in 1879 to Alice C. Craine. They have two children—David L. and Clarence F. Mr. Noel has 143 acres of excellent land. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity since 1868, and was Senior Warden in the lodge three years, after which he was Master for one year. He and wife are members of Valley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, David Noel, was born in 1801 in Scioto County, where he grew to manhood. He learned the hatter's trade in Portsmouth, at which he worked seven years, after which he engaged in farming till his death in 1868. Our subject's mother was a native of Morgantown, Va., and when a child came to Ohio. She died in August, 1868. They reared a family of nine children of whom three are living—Mary E., Rachel S. and our subject.

P. W. Noel was born in Scioto County, Sept. 16, 1824. His father, Solomon Noel, was born in the same county in 1797, and in 1821 married Mary M. Huston, who died July 31, 1858. Mr. Noel's death occurred June 30, 1842. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and attended district school about two months during each winter. He was married Jan. 3, 1850, to Harriet, daughter of Judge William Oldfield. She died Feb. 13, 1851, leaving one son—John F. April 3, 1861, he was married to Sophia, daughter of Rev. E. B. Chase, of Delaware County, Ohio. By this union he has had three daughters—Jannette C., Annie S. and Elsie C. Mr. Noel followed farming till 1859, when he was elected Treasurer of Scioto County, and in 1861 was re-elected. After retiring from the office he was elected County Auditor, in 1864, and served two terms, after which he engaged in farming. He has thirty-three acres of land one mile from the city of Portsmouth, and is an extensive wheat and corn grower on leased lands.

Henry Peters was born March 25, 1827, in Switzerland, and in 1849 came to the United States with his father, his mother, Elizabeth Wolschleger, having died while crossing the ocean. Shortly after, they moved to Portsmouth, where the father, Jacob Peters, died in 1863. Our subject learned the trade of a carriage painter in Portsmouth which he followed eight years. He was married in 1856 to Caroline Stauffer, a native of France. This union has been blessed with five boys and three girls. His wife died May 15, 1881. Mr. Peters served as Justice of the Peace three years, and has held the office of Trustee of his township two terms, and was also School Director for twelve years. His farm contains 250 acres of land, and he has met with much success in raising strawberries, picking as high as 700 quarts daily, cultivating five acres of plants. His farm contains a vineyard and large orchards of apples and peaches.

Charles Plag was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1843, and when he was about twenty-six years of age came to the United States. He remained in Cincinnati, Ohio, two years, and in 1869 came to Portsmouth, where he married Katie Gross, who came from Germany

when seventeen years old. They have two daughters—Ella C. and Katie M. Mr. Plag has five acres of land in Brewery Hollow, Clay Township.

Joseph Rockwell was born near Harrisonville, Scioto County, Nov. 22, 1847. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Norris) Rockwell, were natives of Ohio, and the latter died in 1869. His grandfather, Joseph Rockwell, settled in Madison Township about 1800. At the age of seventeen our subject began to work on the farm of James D. Thomas, with whom he remained till 1870. He was married in 1869 to Mary Field, who has borne him four boys and two girls. In 1870 Mr. Rockwell moved to the farm of James D. Thomas, where he has since been engaged in farming. He has served some time as Trustee of his township.

John M. Salladay, son of George and Phœbe (Chafin) Salladay, was born in Scioto County, Jan. 10, 1814. He lived on the farm till twenty years of age, when he started out in the world without a dollar. He was variously engaged till May 10, 1837, when he was married to Martha, daughter of Moses Hayward, of Vermont. They have had three children—Harriet J., who died when nineteen years of age; Lora A., wife of Samuel S. Bierly, and George M. Mr. Salladay now owns 767 acres of land. He belonged to the Whig party at one time, but since the organization of the Republicans has affiliated with that party. He and wife have been members of the Methodist church twenty years, and he has served as Trustee of his township. His father was born in Maryland in 1785, and his mother in Connecticut, Sept. 30, 1794. His parents were married May 17, 1812, in Scioto County, and had a family of ten children, of whom four are living—Obediah, Eunice (wife of James Collins), Lemuel and John M., our subject. His mother died July 27, 1855, and his father's death occurred Oct. 5, 1860.

Marten Sherer is a native of Germany, and came with his parents to America in 1854, at the age of one and a half years. He is a son of August Sherer. They lived twelve years in Schuylkill County, Pa., where his father worked in the coal mines, and in 1867 moved with his family to Portsmouth, Ohio, and shortly after moved to his present farm on Munn's Run, in Pleasant Valley, which contains 118 acres of choice land. Our subject worked a couple of years in a brick-yard, after which he built a saw-mill, and from a small affair has built up a good business, and has in connection with his saw-mill a grist-mill. He was married Jan. 9, 1883, to Catherine Hamestine, of Pine Creek, this county, and daughter of Jacob Hamestine. Mr. Sherer is at present holding the office of Township Trustee.

Peter Sommer was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 13, 1834. He received a liberal education in his native country, and at the age of nineteen came to the United States, and a few years later was married to Margaret Brim, of Scioto County. He has a family of three boys and seven girls, all of whom are living. He bought a saw-mill on Long Run about two years after coming to America, which he carried on till it was burnt down in the spring of 1878. He then rebuilt the mill, which he has operated successfully ever since. He has a comfortable residence and good outbuildings on his farm of 240 acres, and owns forty acres in Jefferson.

James V. Sturgeon was born Jan. 29, 1830, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Anne V. Sturgeon, the former born in Delaware, Feb. 25, 1783, and the latter in New Jersey, Aug. 16, 1794. They came to Belmont County in an early day, and in 1835 moved to Portsmouth, where they remained five years. They purchased a farm in Sturgeon Hollow containing 160 acres, about the year 1840, where the father died in 1861. The mother died in her eighty-seventh year, March 12, 1881. They reared a family

of ten children to maturity, six of whom are still living. Our subject has always pursued farming, and at present owns a good farm of 240 acres, and devoted his time principally to raising grain on rented lands. He was married to Susannah Bailey, of this county. They have had eleven children, of whom eight still are living. Mr. Sturgeon has been a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., a number of years.

Joseph Wiget was born April 18, 1825, in Switzerland, where he lived till he was twenty-eight years of age. He then came to America, and in 1854 came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he worked a short time on the Jackson Railroad, after which he purchased forty acres of land and settled on it. He was married to Lucinda Benner, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had a family of seven boys and three girls, all living—Susan B., Franklin J., Anna M., Charles E., John H., Albert J., George J., Jacob W., Caroline M. and Edward S. Mr. Wiget commenced life empty-handed, but by industry and economy has accumulated a considerable amount of property. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, and is the most extensive strawberry-raiser in this part of the county. He has served as Township Trustee three years. His father, John Jacob Wiget, was born in Switzerland, where he died in 1861. His mother, Susan Wiget, was also a native of Switzerland. She died there in 1855. They had a family of eight children, of whom five still survive.

Charles E. Wolfe was born in Scioto County, in November, 1844. When he grew to manhood he became manager on the farm of George Davis, of Portsmouth, with whom he continued for twelve years. In 1862 he enlisted as a volunteer in the late war, and served three years. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, which obliged him to remain in the hospital six months. He was mustered out June 24, 1865, and has ever since pursued farming. He was married in 1866 to Louisa Watson, of this county. They are the parents of four children—Lillian W., Mary A., Louisa C. and Clara Grace.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

OVER ONE-FOURTH CENTURY LATER.

This township was organized March 6, 1832. It includes at this time all of township 3, range 22, and sections 24 and 25 of township 2, range 21. It is bounded on the north by Madison Township, on the east by Bloom, on the south by Porter, and on the west by Clay and a portion of Jefferson. Its assessed area is 22,109 acres, but it covers a surface of 24,320 acres. Coal and iron ore are both found within its limits, and a few years since a furnace was in blast in the township. Its assessed valuation in 1882 was: Real estate, $209,030; personal property, $90,924; total, $299,954. Its whole eastern portion from north to south is watered by the Little Scioto River, and in the southwest by small tributaries of that stream. Long's Run rises in Clay Township and enters Harrison in the northwest, flows through the northern portion of the township, and empties into the Rocky Fork, the west branch of the Little Scioto. The surface is broken and hilly, but there are many good farms in the township and the valley lands of the Little Scioto are rich and productive. There are eight townships assessed at a higher value than Harrison, and six of less value. The township between 1860 and 1870 fell off in population, but in every other decade it increased. Its population since 1840, by decades, is as follows: In 1840, 686; 1850, 1,162; 1860, 1,486; 1870, 1,032; 1880, 1,325.

ITS ORGANIZATION.

"This day the commissioners met pursuant to the application of sundry inhabitants of Madison, Porter and Greene townships, to alter said townships and make a new township.

Whereupon, there is a new township established by the name of HARRISON, bounded as follows, to-wit:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of section No. 12, in range No. 21, in township No. 2; thence east with the original section lines to the northeast corner of section No. 9, in range No. 20, in township No. 3; thence north to the northwest corner of section No. 3, in range No. 20, in township No. 3; thence east with the original surveyed township line to the northeast corner of township No. 3, in range No. 20; thence south with said township line to the southeast corner of section No. 25, in range No. 20, in township No. 3; thence west with the original section lines to the southwest corner of section No. 25, in range No. 21, in township No. 2; thence north to the beginning.

"And the commissioners ordered that the time for the first election of officers in said township shall be on the first Monday of April next, at Daniel White's residence, in said township." March 6, 1832.

In June following a slight alteration was made in its boundary as follows:

"Alteration of Harrison, Jefferson, Clay and Madison townships, first ordered that the whole of section 13, range 21, township 2, be taken from Harrison and attached to Clay Township, and the whole of section 12, in range 21, in township 2, be taken from Harrison Township and attached to Jefferson. And all of the three sections, to-wit, 4, 5 and 6, in range 20, in township 3, beginning at the northeast corner of section No. 4, in township 3, in range 20; thence west with the original surveyed township line to the northwest corner of section 6, in the same township and range; thence south with the original township line to the northeast corner of ection No. 24, in township No. 2, in range 21; thence west to the northeast corner of said section, be taken from Madison and attached to Harrison Township." June 7, 1832.

OLD PIONEERS.

Harrison Township, along the valley of the Little Scioto, was settled as early as 1798. A few years later quite a number of early pioneers had found homes and erected mills along this water-course. There was much good hunting along this stream, and the hills on either side and the eastern part of the township was a famous hunting ground for the pioneer. Deer were plenty, and the range was a good one. There are now several old settlers living whose boyhood days were passed in Harrison and Bloom in the exciting hunt and chase of game. Among the old settlers now living who have nearly closed a long and useful life may be mentioned the names of Simeon Wood, Joseph Bennett, Solomon Monroe, George Bowers, S. T. Shumway, Saul Crull (an early officer of the county), R. T. Collins, Daniel White, John White, Thos. Feurt, Jno. Snyder, and Robt. Bennett. There are others whose names were not given in, but their memory of the labor of their early days will not be soon forgotten.

Mr. John Snyder, of the above, and wife, are the oldest couple now living in Harrison Township. Mr. Snyder was born May 23, 1798, and Mrs. Snyder Jan. 14, 1804. They were married Jan. 3, 1821, and have lived in Madison and Harrison townships ever since their marriage. The old couple now reside at their home on the California free turnpike, about three-fourths of a mile from the Scioto Mills. They are both in the enjoyment of good health.

BOUNDARY CHANGES.

Another slight change was made in the boundary line, which is recorded below:

"This day Jeremiah White, an inhabitant of Madison Township, made application to be attached to the township of Harrison, and the commissioners being satisfied that it would be

no inconvenience to said Madison Township, but that it would be a great convenience to the applicant, it is, therefore, *Ordered*, That the southwest quarter of section 35, in township 4 and range 20 be, and the same is, hereby attached to the township of Harrison."

March 2, 1840.

The following was made of record June 7, 1861:

"In the matter of the petition of Samuel Bonser and others asking that sections 31 and 32, township 2, of range 20, be stricken off of Porter and attached to Harrison Township, the commissioners being satisfied that the public interest demands said change, and that legal notice of said petition had been given, and that the requirements of the law, in every particular, have been complied with, and being no remonstrance, we therefore strike said sections 31 and 32, township 3, of range 50, from Porter Township, and attach them to Harrison Township as prayed for."

THE DIXON MILL.

The first mill in the township was built in 1804 by Emanuel Traxler, a settler of 1796, on the site of Portsmouth. Benjamin Scott, Sr., was the owner of the mill, and in the year 1836 it was remodeled and repaired by his son, Benjamin Scott, Jr. The dam was built by an old settler named Oldfield. There were several owners of the mill up to 1850, when it was purchased by Silas Dixon, he purchasing it of Joseph Smith, of the Scioto Furnace. Mr. Dixon, in 1866, sold it to his sons, George and Noah, who remained in partnership until 1880, when Noah became sole owner, and is still proprietor. A saw-mill has been added. The flouring mill has three run of burrs, with a capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day, of Merchants' brand, besides custom work.

The next mill noticed was the one erected by Benj. Jones in 1820. It has changed owners several times and is now the property of Nathan Wheeler, and is located on the Little Scioto River.

The Scioto Mill was erected by Bower & Bennett in 1828. It first started as a saw-mill, but in 1831 Bower became sole owner and added to it the machinery of a grist-mill. It has since then changed hands quite a number of times, but has been running very steadily since it was first put up, in the year above stated. It finally came into the possession of Levi Miller, who, in 1881, sold it to J.T. Miller and W. H. Wheeler. These gentlemen are still the proprietors, conducting their business under the firm name of Miller & Wheeler.

Abner Wood built a very good mill on Long Run, in the northern part of the township, in 1820. It is yet standing and used as a mill, and is now the property of Caleb Crull.

The oldest house standing in Harrison Township, 1883, is owned by Rufus Pool, and was built in 1817 by Solomon Monroe.

The Harrison Furnace was erected in 1833 by Boston Eifort and Henry Spellman. It went into blast in that year, and continued until 1860. The owners then failed, and it was purchased by Samuel McConnell and Daniel Sommers, who continued in business until 1872. They also failed, the furnace was blown out, and a receiver appointed for the property. John Lodwick as Receiver disposed of the property, the land being sold for farms. At the Scioto Mills, Casius M. Edmunds is the proprietor of the only store, has a general stock, and has also in operation a broom factory.

HARRISONVILLE.

Harrisonville is a pleasant little hamlet located on the northern line of the township, nearly central from east to west. The town was surveyed May 24, 1859, by Deputy County Surveyor Frank C. Gibbs, and was recorded Aug. 22 of the same year. It is located on section 4, and is laid off with the streets running northwest and southeast,

which is owing to the nature of the ground. The hamlet sits on a rising plain, and has a handsome view to the distant hills. It is on the California turnpike, and is the business point of a good and healthy trade. Its population is about 200. While the town was not surveyed until 1859, it was a business point as early as 1823, when Peter Laforgy kept a store there.

The first Postmaster was Ephraim Roxwell.

BUSINESS, ETC.

Harrisonville is now a thriving little hamlet. It has two general stores, kept respectively by R. A. Coburn and J. M. Violet; Wm. Montfort has the blacksmith shop; Henry Lanty, cabinet-maker, and the owner of an apiary; Henry Zenne shoe shop, and Henry Brisker and Jos. Spradling have each a broom factory. The physicians are Dr. Jas. B. Ray & Son, and the Postmistress is Miss Caroline Sontag.

The chattel property of Harrisonville was assessed in 1882 at $25,418.

OFFICIAL.

The township officers in 1832 were: Trustees, Daniel White, Thomas Hatch and Sylvanus Shumway; Clerk, Abijah Batterson; Treasurer, Abner B. Wood; Overseers of Poor, Henry Bower and Simeon Wood; Constables, George Scott and Royal T. Collis; Justices, T. R. Wood and Luther Wheeler.

In 1883: Trustees, James Sykes, David A. Slattery and John Q. Shumway; Clerk, N. B. Gillilan; Treasurer, Casius Edmunds; Justice of the Peace, Casius Edmunds, two vacancies; Constables, Edward Edmunds, two vacancies.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in May, 1858, by Rev. Jacob Nichols, and the services were held in the Glade Free Will Baptist Church. The original members were: Charles Hopkins, James Samson, M. W. Brown and wife, Samuel McGee, John Smith and wife, Richard King and wife. The church now standing was built in the spring of 1872; the lot was given to the church by J. Q. Shumway, and the building committee was composed of C. H. Ketter, M. W. Brown, James Samson, and J. Q. Shumway; Wm. Purdy, contractor, and Wm. McKinney, carpenter and builder. The present minister is the Rev. Wm. Hollinshed; the Trustees are James Samson, J. Q. Shumway, D. W. Strouse, R. B. Shumway, W. H. W. Jenkins, D. M. Hubbard and M. H. Shumway. Service is held every two weeks, and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The Superintendent of the latter is James Samson; the Secretary, D. W. Strouse. The number of pupils attending number about fifty; the membership of the church is seventy-three.

The Harrisonville Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1837. In 1856 the old church was sold and a new one built. Rev. Sheldon Parker was the pastor, and James R. Taylor, William Slattery, J. M. Violet, John Crull and Edward Richardson were the Trustees, with a membership of about 100. In 1873 they again sold their church and arranged for the building of a new one, which is the one now standing. The pastor in 1873 was the Rev. Hamilton, and the Trustees: J. M. Violet, John Crull, James R. Taylor, David Slattery and G. M. Hubbard. The present pastor is the Rev. G. W. Ray, and the Trustees are: James Sykes, Nathaniel Crull, J. R. Taylor, Lewis A. Crull and J. M. Violet. Services are conducted every Sunday, and there is a membership of about thirty The Sabbath-school is held every Sunday, and the attendance will average forty. Mr. Lewis A. Crull is the Superintendent, and Miss Julia Crull, Secretary.

The Tickridge Catholic Church was erected in 1861, the priest being Father L. Shriver, and the Trustees, Benedict Seidel, Lawrence

Cordell and Joseph Spitznogel. The congregation numbered about forty. The present priest is the Rev. Father John Ritter, and the Trustees are George Emmett, Peter Rider and James Farley. Service is held every two weeks, and the instruction class in the afternoon of the same days. The membership is now about 150, and the instruction class twenty-five.

German Lutheran Church.—The organization of this church was in 1880, through the efforts of Rev. Theodore Yeager and a few earnest spirits, the former becoming the first pastor, whose faithful work has been crowned with success. The original members were: A. Ghamp, Allen Duvendeck, William Wayman, A. Marsh, Mr. Lorcamp, John Reese, Frederic Spring, W. Hockenheimer, John Regrish, Gotleib Weble, George Beiner, George Daum, John Yanetzky, Wm. Clinganberry, William Seiling, Henry Brisker, Henry Knour, John Miller, John Ghamp and their wives. The Trustees elected at the time of the organization were: John Miller and William Wayman, and the present Trustees are: Wm. Seiling, John Regrish and George Beiner. Preaching is had every two weeks, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Kuhn. The Sunday-school is under the superintendency of William Seiling. The church is 30 x 40 feet in size, and was erected at a cost of $1,200.

SCHOOLS.

The present school system was organized in 1853, and adopted, and eight sub-school districts were organized in the township.

THE SCHOOLS OF 1883.

Since then the schools of Harrison Township have grown both in the number of its pupils and in the efficiency of their scholastic a ning. They also go, in a measure, by names as well as number of districts and at this time (1883) the names and numbers are as follows:

Bennett School-house, sub-district No. 1.—Directors, Casius Edwards, Wm. Ketter and James Sampson. Pupils enrolled, 41.

Glade School, No. 2.—Directors, Charles Frowine, Nathaniel Rogers and John Devers. Pupils enrolled, 41.

Mead School, No. 3.—Directors, Alfred Boyer, William Marsh and Noah Dickson. Pupils enrolled, 40.

Bonser Run School, No. 4.—Directors, James Goodrich, O. Chapman and Thomas Brock. Pupils enrolled, 42.

Harrison Mills School, No. 5.—Directors, Hiram Sykes, Levi Wheeler and George Emlet. Pupils enrolled, 42.

Tickridge School, No. 6.—Directors, James Sykes, Ananias Weeks and Andrew Brooker. Pupils enrolled, 38.

Harrison Furnace School, No. 7.—Directors, Wm. Yeagle, Nicholas Will and Salathiel Elliott. Pupils enrolled, 38.

Warner School, No. 8.—Directors, William Coriell, George Gray and Stephen Purdy. Pupils enrolled, 38.

In 1878 a special school district was made of Harrisonville, and the Directors elected, viz.: W. J. Crull, C. M. Coburn and J. C. Clark and the first school was taught by W. H. Bradford. The Directors for the year 1883 are: J. B. Ray, W. J. Minford and R. H. Coburn; Mr. Wm. Ray, teacher.

The first school-house was erected in Harrison Township in 1806. It was of logs, greased-paper windows and puncheon seats. It was on Robert Bennett's farm, and the first teacher was Robert Finley.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Robert H. Coburn, merchant, Harrisonville, Ohio, was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, June 28, 1850, the son of Arthur A. and Martha M. (Colwell) Coburn, the former born April 27, 1810, in Columbiana County,

Ohio, and the latter born April 22, 1809, in Mercer County, Pa. They were married in Pittsburg, Pa., April 29, 1834, and were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living—James Harvey, Oscar M., Theodore A., Martha J., wife of George Cook; Mary, wife of Lewis Bracy, and Robert H., our subject. The latter remained on his father's farm in Madison Township until he was married, March 26, 1876, to Isabella, daughter of Peleg and Susan Colegrove, of Madison Township. Their children are—William E., Clarence A., Robert D. and Mabel. In 1881 Mr. Coburn came to Harrisonville, and engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business. He carries a complete line of general merchandise and is one of the solid business men of the place. His father was a hatter by trade, which occupation he followed till 1842, when he engaged in farming. He purchased a farm in Madison Township, Scioto County, in 1847, where he followed agricultural pursuits till his death, which occurred Jan. 19, 1877. His wife survived him till July 8, 1880.

John L. Daniels, deceased, was born Nov. 26, 1800, in Westchester County, N. Y., a son of Phillip and Mary (Connell) Daniels. He lived at home till he grew to manhood, and when eighteen years old came to Marietta, Ohio, with his father, and was there engaged as principal of the Marietta College. He was married April 1, 1838, to Camilla Stull, who was born Oct. 12, 1813, in McKean County, Pa., a daughter of Joseph and Delinda (Bruer) Stull. They were married in Madison Township, Scioto County, by James Samson, and were the parents of six children—James S., who died in Corinth, Aug. 1, 1862; Le Quincy, Artemesia, Mary, Camilla and Alma D. Mr. Daniels died Aug. 30, 1868. He held certificates in New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia and Kentucky, having taught in each of these States. He was one of the most highly educated men in the country, and followed the profession of teaching for fifty-four years. He was an active Democrat during his life and was prominently identified with the politics of the township and county. His son, James S., was the first volunteer in Harrison Township, and participated in the battles of Vienna, Bull Run, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, where he lost his life. Alma D., the youngest daughter, now resides with her widowed mother. She was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, where she received a good education. She was appointed Postmistress at Scioto in 1878, and held the position till 1881, when she resigned. She is one of the most accomplished ladies in Harrisonville, and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Noah Dixon, son of Silas and Mary (Vandeford) Dixon, was born Jan. 11, 1840, at Eagle, Vinton Co., Ohio, and in 1850 came to Harrison Township and assisted his father on the farm and in the mill till he grew to manhood. April 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, in which regiment he served till he was discharged at Athens, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1861. He remained home nearly two weeks, when he again enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in the fall of 1864. The most important battles in which he participated were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the two battles of Corinth and Little Rock. He was married Oct. 22, 1865, to Eunice, daughter of Harris and Abigail (Mead) Dodge. They have had six children, four now living—George W., James S., Bertha May, and Tracy N. Mary was accidentally drowned in the Little Scioto River, Jan. 18, 1878, at the age of eleven years, and Gracie E. died Sept. 18, 1882. About 1866 Mr. Dixon, in partnership with his brother George, engaged in milling, and in 1880 he purchased his brother's interest, and has since been operating the mill in connection with his farming pursuits

He has the best water-power mill in the county, with a capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day. He has a large trade and has the reputation of doing first-class work. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and in politics is a strong Republican. He is a member of Scioto Post, No. 287, G. A. R., and also belongs to Wheelersburg Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Cassius Edmunds, dealer in general merchandise, at Scioto Mills, was born Sept. 25, 1846, at Boston, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and lived with his parents till he was fifteen years old. Jan. 23, 1862, he enlisted in the First Ohio Battery Light Artillery, and participated in many hard-fought battles, among which were the first battle of Winchester, Port Republic, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the last-named battle he lost his right leg by the bursting of a shell, after which he was in camp hospital about a month, and was then sent to Washington, and discharged Feb. 22, 1864. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Portsmouth, in connection with the manufacturing of brooms, until 1875, when he purchased 100 acres of land on Pine Creek, Scioto County, where he followed farming till 1878. He then sold his farm and engaged in merchandising at Scioto Mills, and is also engaged in manufacturing brooms. He was married Jan. 5, 1868, to Nancy J. Stewert, of Springville, Ky. They have two children living—William and Emma. Elnora died at the age of three years. Mrs. Edmunds died Nov. 1, 1872, and Mr. Edmunds was again married, April 1, 1874, to Susan, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Shaffer, of Portsmouth. This union was blessed with three children—Stephen, Sarah and Urania. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and he is a member of Scioto Post, No. 287, G. A. R. He is a son of Stephen and Paulina Edmunds, the former having been born near Rochester, N. Y., and came to Ohio in 1844. They were the parents of eight children, five now living—Cassius, Amasa, Edward, Eunice, Minnie; Zala died at the age of six years; Paulina and Ella died in infancy.

Nathan B. Gilliland, son of Jacob and Mary (Baker) Gilliland, was born in Harrison Township, Scioto County, Nov. 7, 1859. He received a good common-school education, and has taken a prominent position as a teacher, in which profession he first engaged in 1880 in Madison Township, and for the past two years has taught in Harrison Township. He was elected Clerk of Harrison Township in 1882 and still holds that position, having been re-elected in 1883. He owns a fine farm, stocked with blooded cattle, and may be classed among the well-to-do young men of this township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. His father was born April 28, 1827, at Jackson Furnace, Jackson County, and was first married April 3, 1851, to Lusetta White, who is now deceased. He was again married Aug. 31, 1856, to Mary Baker, who bore him two children—Jackson H. and our subject. She was first married Jan. 23, 1844, to Joshua Welch, who died Feb. 1, 1855. To this union were given four children—Elizabeth, Louisa, William and George, all living. Our subject resides with his mother, her husband having died Feb. 27, 1875.

Captain Henry Lantz was born Feb. 22, 1831, near McArthur, Vinton County, a son of Aaron and Leah (Claypool) Lantz, the former born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1793, and the latter born in Greenbrier County, Va., in 1803. They were married in 1818 and settled in Jackson County, where the father died in 1842. His wife is still residing in McArthur. Our subject was married Dec. 21, 1852, to Lavina H. Bennett, who was born Sept. 27, 1833, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mills) Bennett, natives of New York State. After his marriage Henry Lantz engaged in milling in Vinton County, Ohio,

till 1860 when he moved to Harrison Township, Scioto County. April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and was First Duty Sergeant of his company. He was discharged at Athens, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1861, and remained at home till Sept. 16, 1861, when he returned and helped organize Company F, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of which he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1861. He remained with this company till he re-enlisted as a veteran, Feb. 1, 1864, and was discharged at New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1864. He then raised Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, and was commissioned Captain, March 14, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Holly Springs, Vicksburg, Chickasaw, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, and a number of others, and was discharged Oct. 24, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was taken prisoner at Brandon, Miss., and about three months later was exchanged, and returned to his regiment. He participated in the Red River expedition under General Banks, and was on the steamer John A. Warner when she surrendered. After the war he located at McArthur about three years, and in 1869 he moved to Greenup County, Ky., and since 1873 has resided in Harrisonville, Ohio. He is a member of Scioto Post, No. 287, G. A. R., and of Delta Lodge, No. 207, F. & A. M. He also belongs to McArthur Lodge, I. O. O. F.

John T. Miller, miller, Harrison Township, was born Aug. 12, 1839, in Fayette County, Penn., a son of George and Margaret (Pearson) Miller. In 1859 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed on a steamboat till 1860, when he engaged in milling in his native county till the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in Company N, Second Virginia Cavalry, and participated in a number of battles, the most important being Winchester, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, and second Bull Run, at which he received injuries and was sent to the hospital. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1864. He then returned home and was engaged in milling and lead-mining till the fall of 1880, when he came to Harrison Township, Scioto County, and purchased the Scioto Mills, on the Little Scioto River, which he has since operated. In June, 1864, he married Urania, daughter of Isaac Wheeler, one of the old settlers of this section. They have had nine children—James F., Drusilla, Althea, Amanda and Gracie, and four who died in infancy. Mr. Miller is an active member of the Protestant Methodist church.

William J. Minford, blacksmith, Harrisonville, Ohio, was born in County Entrin, Ireland, January, 1829, a son of John and Mary (Awl) Minford. When seventeen years of age he came with his mother, a brother and two sisters to the United States, his father having died in Ireland. They landed in New York City about the 1st of June, 1845. They came to Ohio and settled in Portsmouth, remaining there eight years. He learned the blacksmith's trade of J. L. Ward. In 1853 he went to Iowa and remained there four years. He then traveled through Missouri seeking a better location, but finally returned to Portsmouth and subsequently came to Harrisonville, where he has remained, or resided. He enlisted in 1863, in Company L, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served in the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas; was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in 1865. Mr. Minford was married in 1853 to Mary Ann Maps, daughter of Thomas and Mary Maps, a great-granddaughter of General Schuyler. Nine children were born to them, but six now living—Mary, now Mrs. Daniel Carroll; Agnes, now Mrs. Robert Dodge; Ellnorie, now Mrs. George Milan; Sallie, Frank and Carrie at home. Ellie, William and John are deceased. Mrs. Minford died in August, 1876. In 1878 Mr. Minford married Abigail, daughter of Hezekiah and Lydia (Dodge) Mead,

natives of New York, but residents of Scioto County. Since early childhood Mr. Minford has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife of the Missionary Baptist church. He is a member of Scioto Post, No. 287, G. A. R. When he first came to the United States his capital was limited, but by industry and economy he has accumulated a good property, and has won the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Daniel W. Titus, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Coryell) Titus, was born Feb. 11, 1822, in Harrison Township, Scioto County. His father was born in Northumberland County, Pa., in 1798, and was married July 15, 1816, in New York State, to Clarissa Coryell, who was born in 1799 in Tioga County, Pa. They had seven children—Dr. Arthur Titus, Green B., John, Mary, wife of Eli Shope of Scioto County; Jane, wife of Peter Magnet; Rebecca, wife of Gillum Crabtree, and Daniel W. They came to Ohio in 1818 and entered 160 acres of land in Harrison Township, where the father died in December, 1859. His wife s still living with our subject at the age of eighty-four years. Daniel W. was married Aug. 17, 1847, to Eulalia Dodge, born April 28, 1827, and daughter of Lyons and Alma (Stuhl) Dodge, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Titus have five children living—Stephen; Ellen, wife of James Sweet; Matilda, wife of William Scholar; Mary A., residing in Montana Territory, and Samuel. After his marriage Mr. Titus was engaged at different furnaces in Southern Ohio about fifteen years. He lived in Green County, Ind., four years. He then returned to Ohio in 1862, and has since resided on the old home farm, and during this time has spent considerable time in traveling through different States, spending eighteen months in Montana Territory. He enlisted in the late war in Company F, Ohio National Guards, and was discharged at Gallipolis, Ohio. In politics he is a strong Republican. Mrs. Titus has been Postmistress at Harrison Mills since April 7, 1881. She belongs to the Methodist church.

John M. Violet, general merchant, was born in Seal Township, Pike County, June 14, 1820, and remained with his parents, Samuel and Eunice (Phillips) Violet, until he reached his twenty-fifth year. He worked on a farm until he was twenty-seven years old, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has followed for the past thirty-six years, in connection with farming and stock-raising. He began life empty-handed, but by persevering industry he is to-day the wealthiest man in his township. He has 327 acres of land, 275 acres being under a high state of cultivation, and his residence is the finest in Harrison Township. He was married March 25, 1845, to Caroline M. Dewey, who was born Dec. 16, 1824. They have two children —Caroline L. and John S. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist church, and in politics he is a Democrat. His parents were married in Pike County in 1818, and were the parents of nine children—Mary T., James Q., Rhoda (deceased), Sarah, Rebecca, Martha, Eunice, Orlando (deceased) and John M.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GREENE, VERNON AND BLOOM TOWNSHIPS.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

FRENCH GRANT, VALUATION AND POPULATION.

Greene Township is the southeastern township of the county, and is noted for being what is known as the French Grant, its southern boundary being Lawrence County and the Ohio River, and the latter is also its western boundary. Porter Township is on the north, and Vernon Township and Lawrence County bound it on the east. It has an area of 22,236 acres of land, as assessed, and is the fourth township in wealth in the county. The valuation in real estate is $340,350; personal property, $197,732; total, $538,082.

Greene Township is sixth in size, though Madison is only 127 acres smaller, but it is the fourth in population, as it is fourth in wealth. The population was in 1840, 973; 1850, 2,344; 1860, 2,501; 1870, 1,882; 1880, 1,935. The changes were great and are attributed to the furnaces going in and out of blast. It has both iron and coal and also fire-clay, and has had no less than four furnaces within its borders. It is one of the best agricultural townships in the county as it has the Ohio River bottoms the whole extent of its western and a portion of its southern border. It has also considerable arable land beyond the ranges of hills and high bluffs which overlook the Ohio River. Some small valleys lie on Pine and Gennett's creeks. It is one of the best adapted townships for stock-raising in the county. There are yet immense veins of coal and beds of iron ore, but there is now but one furnace in operation in the township, the Ohio Furnace, in the southern part, something over a mile from the Ohio River and only about three miles from its eastern border. Ohio Furnace has a population of about 400 and was laid out in 1844 by David Sinton and Thos. W. Means. The furnace went into blast in June, 1845, John T. Woodrow being superintendent, and fourteen hands employed that year. It continued in blast for thirty-seven years without a break, except for repairs, and was blown out Feb. 24, 1882. The proprietors are Means, Kyle & Co., who have still an unlimited amount of ore on the land in their possession, which covers several thousand acres.

There is one store known as the Ohio Furnace store, a full general stock being kept, covering the wants of the inhabitants. O. P. Doty is manager. August Weaver runs a blacksmith shop. August Eilert is a carpenter. It is in School District No. 6, and the school-house was erected in 1845. There is one church, a Methodist.

The Union Furnace was erected in 1826 by James Rogers, John Sparks, John Means and Valentine Fear. It went into blast in 1827 and continued for several years.

The Junior Furnace was built in 1828, was in blast in 1829 and blown out in 1865. This latter furnace is now the property of Charles A. Goddard.

The Franklin Furnace is another of those that once had a busy life but has been out of blast since 1860. It went into blast in 1827,

and was the property of Daniel Young, John Young, Jesse Y. Whitcomb, Josiah Merrill, John Hurd and Martin Ruter, all from New Hampshire. What is left of this property, including its landed estate of some 200 acres, is now the property of O. B. Gould. Quite a hamlet had grown up, known as Franklin Furnace, but since the furnace was blown out it has gradually gone down and has at this time only a population of about fifty. W. C. Eakins is the principal merchant, keeping a general stock, and A. Rockwell has the blacksmith shop. O. B. Gould, the proprietor, a large land-holder, has gone into farming and stock-raising and is noted far and near for his extensive business in breeding blooded stock. The furnace, located on lot 22, was the first furnace in blast in Scioto County. The old church and school-house was a frame building erected by the Furnace Company in 1827. A Mr. Taylor was the first teacher and Rev. Daniel Young the first preacher. The first stated minister was the Rev. Enling. The present pastor is the Rev. P. L. Marks. Service and Sunday-school are held every Sabbath day. It is known as the Franklin Furnace Methodist Church.

Besides having the Ohio River, the township is watered on its east side by Pine Creek. Then Gennett's Run crosses the township from the southeast corner in a northwesterly direction, flowing into the Ohio on the west side. Chandler's Run, Union Creek and some other small streams give ample water for all uses.

Timber is still abundant in the township and will continue so for some years to come.

The surface of the township away from the river bottoms is very hilly. There is considerable rough and stony ground, and especially the bluffs on the Ohio River, on the south, have a wild and rugged appearance. They are massive piles of rock, from 200 to 400 feet high; and from some of these tallest peaks a magnificent view of the surrounding country can be seen. One of the most noted points for observation is the solid granite rock, known as Garvais Rock, the highest peak on Stewart's Hill.

THE TOWNSHIP AND CHANGES.

Greene Township was undoubtedly one of the original townships, organized in May, 1803. It was a township in 1808, the earliest records found, or it may have been a part of Upper, and then made into an independent organization, but it probably was one of the original as it was one of the first settled. There have been several changes in its boundary from its first organization, but in its present shape it has stood for many years. The first important change noted was in 1841, when, upon petition of some of its citizens, the commissioners placed the following order upon record:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of French Grant, lot No. 81; thence with the original boundary of the French Grant to the northeast corner of French Grant, lot No. 92; thence with the French Grant line to the northwest corner of lot No. 66, to join the boundary line between the townships of Porter and Greene, and the portion of Vernon Township described within the above metes and bounds is taken off from Vernon and attached to Greene Township." March 1, 1841.

The next and last change of any importance was in 1843. This was a change of boundary between Greene and Porter townships, petitioned for by Wm. H. Burke and others. The petition was granted and the clerks of the townships ordered to have the change recorded, and the auditor to record the same in the record of boundaries. The change was as follows:

"*Ordered*, That the boundary line between Porter and Greene townships be altered.

"Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River, at the southwest corner of lot No. 2, in the second French Grant; thence with the line of said lot to the southeast of said lot;

thence northerly on back line of said lot No. 2 to the southwest corner of George Salladay's, in the fractional section 26, township 2, of range 20; thence with the line between Salladay's and Wm. R. Neuse's to the east line of fractional section 26 aforesaid; thence south with the section line to the old French Grant line; thence with the old French Grant and section 27 until the same intersects the line of Porter Township." June 10, 1843.

OLD SETTLERS.

The old settlers of the French Grant were the French immigrants, but they were not inured to hardship and were little calculated to buffet the storms and trials of pioneer life. On receiving their grant from Congress it was first coupled with the condition of a five years' residence, but to many of them such condition was a bar to occupancy, and this clause was subsequently stricken out. The immigrants then got patents for their lands. A few settled on the grant, many more remained in Gallipolis, and others returned to France as soon as they could dispose of their gift from Congress. The Cadots, the Duduits, the Valodins, Gervais, Bertrand, Chabot, Dufliquy, Ginats, Ruishoud, Vincent and a few others of the French colony settled on the grant. Some of these, however, also sold out and left for their French home or settled among their kindred at Gallipolis. The grant gave to each head of a family 217 acres, and they were accordingly laid off in that size lots, and 4,000 acres went to Jno. G. Gervais. Matthew Bartlet drew lot No. 1, and in 1797 Thomas Gilruth and a Widow Hempstead bought this lot of Bartlet at $2 per acre. They arrived at their purchase April 8, 1797. Gilruth was a linen-weaver by trade. Lot No. 2 was drawn by Nicholas Thevenin, and he rented it to Robert Buchanan, a cabinet-maker by trade, the same year, 1796, and in 1797 Buchanan had a shop built and was at work at his trade. Vincent Fergason purchased this lot afterward, and it became the property of his sons, James and John, he dividing it between them. No. 3 was purchased of the French owner in the year 1800 by John Haily. His brother, Wm. Haily, who died the same year, was believed to be the first death in Scioto County. The Duponson tract, lot No. 5, was purchased some years later by Thayer D. White. Duponson probably never saw the land. He was a Philadelphia lawyer and took it for his fee, as he was instrumental in securing the grant before Congress. Among the others that came in the years 1796 to 1800 were Luke Kelly in the former year; Darby Kelly, a bachelor brother, a year later; Peter Vanbibber, Daniel Wolford, George Austin, George Steward in 1799; Wm. Kelly in 1796; Wm. Forester, Michael Bacus. Gervais planted the first apple orchard in Scioto County, about 50 or 60 trees, and cleared up some three or four acres of ground. Peter Bacus lived there a short time and then moved to Gennett's Creek. Francis Valodin built the first brick house on the grant, if not in the county. A mile below Valodin's, Wm. Didway settled. Both he and Valodin had stills and made brandy. John Fletcher, a carpenter, a man by the name of Dillon and Eli Barton, all were there in 1798. These all settled below Valodin's, on the river. Jno. Bertrand and John Gennett, from whom the creek takes its name, had a floating mill. In 1798 Jno. Stump built the first mill on the river, between Big Sandy and the Scioto, at what afterward became Upper Township in Scioto County, and then became a part of Lawrence County. Peter Fort and Kimber Barton both came to the grant in 1800. Barton was the first Justice of the Peace in the county, and had the first house roofed with shingles in Greene Township, if not in Scioto County, in 1800. John Bacus, Jno. Davisson and Jacob Suitor, the two former in 1800 and the latter in 1798. Jos. Crank came with the

Suitors. He officiated at the first funeral in the grant—a child buried in Kelly's graveyard, now in Lawrence County, in 1800. Wm. Haily was also buried there.

The first Methodist church organized between Storm's Creek and the Little Scioto was at Luke Kelly's house in 1812. Marcus Lindsey was the preacher.

HAVERHILL.

This hamlet is the original plat of Burrsburgh, laid out in 1797 by John G. Gervais on a tract of 400 acres he located of the 4,000 acres for his own use. After laying it out he did little toward trying to build it up. It lies upon the river bank and is backed by fertile bottom lands more than a half mile wide. Greenupsburg lies on the opposite side of the Ohio River on the Kentucky shore. The depot of the Scioto Valley Railroad is about half a mile from the hamlet. The town has about 100 inhabitants at this time. Taking its first plat as Burrsburgh it is the oldest platted town on the river below Marietta, Alexandria alone excepted. Its fate, however, is a trifle better than that of the latter town. It boasts of having the first ferry across the Ohio River, and Lawson Drury, who was the first Postmaster in the French Grant, ran this ferry. But Drury was preceded by a man by the name of Davis. The latter, however, was a resident of Greenupsburg and ran it from that side of the river at first. Mrs. Naylor, a young widow, had the first dry-goods store at Haverhill in 1823. The town was laid off by Thos. Davisson and surveyed by Wm. Brown, Surveyor of the County, April 27, 1848, and the survey recorded. It was again surveyed June 16, 1859, by Frank C. Gibbs, Deputy Surveyor, and again recorded Aug. 24, 1859. The business of the village is now conducted by the following persons: M. Marshall, general store on the Haverhill and Portsmouth turnpike, and A. R. McCoy has a grocery and saloon on same pike; Thos. Heston runs a blacksmith shop; T. D. White, cabinet-maker, Front street; the McCoy House, A. R. McCoy, proprietor; Postmaster, J. H. McCoy, with M. Marshall as deputy. This is the largest village in the township. Its assessed valuation of personal property in 1882 was $43,048.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Haverhill was organized in 1815, and Thomas Gilruth, who was one of the members of the church organized at Kelly's in 1812, became its first pastor. Of course the church is not a large one, but it has kept its service for over a half century, and in 1870 built a neat frame chapel. The present pastor is the Rev. P. L. Marks.

The Presbyterian Church has no building of its own, but holds service every other Sabbath in the school-house at Haverhill. The present pastor is the Rev. Montgomery May.

About two miles from Haverhill, on the Portsmouth and Haverhill pike, the Baptist denomination has an organization and church building, a neat and pleasant frame structure, erected in 1878. It is known as the Antioch Church. The original organization is an old one. The first preacher was the Rev. Kirkpatrick, and the first Trustees: Traverse Herald, Washington Collins and Henry McDougal. The Rev. Wm. D. Hendrickson is in charge of the pastorate at this time, and the Trustees are—Joseph Whitcomb, Eli Graft and Washington Collins.

POWELLSVILLE.

Powellsville is on the eastern border of the township, and midway of the same north and south, a quarter of a mile from the Vernon Township line. Poplar Fork, a small tributary of Pine Creek, flows through the border of the Hamlet, and Pine Creek is a little over half a mile away to the west. William Pow-

ell was among the first settlers of the French Grant. The hamlet was laid out by John and Washington Ervin, and by them named after Mr. Powell. William, Peter and Jacob are sons of the above. The Powells started a tannery, shoe shop and tavern, and then purchased the store kept and owned by David Minard at the time. They really constituted Powellsville at that time, so far as its business interests were concerned.

The first survey of Powellsville recorded is on July 31, 1846, but was not entered of record until July 15, 1848, nearly two years after.

The business is at present represented by George Songer, who keeps a general store; J. A. Chabot, a grocery store. James Duncan is carpenter and builder, and George Shafer does the blacksmithing at his shop.

CHURCHES.

The Free-Will Baptist Church of Powellsville was organized Aug. 16, 1841, and the congregation went at once to work to erect for themselves a house of worship. The organization was effected under the guidance of the Revs. Isaac Fullerton and Jonathan Rue, the former becoming the first minister in charge. The Directors were Stephen Steward, Jonathan Smith and James Littlejohn. The present Directors are: Charles Hudson, Geo. Songer and John Champion. The past year the church has been under the care of the Rev. Uriah Chabot. They are now, however, without a pastor.

Free-Will Baptist.—This is another church of the above denomination, which was organized in 1872 by the Rev. Elias Patton, who took charge as its first minister. The Trustees appointed were: Isaac Pyles, Jonathan Howard and Jacob Cline. The church is located west of Pine Creek, some two and a half miles north of west of Powellsville, between the latter town and the Ohio River, on what is called the Powellsville Branch turnpike.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held their first service at the Empire Furnace in 1852. The church was small and was dropped out of the circuit, and the members then held occasional meetings at the church of the Free-Will Baptists, and at the school-house. Service was also held at Cartwright Mill. A union meeting was held by the Rev. Uriah Chabot and Rev. Patrick Henry, and this gave it new life. The church then moved to Powellsville and became known as the Powellsville Methodist Church. The church edifice was built in 1875, and was dedicated July 4 of that year, since which time service has been held more or less regularly.

The Lutheran Church has the largest membership of the three. Rev. Wm. Neibuhr is the present minister in charge. The Trustees are: Wm. Prior, Frederic Wagner and Phillip Schneider. The church was erected in 1876. It has a Sabbath-school every Sabbath, well attended during the summer months. Its membership now reaches about 150.

SCHOOLS.

Greene Township has exercised its wisdom in the organization of no less than eleven school districts within its borders. The schools are taken in the order in which they are numbered and not the date of their organization as school districts:

School District No. 1 is a special district, located at Haverhill. The teacher the present session is J. B. Duncan, with an enrollment of sixty-five pupils.

District No. 2.—The school building was erected in March, 1873, with Miss Rubie Ford as the first teacher. The next teacher was Amos Sealey, and the third was Michael McCarty, and then Henry Feurt. George Staten is the present teacher.

District No. 3.—This school is at the Franklin Furnace, and goes by that name. It was erected in 1853, and the school was first taught by James Palmer. Jacob Wyatt is the present teacher.

District No. 4.—The Ball School-house is located on the Portsmouth pike, about one and one-half miles north of the Franklin Furnace. The house was built in the year 1846.

District No. 5 is known as the Buckeye School-house, and is two miles east of Haverhill, and was erected in 1856. Miss Ida Brush has been secured as instructor, and fifty pupils enrolled.

District No. 6.—This school-house is located at the Ohio Furnace. The building was erected in 1845. It has a school enrollment of eighty scholars, the teacher being Mr. Lewis Littlejohn.

District No. 7.—The present school term is taught by Wm. E. Burke, with an average school attendance of fifty scholars. This school dates back to 1829, and is located near the old Junior Furnace.

District No. 8.—The Pine Creek Bridge School-house was erected in the year 1852. It has an enrollment of forty-five scholars and a full average attendance.

District No. 9.—This school was organized and opened in the winter of 1858–'59. The Trustees in charge at that time were: Arthur Titus, Jos. Hudson and Uriah Chabot. Mr. J. C. Stimmel taught this school five years, and was the second teacher. The school is being taught by Wm. Wallace.

District No. 10 is the last school district organized, being in August, 1881, with John Lee as the first teacher in the winter following its organization. It has some fifty names of scholars on its roll.

District No. 11.—This is known as the "Dark Lick" School-house, and is located near the residence of Nicholas Hubbard. It has children of school age to the number of forty. The house was built in the year 1879, and the first school was taught in it the following winter.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first Justice of the Peace of Greene Township was Kimber Barton, appointed in 1801, before the county was organized. Joel Church was the first Township Clerk, which office he held for twenty-two consecutive years. The present officers are: Trustees, George Apel, Wm. Callender and A. Burke; Clerk, C. C. Wyatt; Treasurer, George Shafer; Constables, Andrew Fisher and John Boynton; Justices of the Peace, James Duncan and Wm. Marshall. In politics Greene Township is Republican.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Edward Andre was born in Scioto County, April 27, 1849. His father, Joseph Andre, was born Nov. 6, 1800, in Gallia County, and was married March 19, 1830, to Elizabeth Kelly, who was born Nov. 3, 1811, and was a daughter of Rev. John Kelly. They had eight children, of whom seven are living—Peter, Francis, Anna, Mary, Whitfield, Jonathan and Edward. Mr. Andre settled on the farm in 1830 now owned and occupied by our subject, where he spent the remainder of his life, except one year. He died in Wheelersburg, Aug. 21, 1873. His widow is still living. After our subject grew to manhood he spent one year in a saddler's shop, after which he returned to the farm, and has followed farming most of his life. He was married in 1877 to Catherine S., daughter of Benjamin Cranston, of Wheelersburg. They have had two children—Ruth C. and Benjamin L.

Jacob Andre, deceased, was born July 23, 1797, in Cadot settlement, and was reared to manhood on what is known as the French Grant. He was married about 1822 to Jane Duteil, a native of Scioto County, born May 17, 1804, and a daughter of F. C. Duteil,

who settled in Gallipolis in 1790, and died in his eighty-fifth year. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. Jacob Andre was a farmer by occupation, and died Oct. 24, 1849.

Wayne Andre, eldest son of Peter D. and Nancy C. Andre, was born May 14, 1852. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools. He has always followed farming pursuits, and at the present time akes charge of his grandmother's and James Andre's farms. He was married in 1876 to Margaret J. Boren, a native of Iowa County, Iowa. They have a family of three children —Chester H., Myrtie B. and Arthur W.

George Apel was born in Germany, March 26, 1815. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1839 came to the United States, landing in Baltimore, Md., after a sea voyage of ninety-two days. He came directly to Ohio, and worked four months at Union Furnace, Lawrence County. He then worked seven years at Junior Furnace, and in 1847 bought the farm where he now resides, purchasing at first 175 acres. He now owns 700 acres of valuable land. He for several years paid his attention to the raising of grain, but he now makes a specialty of fine Alderney and Jersey cattle. He was married in 1848 to Mary E. Menter, a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1826, who came to the United States with her parents when a young lady. They have had a family of ten children, eight now living—Mary E., John H., Andrew W., Barbara E., Jacob G., Frank M., Adam J. and Anna S. One child died in infancy, and George, Feb. 27, 1883.

George Apel, Jr., was born in Germany, Oct. 21, 1829, and when fifteen years of age came to the United States, landing at Baltimore, Md. He immediately came to Scioto County, Ohio, and made his home with his uncle, George Apel, of this township, three years. He worked eight years in the iron furnaces and then bought ninety acres of land and began farming. He afterward bought sixteen acres more, having now 106 acres of fine, well-cultivated land. He is one of the finest wheat-growers in the county, and his farm shows the result of good management and thrift. He was married in 1852 to Mary Sherer,a native of Germany. They have seven children—George, Anna, John, William, Andrew, Albert and Rosa A. Mr. and Mrs. Apel are members of the United Brethren church.

Orin G. Boynton was born in Haverhill, Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb. 11, 1853, the youngest son of Peter F. and Eliza J. Boynton. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common-school education. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the original French Grant. He is one of the most successful wheat-growers of the valley. He is well informed on all general topics, and as a trader is shrewd but honorable. He was married in 1877 to Emania, daughter of Horace and Mary C. Bush, of Ironton, Ohio. They have two children—Mary H. and Helen.

Benjamin Brush was born in Suffolk County, N. Y., April 1, 1817, a son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Brush, his father a native of New York and his mother of Connecticut. His parents came to Ohio, locating in Haverhill, Scioto County, in 1822, where they both died. Of their family of seven children but two are living—Joseph, a resident of Lawrence County, and Benjamin. The latter's early life was spent on a farm and attending a subscription school. The education received there was very limited, and after reaching manhood he worked at the shoemaker's trade, and earned the money to enable him to attend Granville University, in Licking County, where he fitted himself for a teacher, and afterward taught several terms. He then settled on a farm and has since followed that occupation. In 1846 he married Ellen, daughter of

Benjamin and Mary Butterfield, a native of Scioto County. Of their eight children but six are living—Charles, Mary, Amy, Benjamin, Eliza and William A. Mr. Brush's farm contains 300 acres of fine land, with a two-story brick residence, and good farm buildings. Politically he is a Republican. He has served as Justice of the Peace six years and as Township Clerk twenty-five years. He is a strong Prohibitionist, and for thirty years has been a member of the Methodist church.

Joseph H. Bumgarner was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 27, 1834, a son of Daniel and Amy (Brush) Bumgarner, his father a native of Virginia, born in 1800, and his mother a native of New York, born in 1807, a sister of Benjamin Brush of this township. Of a family of ten children but two are now living—Mrs. Minerva Davidson, of Lawrence County, and Joseph H. His mother died March 29, 1883. Joseph H. was reared on a farm, and has always followed that vocation. His farm contains 100 acres of fine bottom land, and he makes a specialty of wheat-growing and stock-raising, having some of the finest Poland China pigs in the county. Mr. Bumgarner has never married.

John Burke was born in Butler County, Pa., June 3, 1822. His parents died when he was about thirteen years of age, and he was thus early thrown on his own resources. When fifteen years of age he became apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after serving his time worked at it twenty years. In 1842 he came to Ohio and worked at Franklin Furnace, Scioto County, three years. In 1845 he removed to Junior Furnace, remaining there till 1861, when he bought forty-five acres of land and began farming. He has added to it from time to time till he now has 475 acres of fine land. He was married in 1845 to Dollie Songer, of Franklin Furnace. They have had twelve children, but ten now living—Mary J., Davis, John, Elizabeth A., Albert, Flora, William E., Charles W., Frank and Jesse. Alice died in infancy, and George died in 1878.

Oliver H. P. Burke was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1813, a son of Wm. M. and Elizabeth (McCormick) Burke, his father born in Uniontown, Pa., in 1771, and his mother of Irish extraction. His parents were married in 1798, and in 1800 came to Ohio, and settled at the mouth of Sandy Creek, but were driven away by the Indians and went to Kentucky. In 1805 they returned and settled on the French Grant, where his mother died in 1852. In 1855 his father went to Illinois, where he died in 1856. They reared a family of eight children, but three now living. Oliver H. P. was reared on a farm, and has made that his life-work. He was married in 1838 to Melissa, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gray, of Greenup County, Ky. She died in 1841, leaving two children, both now deceased. The daughter died at the age of two years, and the son, Eugene, was shot during the late war at the battle of Little Vienna, Va. Mr. Burke married Elizabeth, daughter of James Thompson, of Virginia. They have nine children—Julia E., William M., Susan M., Thomas J., Perry M., Nannie S., Mary P., Seymour P., and Henrietta B. Mr. Burke has a fine farm and devotes his time to the raising of small grains and grass, giving considerable attention to Alderney cattle. His grandfather, Wm. Burke, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under General Washington.

James H. Coyl was born July 21, 1838, in Scioto County, and is the youngest son living of Jesse and Massy Coyl, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter born in this county. James H. has made farming his principal business through life, and has a good farm of fifty acres, and also owns, with his brother, 100 acres, situated on the Portsmouth and Haverhill pike, lot 28, French Grant. He was married in November, 1871,

to Persis L. Lamb, daughter of Reuben Lamb. This union has been blessed with four children—Jesse D., Lucy L., Alice and Mary.

Jesse Coyl, son of Stephen and Clara (Williams) Coyl, was born Jan. 22, 1804, in Pulaski County, Ky. His parents were born and married in Virginia and moved to Kentucky about 1800, where the father died in 1808, leaving three sons and one daughter in the care of his widow. The family then moved to Ohio Valley where the mother died in 1867. Our subject spent his boyhood days working at furnaces, and in 1829 married Massy Feurt, a daughter of Peter Feurt. They were blessed with six children of whom only two survive—John W. and James H. In 1840 Mr. Coyl left the furnace and since then has followed farming. He is now in his eightieth year and his wife is seventy-one years of age.

John W. Coyl, eldest son of Jesse and Massy Coyl, was born in Scioto County, near Franklin Furnace, Sept. 22, 1833. He was reared on a farm and educated at the district schools. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, meeting with much success, and has at the present a farm of seventy-five acres. He was married in 1871 to May Andre, a native of this county and second daughter of Joseph Andre. The result of this marriage has been four children—Clara H., Henry C., James E. and William. Mr. Coyl has served his township as Trustee five years.

David Disterdick was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1848, a son of George and Louisa (Ernest) Disterdick, natives of Germany. He was educated in his native county, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He now has a farm of 200 acres of valuable land, lying in the Pine Creek bottoms. He has a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. He was married in 1879 to Elizabeth, daughter of George Apel, of Scioto County. Mr. Disterdick's father was born in Germany, Aug. 20, 1807, and was married there in 1829. In 1832, he with his family came to the United States, landing in Baltimore, Md., after a five week's voyage. They then went by wagons to Wheeling, W. Va., and by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence to Indiana where they remained three years. In 1835 they came to Ohio and located near Pine Grove Furnace, where Mr. Disterdick worked twenty-five years. In 1859 he purchased the farm where he now resides. It contains 300 acres of fine land, and he has deeded it to his sons. Of a family of ten children but four are living—Frederick, John, David and Amelia, now Mrs. Young.

Oliver P. Doty, manager of the Ohio Furnace, was born in Adams County, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1838, a son of William and Emeline (Swartz) Doty, both natives of Ohio. His father died at Monroe Furnace, Jackson County, in 1857, and his mother at Vesuvius Furnace in 1856. Their family consisted of three sons and three daughters. Oliver P. wa reared in Lawrence County and worked at a number of furnaces during his early life. In 1865 he took charge of the Ohio Furnace and has thus far given entire satisfaction to his employers. He was married in 1862, to Susan, daughter of Elias Justice, of Lawrence County.

William C. Eakins was born in 1836 in Lawrence County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools, and also at the High School at Ironton, Ohio. He then engaged in farming and afterward teamed at Center Furnace for ten years. In 1871 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Franklin Furnace which he has since successfully followed. In 1857 he was married to Susan Chatfield, of Lawrence County. They have a family of two sons and three daughters. In 1871 Mr. Eakins was appointed manager of Franklin Furnace, which position he still holds. He has served eight

years as Township Trustee and is now serving as Justice of the Peace. He is a prominent member of the Webster Sun Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M., Wheelersburg.

James Gilruth was born in Scioto County, Ohio, March 3, 1830, a son of William and Rebecca (Austin) Gilruth, his father a native of Scioto County, and his mother of Virginia. His parents were married in 1822 and had a family of thirteen children; eleven grew to maturity and nine are still living—Irwin M., Thomas, James, Mina (now Mrs. T. D. Kelley), John William (born 1834 or '5, deceased), Austin, Isaac N., Mary, Henry C. (died in the army in 1865), Archibald (a missionary in India), Rebecca A. (now Mrs. M. S. Pixley). James lived at home till manhood and then took a trip to California, remaining there eight years. He returned to Ohio in 1859, but has spent considerable time in traveling West and South. He resides on the old homestead with his sister Mary, who was married in 1876 to A. E. Goddard, a native of Norwich, Vt., born Jan. 25, 1843, and came to Ohio in 1873. They have one son—Archibald H. The farm contains 217 acres, and is one of the original French lots. Rev. James Gilruth was born at Belleville, Wood Co., Va., eighteen miles below the mouth of Little Kanawha River, Jan. 29, 1793, and died in his eighty-first year near Davenport, June 2, 1873; came to Ohio April 8, 1797; for fifty-three years a Methodist minister.

Thomas Gilruth is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born Nov. 5, 1827, the second son of William and Rebecca Gilruth. He was reared on a farm, attending a subscription school three months in the winter season. After reaching manhood he began to work for himself as a farmer, and has always made that his life-work. He owns 220 acres of fine, well-cultivated land. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served three years and three months; participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and many others. He was wounded in the right hand by a piece of shell; was mustered out in the fall of 1864. In 1866 he married Nancy, daughter of Strander and Sophia Coe. Four children have been born to them, but two now living—Hattie and Addie Bell. Two died in infancy. Politically Mr. Gilruth is a Republican.

Thomas Gilruth, grandfather of the members of that family now in Scioto County, was born in Perthshire, Scotland. He came to the United States in 1783, and in 1797 located in Adams County, now Scioto County, Ohio. He died March 19, 1826. His wife, Marion (Ingels) Gilruth, was a daughter of William and Grace Ingels, and was born in Edinburg, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1776. She was a descendant of the royal family. Colonel Lowe of South Carolina, was her uncle, and Dr. Witherspoon, ex-President of Princeton College, was her cousin. She was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but after coming to Ohio her house was the home of the Methodist itinerant, and for many years was used for all religious services. She died April 14, 1847, having been a widow over twenty years. Of their children James was the eldest, and was born in Wood County, Va., in January, 1793. He married Hannah, daughter of Christian and Ann Kountz. She was born Sept. 8, 1799, and died Nov. 28, 1818, leaving a daughter, Helen H., now the wife of Frederick Duduit. He afterward married Mary Westlake, who is still living. To them were born eight children—Harriet, Naomi, Matilda, Mary, Pauline, Christina, James H. and Thomas. Of the above Mary died in infancy; Harriet died in 1851, unmarried; Naomi was twice married, first to a Mr. Hayes, and the second time to Dr. Griffin; Pauline married A. J. Kynett, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Church; Matilda married Rev. Georg Carpenter, a Presbyterian minister; Christina

married Mr. Logan; Thomas married Althea Stinson; James H. married Addie Collin. James Gilruth, Sr., died June 1, 1873. [For a more extended sketch refer to The Battlefield Reviewed.] Mary, daughter of Thomas and Marion Gilruth, married William S. Thomas, who died in 1830, leaving four children—Adeliza, married Wesley Sayre; Marion, married Joseph Mears; Oratha, married William Smith; Ann, married John McMullen. Adeliza is the only one now living. She afterward married George Tosser, and to them was born one daughter—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Levi Kennedy. William, son of Thomas and Marion Gilruth, was born May 24, 1799, in Adams County (now Scioto), Ohio, and was married in 1822 to Rebecca Austin, who was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1805, and died April 3, 1860. Thirteen children were born to them—two died in early childhood; Irwin M., Thomas, James, Minerva, John Wm. (died in his fifteenth year), Austin, Isaac Newton, Mary, Henry Clay (died in his twenty-first year, Jan. 23, 1865, and fills a soldier's grave), Archibald, Rebecca Alice. Irwin M. married S. A. Fuller in 1874; Thomas married Nancy Coe; Minerva married T. D. Kelly, and has three children—Ada Estelle, Jeannette Alice and Grace; Isaac Newton married Julia Devlin, of Winona, Miss.; and has four children—Pauline William, Georgiana, and Isaac Newton, Jr. His eldest and youngest, Alice and Mary Edna, are deceased. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiment in the late civil war, and for the past fifteen years has been a resident of Yazoo City, Miss. Mary married A. E. Goddard, and has one child—Archibald Henry. Archibald was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, and has been a missionary to South India nearly seven years. Alice married Dr. M. S. Pixley, of Portsmouth, and has had three children—Earl Gilruth, Bessie Ann, and Charles Austin, the latter deceased. William Gilruth, father of the above children, died June 1, 1879.

Charles A. Goddard was born in Windsor County, Vt., May 25, 1841. In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixth Vermont Infantry, and served three years. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Bull Run to the Wilderness. At the latter battle he was shot twice, the first time by a bullet in the neck, and the second in the left ankle, completely shattering the bone. He was mustered out in November, 1864. In January, 1866, he came to Ohio and purchased a farm in Union Township, Lawrence County. In March, 1872, he came to Scioto County and bought the Junior Furnace farm, containing 407 acres. It is one of the finest farms in the county, with a large brick residence and two fine barns. He gives his attention to the raising of grain and stock. Politically Mr. Goddard is a Republican. He was Assessor of Greene Township in 1880, and since 1881 has been County Commissioner. He was married in 1871 to Eureka Kimball, daughter of A. H. Kimball. They have four children—Charles A., Henry, Arthur and Minnie. Mrs. Goddard is a member of the Methodist church.

Orin B. Gould was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 20, 1818, and in 1820 came with his parents, Samuel and Hannah (Young) Gould, to the Scioto Valley. His father was born June 5, 1782, in Maine, and his mother was a native of New Hampshire. They moved to Wheelersburg, Scioto County, where they resided some years. In 1827 they moved to Franklin Furnace, where the father followed the trade of house joiner here and at different furnaces for some years, and died in 1864, at Franklin Furnace, aged eighty-two years. He was Justice of the Peace a great many years, and also served as Township Trustee. He was a staunch Union man. He was a member of the Portsmouth Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His

wife died in August, 1846. They were blessed with three children—John F. and Ruby, deceased, and Orin B.

Nicholas Haubert was born in Germany, June 1, 1830, a son of John and Hannah Haubert. His parents with a family of seven children came to the United States in 1843, landing in New York City, and coming soon after to Ohio. His father bought a farm in Harrisonville, where he died in 1863, aged seventy-four years. His mother died June 9, 1859. Nicholas received the greater part of his education in Germany. He was reared a farmer, and has always given his attention to that vocation. In 1854 he married Eliza Myers, a native of Germany, born in 1834, and a daughter of Frank and Emma Myers, who came to America with their family in 1837. They have ten children—John J., Mary E., Hannah C., Frank W., Julia T., Henry N., Herman F., Albert L., Anna E., and Rosa L. Mr. Haubert has a farm of 125 acres, with a good two-story house and comfortable farm buildings. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

John Herrell, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, was born March 20, 1855, a son of Travis and Hosanna Herrell. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the district school. After reaching manhood he commenced farming for himself, and has been very successful. He owns 160 acres of fine land lying in the Ohio bottoms. He raises small grains, and his barley crop will yield him 1,500 bushels. He was married Dec. 26, 1877, to Alice, daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. Gillan, of Scioto County. They have three children—Mary, Frank and Ethel.

Peter Hoover was born in Germany in 1827, and came to the United States in 1859, landing in New York City. He then went to Manlius Station, where he remained four years. In 1863 he came to Ohio and located near Powellsville, Scioto County, working at the Empire Furnace. He now has a good farm of seventy acres, thirty acres of timber, and forty under cultivation. He was married in 1859, before leaving Germany, to Lena Steppe. They have five sons—Adam, Peter, Nicholas, John and George. Mr. Hoover has just built a neat two-story dwelling, and his farm buildings are all in good order. He is one of the substantial citizens of the Lower Scioto Valley.

Samuel C. Howell, deceased, was born July 14, 1827, in Scioto County, and is the son of William and Catherine Howell, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio in an early day. Our subject spent his youth in working on his father's farm and at furnaces. He was married in 1856 to Josephine, daughter of Jacob Andre. Seven children were born to them, of whom five are living—C. Mac, Jennie C., Warren E., Hortense M., Flora E. Mr. Howell died in August, 1874, leaving a good farm of sixty-nine acres. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a highly respected citizen.

Radford Hudson, an old pioneer of Green County, was born in Kentucky, Dec. 6, 1819, and in the spring of 1820 came to Ohio with his parents, William and Mary (Robards) Hudson. His mother died in 1874, and his father's death occurred during the war, in 1865. They had ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity. Our subject was reared principally in Scioto County, and has been variously employed during his life. He is now engaged in farming, and has 100 acres of excellent land, besides some town lots. He was married in December, 1839, to Sharoh Hanna, a native of Virginia. They had five children, of whom three are living—Charles W., James M. and W. S. His wife died in 1862, and he was again married in 1864 to Margaret, daughter of Robert Thompson, of Scioto County. This union has resulted in five children, of whom four survive—Frank E., Mary L., Warren H. and Hattie. Mr. Hudson was elected Justice of the Peace in 1860, and

served three years. He was Township Assessor in 1870, and has also served one term as Constable.

Hiram Kellogg was born near Franklin Furnace, Scioto Co., Ohio, July 28, 1816, a son of Wm. W. and Nancy (Lamb) Kellogg, natives of Vermont, who came to Ohio in 1815, where his father died in 1844, and his mother at the age of eighty-eight years. Of their nine children eight are still living. Hiram was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education in the subscription school. He was married in the spring of 1841 to Luna, daughter of Andes and Lucy Jones, and a native of Kentucky. They had a family of seven children, four still living. Mrs. Kellogg died in 1873. In 1877 Mr. Kellogg married Mary Collins, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio. Mr. Kellogg owns a fine farm of 121 acres, with a good dwelling and comfortable farm buildings. He takes great interest in the breeding of Holstein cattle.

William Kellogg was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1828. He spent his early life on a farm and in attending the district schools. He was married in 1852 to Thuza, daughter of William Story, of Scioto County. They have eight children—George, Leonard, Scott, Emma, William, Lincoln, Effa and Nellie. Mr. Kellogg has a farm of 108 acres, mostly lying in the Ohio bottoms. In 1875 his house and its contents were destroyed by fire, but he has since erected a fine two-story frame dwelling. He has held the office of Township Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Power Lacroix was born of French parents in Haverhill, Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1833. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, among the hills of Southern Ohio. At the age of eighteen he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, remaining there, with the exception of a few months, for six years, and was one of a class of twelve who graduated in 1857. He was a member of the Athenian Society and was noted for his literary productions. During his college life he read incessantly, especially the early English poets. Chaucer and Spencer were his favorite authors. He composed many beautiful poems which were published in the *Western*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and many of the local papers. So general was his information that he wrote on almost every subject. He was a diligent and successful student. About a year after he entered college a fire broke out one night not far from his room, but instead of standing carelessly by and watching the fire, his fellow-students were much amused at seeing him holding up his Greek grammar in the light of the flames and committing a paradigm. In the winter of 1857 he went to New Orleans, and for two years was engaged in teaching. Coming in daily contact with French people he improved his opportunities and paid much attention to the French language and literature. He also wrote Latin letters to his classmates and friends in the North, so great was his taste for the languages. A short time before the war broke out he returned North and was admitted on trial to the Ohio Conference and preached three years. In 1863 he was elected tutor of modern languages in the Ohio University. A year later he was made assistant professor, and the following year went to Europe and studied at Berlin and Halle. He returned in the fall of 1866 and was elected Professor of Modern Languages and History, which chair he held till his death, Sept. 22, 1879. Although a man of weak constitution, he performed a marvelous amount of labor. Not a day passed but he wrote something for publication. Many of his articles were written before breakfast. He was a constant contributor to the Western, Pittsburg, Northern, Central and California *Advocates*, and wrote occasionally for the *College Transcript*, *Independent*, *Zion's Herald*, *Methodist Recorder*, etc. He wrote much in

former years to the *Ladies' Repository*. The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, *Southern Quarterly* and *Methodist Quarterly Review* often contained articles from his pen. He also reviewed French and German books at great length. President Payne said of him: "No man ever wrote more or better. He was one of the most productive writers of the day. I never met from his pen a weak or a puerile sentence." Among the books he translated may be mentioned, Wuttke's "Christian Ethics," Pressense's "Religion and Reign of Terror," Naville's "Problem of Evil," and Abelon's "William the Taciturn." His last work was the "Outlines of Christian Ethics"—ethics was his favorite study. By his books and articles he gained not only a national but a world-wide reputation, as his books were read not only by the great of this land, but also by some of the leading thinkers of France and Germany. He often had letters from such men as Naville, Schoeberlein, Ulrici, and Riehm, thanking him for this or that article. Let the following estimate of his character, by Dr. Merrick, as nearly as his language can be reproduced, close this article: "As a scholar his learning was various and correct; as a thinker, he was independent and profound; as a writer, ready and forcible; as a preacher, eminently instructive; as a teacher, successful; as a Christian, profoundly devout and sincerely pious. He believed the Bible to be God's word—God's teaching to him. His religion was not a mere form, but a life; that life had its root in God and was nourished by communion with God. His addresses before God's throne were peculiarly impressive. He was remarkably conscientious. As a friend he was open and frank; no scheming about him. He was what he seemed to be, perfectly open, a friend, a true friend. Many of us found him such."

Ira M. Lamb was born in Scioto County, in 1856, and is the youngest son of Reuben and Lavina Lamb. His parents were natives of this county, and were married in 1845. Reuben Lamb followed farming till his death in 1854. He left six children—Mary J., Willard, Phineas B., Perseus L., Horace T. and Ira M. His farm contains 160 acres and is now occupied by his widow. Our subject has pursued farming through his life. His mother resided on the homestead forty-three years. Willard Lamb, eldest son of Reuben and Lavina (Chaffin) Lamb, was born June 28, 1844, in this county. He was educated at the district schools and has followed farming pursuits all his life. He was married in 1868 to Rebecca M., daughter of Jacob Sturnbaugh, of Scioto County. They are parents of five children—Emma M., Clara E., Lucinda, Hattie M. and Reuben T. He has a good farm on the Ohio bottoms and is one of the successful farmers of the Scioto Valley.

Marcus L. Marshall was born in Scioto County, Ohio, May 28, 1859, the on y son of Clinton and Orpha D. (Moore) Marshall. His father was a native of this county, born Nov. 21, 1823. He was a merchant of Haverhill a number of years. He died Sept. 16, 1862. Mrs. Marshall was a daughter of John O. and Nancy Moore. She was married to Mr. Marshall Sept. 12, 1858. They had two sons—Jesse, who died in infancy, and Marcus L. She is still living at the old home in Haverhill. Marcus L. was educated in the common schools. He worked about eighteen months on the Scioto Valley Railroad at Hanging Rock, and in 1882 formed a partnership with Louis Ault and opened a general store in Haverhill. In 1883, he bought Mr. Ault's interest, and is now carrying on the business alone. He keeps a full line of dry-goods, groceries, boots, shoes and notions. He was elected Magistrate of Greene Township, April 10, 1883, and received his commission May 14, 1883.

James H. Mayhew is a native of Kentucky, born in Greenup County, April 22, 1827. He lived on the farm till he was sixteen years of

age, when he worked at a furnace. He was married in 1849 to Rebecca E. Shipton, born in Greenup County, Ky., in 1827, and a daughter of B. Shipton, of Kentucky. Of the nine children born to them eight are living—John W., Mary A., Elizabeth, Francis M., Henry D., Lucy B., Catharine E. and Willard S.; Robert died Dec. 17, 1873. Mr. Mayhew removed his family to Lawrence County, Ohio, where they remained till 1864. They then returned to Ohio Furnace, Scioto County, where he worked eighteen months, after which he was engaged at other furnaces. He purchased his present farm in 1881, since when he has followed agricultural pursuits and has a good farm of 150 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew and three of their children are members of the Methodist church.

William T. Northup, M. D., was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1846, a son of John S. and Mary (Trotter) Northup, natives of the same county, his father of Danish and his mother of English descent. His mother died in 1871; his father still lives in Gallia County, aged seventy-three years. They reared a family of four children, but three now living. Dr. Northup spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and when fifteen years of age commenced clerking for C. & A. Henkings; remained with them eighteen months and then attended the Gallia Academy. After leaving school he worked in the dry-goods store of George W. Cox and then formed a partnership with his brother Silas, in the wholesale clothing business. After the death of his brother he began the study of medicine and attended the Ann Arbor, Mich., University, taking both a scientific and medical course. He located in Putman County, Va., and practiced till 1876; then traveled three years, and in 1879 located in Haverhill, where he now has a lucrative and successful practice.

Joshua Oakes was born in Scioto County, Jan. 11, 1826, and was educated in the district schools. After attaining his majority he went to Illinois, where he was engaged in running a saw-mill three years. He then returned to Ohio and purchased the ferry at Haverhill, running it for seven years, when in 1857 he bought his present farm of 190 acres, where he is engaged in farming and raising fine horses and cattle. In 1877 he established his present tile factory, which is one of the valuable enterprises of the township. He was married in 1850 to Temperance M., daughter of Jesse Marshall, an old resident of the Scioto Valley. They are the parents o eight children—Mary C., A. D., Oscar F., T. Ella, Elona R., Charles H., Elmore A. and Frank E. His father was born at Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1796, and his mother was a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, and died in 1846. Of their five children four are living —Margaret A., Henry A., Charles W. and our subject. Ephraim Oakes was again married to Emeline Church, by whom he had three children. She died about 1856. He was then married to Martha Sheahan, his present wife. They have had two children.

James Rose was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1842, and when he was two months old his parents, Hugh and Janet (Martin) Rose, came to Scioto County and located on a farm near Lucasville. His father died in 1880. His mother is now living in Piatt County, Ill. She is a sister of Alexander Martin, President of Asbury University, Ind. James was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools. In 1871 he married Cecelia W., eldest daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Lacroix. They have five children—Mary E., Forrest, Bertha, Raymond and Rudolph. They have a farm of 105 acres, a part of the French Grant, and one of sixty-six acres, lying two miles up the river.

George Schafer was born at Center Furnace, Lawrence Co., Ohio, June 4, 1848, a son of Stephen and Catharine Schafer, natives of Germany. He was reared and at-

tended school at Center Furnace, and when fourteen years of age he began to learn the trade of a blacksmith with his father. Nov. 14, 1871, he married Sophia Wagner, of Lawrence County. They have had five children born to them—Annie E., Frederick S., Geo. W., Ida R., and Otto Willard. In 1874 he came to Powellsville, Scioto County, and opened a shop, and he has been very successful, being a skillful workman.

William Seeley was born Sept. 7, 1836, in Scioto County, Ohio, a son of Amos and Sophia (Bertrand) Seeley, his father a native of New York, born in 1805, and his mother of France. His grandfather, John Bertrand, was one of the first settlers on the French Grant. Of a family of seven children five are now living —Marion, Wallace, John, Samuel and William. His father died June 27, 1883. His mother is still living, aged seventy-seven years. William Seeley was reared on a farm, attending the district schools. He was married in 1861 to Jemima, daughter of John Burns, of Lawrence County, Ohio. She was born in Scioto County, Sept. 6, 1836. They have a family of nine children. Mr. Seeley has served as Assessor of his township three years.

John Shope was born May 15, 1822, in Scioto County, Ohio, a son of John and Mary (Dollarhide) Shope, and is the only one of seven children now living in Ohio. He was reared on a farm, attending a subscription school but three months of the year. He remained with his parents till twenty-four years of age, and then went to farming for himself. He was married the next year to Amy Colvin, who lived but a short time. His second wife was Elizabeth Chick. They had a family of seven children—William, John, Eldora, Charles, Philora, Mary E. and Nancy A. (twins). Mrs. Shope died in 1872, and in 1873 Mr. Shope married Marinda B. Barber. They have one son—Roland D. Mr. Shope has a fine farm of 381 acres in the Pine Creek bottom, with a good residence and farm buildings. He gives his attention to the raising of small grains and grass.

John L. Ward was born Feb. 24, 1813, in Maryland, and came to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1818 with his parents, James and Ann (Darby) Ward. His father was born about 1785, and died in Ohio, in 1840. He carried on a blacksmith shop a number of years in Pickaway County. His wife died in 1877. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, all, with the exception of our subject, residing in Illinois. Our subject attended school six months, and worked in his father's blacksmith-shop till twenty years of age, and in 1836 was married to Mary E. Smith, of Lancaster, Ohio. The same year he opened a blacksmith shop in Portsmouth, where he worked at his trade fifteen years, after which he manufactured plows and carriages for several years in partnership with D. N. Murray and G. Stevenson. He then became connected with the Rolling-Mill Company, in which he lost heavily. In 1855 he was elected Sheriff of Scioto County and served four years, after which he held the office of County Treasurer for four years. In 1861 he was appointed United States Provost Marshal by Abraham Lincoln, and at the expiration of his term of office he was appointed Tobacco Inspector, holding the office two years. He then engaged in farming which he still follows, and has a farm of 600 acres of choice land. He has one daughter—Ellen M., married to Isaac Miller, of Lancaster County, Ohio.

Nathan Wheeler, eldest son of Luther and Rebecca Wheeler, was born in New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1813. At the age of ten years he came to Ohio with his parents, who settled on a farm near Wheelersburg. His father held the office of Justice of the Peace continuously for twenty years. Our subject was first employed at the iron furnace, and in the fall of 1856 bought the Barber Mills, running

them about nine years, when he sold out and purchased the Harrison Mills, where he is still engaged. The party to whom he sold his mill failed to pay, so Mr. Wheeler took it back and is now running that also. He was married in 1854 to Minerva, daughter of Thomas Bennett, who is now living on the Little Scioto, aged eighty-three years. They are the parents of seven children—Luther, Sarah, Nettie, Amanda, Nathan, Emma and Frank. Mr. Wheeler owns 480 acres of land, most of which lies on Pine Creek. He was appointed Postmaster at Harrison's Mills in 1866, which position he held twelve years.

Thayer Daniel White was born in Littleton, N. H., July 18, 1800, the son of Bethuel and Margery (Daniels) White. His mother died in 1808, leaving two sons and two daughters, and two years later his father married Ruth Whipple, by whom he had one daughter. In September, 1814, his father came to Ohio and located at Burk's Point, and the following spring bough the upper half of the lower lot of the French Grant. His step-mother died in 1815, and in 1816 his father married Mrs. Earll. In August, 1819, his father died. Thayer learned the carpenter's trade, and in February, 1820, started for St. Louis, but not finding work there, after considerable wandering, stopping a short time at different places, he returned to Ohio in 1821. He worked in Delaware, Ohio, till fall; then went to Zanesville and remained a year; then to Greenup County, Ky., and a year later to Cincinnati; subsequently went to Nashville, Tenn., and opened a cabinet shop. In 1826 he returned to Ohio and bought a farm in 1833, where he remained nine years, and five years he shipped hay to New Orleans. He sold his farm and went into the furnace business, but being unsuccessful, with three others built a saw and grist mill, which six years later was burned. He then went to Cincinnati and again opened a cabinet shop with his son, Thomas P., who at the breaking out of the war enlisted and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, dying eleven days later. The business was comparatively ended on account of the war, as they shipped the greater part of their goods South; but after the issue of greenback currency it was revived, and he was doing a good business till injured by the falling of a freight elevator, when he retired from active business life. Mr. White was married Jan. 3, 1825, to Elizabeth Kimball. They had a family of eight children. His wife and six children are deceased. Two daughters are living in Kansas.

George C. Winkler was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1835, a son of Asher and Rebecca (Rockwell) Winkler. When fourteen years of age he began to learn the saddler's trade, and worked at it six years. He then formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Rodgers in the drug business in Charleston, W. Va., but four years later sold his interest and entered R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College in Cincinnati. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry and served till the fall of 1865. He was promoted to Second, then to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major. He participated in about forty battles, among them Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He received one small wound in the hand, but never lost any time on account of it, and was always found at his post of duty. He was married Sept. 21, 1865, to Mary J., a daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Lacroix. Her grandfather was one of the original settlers of the French Grant. Her sister, Maria R. Lacroix, makes her home with her. Mr. Winkler's farm contains 156 acres of fine, well-cultivated land.

John A. Winkler, a native of Scioto County, Ohio, was born Nov. 5, 1820, a son of Asher and Rebecca (Rockwell) Winkler, natives of New York, who came to Ohio in

1816 and located near Harrisonville, in Harrison Township, remaining there until 1827. Then moved near Wheelersburg and remained there until the year of 1835. Then removed again on the first day of 1836 to Lagrange Furnace, Lawrence County, near the present city of Ironton. There his mother died in June, 1837. His father married again in 1840 and lived until he was nearly eighty years old. He died Aug. 12, 1862. They had a family of eleven children, ten living to years of maturity, and six living to the present time. John A. remained with his father until seventeen years of age, then worked for himself at furnaces until 1854. Then removed to Harrison and Boon furnaces and managed them until 1860. March 1, 1861, he bought the farm where he now lives, a portion of the French Grant, near Haverhill, it being one of the best farms in the township. Politically Mr. Winkler has always been a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist church for about twenty-two years and has always been a temperate man, strictly adhering to the principles of temperance; a man of more than ordinary energy and industry; one of strong convictions of right under all circumstances. He was married to Cynthia D., daughter of Stephen Chandler, in 1842. Nine of their eleven children grew to maturity, and seven are still living. Mrs. Winkler died in 1876, and in 1878 Mr. Winkler married Mrs. Lucy C. Adair, widow of Smilie R. Adair and daughter of Daniel T. Whitcomb.

James H. Yingling was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1831, a son of Christian Yingling, a native of Pennsylvania. His mother was a native of Virginia. His parents were married in Lawrence County, and resided there till their death. His father died in 1856 and his mother in May, 1877. James H. received a common-school education and then took a commercial course at Cincinnati. He then settled on his farm. He owns 117 acres of fine land in the French Grant. He is one of the most successful farmers of Greene Township. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising, making a specialty of short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He was married in 1864 to Eliza C., daughter of Daniel and Amy Bumgarner, and a native of Scioto County. She died in 1881 leaving three children—Thane D., Amy A., and Mattie L. Mr. Yingling is a member of the Baptist church.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

DESCRIPTION AND AREA.

This township lies in the southeastern part of the county, and was formerly a part of Upper and Franklin townships. It was organized in 1818, and is bounded on the north by Bloom Township, on the east by Bloom Township and Lawrence County, on the south by Lawrence County and Greene Township, and on the west by Greene and Porter townships. It has an area of 22,890 acres upon the tax duplicates. This is valued at $179,410, and the chattel or personal property at $84,060, a total of $263,470. The increase in chattel property the past two years was a little under $8,000. The population of Vernon increased rapidly while her furnaces were in blast, but as a result of two furnaces having shut down, the last decade shows a decrease in population. The population in 1840 was 905; 1850, 1,105; 1860, 1,554; 1870, 1,924; 1880, 1,481. The township is hilly and somewhat broken, and its agricultural resources are good so far as the valley lands are concerned. Some good farms are found on Pine Creek which waters its whole eastern part, its sinuous course covering quite a large portion of the east side. The stream comes in about a mile west of its northeastern corner, flows southwesterly to the center of the township, and then southeast, passing into Lawrence in the extreme southeastern corner.

There are one or two small tributaries, but the creek is the only one of any size. Besides a fair share of agricultural lands and good grass lands, the township has a wealth of iron ore, coal, and some fire-clay.

OLD SETTLERS.

Vernon Township was early settled, and was hunted over two or three years before the first permanent settler located his claim. The last buffalo killed in this section of country was by Phillip Salladay, in Vernon Township, about 1798, and on the farm of a Mr. Chaffin. Soon after this a few pioneers settled on Pine Creek. Among those who first made Vernon Township their home were: David Salladay, Reuben Smith, Reuben Chaffin, Shadrack Chaffin, his son, Nathaniel Searl, Wyatt Chamberlain, Lemuel Cadot, Jacob Halterman, Richard Malone, Robert Bradshaw, William Bacon, Samuel Perry, Peter Bussey, Edward Barkalow, Francis Duteil, Lewis Duteil, James Patton, John Patton and Jerry Patton.. The first minister who preached in Vernon Township was Rev. Rufus Cheney, who came here in 1816. He preached in Vernon in 1818; also Rev. Eli Kelsey. A few years later a Free-Will Baptist church was organized, called the New Vernon Church. A log school-house was erected it is thought in 1817, on Pine Creek, between the Clinton Furnace and Chaffin's Mills.

The first store was started by the Old Clinton Furnace Company.

Thomas Caden ran the first blacksmith shop in the township, near Chaffin's Mill.

The first school-house was a log cabin, about fifty yards northwest of the Chaffin Mill. The teacher was Amza Welcher.

Henry Ambrust runs a general store on Lick Run.

J. Newland runs the mill and keeps general store, and is the Postmaster at Chaffin's Mill.

Chaffin's Mill is the township voting precinct.

CHURCHES.

Vernon Regular Baptist Church was organized in 1841 by Elders John Kelley and John Bennett. The Deacons appointed were Joseph Thompson and James Fullerton, and the following were the original members: Richard Malone, Mitchell Landerback, James Fullerton, Milton Hughes, Wm. Triggs, Isaac Malone, Joseph Thompson, Reese Thompson, Lewis Thompson, Wm. Malone, Adam Cable, Reuben Smith, Joseph Nail, Henry Lewis and John McFann and wives. The present minister is the Rev. James Thompson; Deacons, John Lewis and Thomas Hartley; membership, sixty. Services are held once a month. The value of church property is $800.

Howard Furnace M. E. Church was organized in February, 1880, by Rev. Henry Burkstresser. The present pastor is the Rev. George Cherington. Its membership has fallen off some since the furnace went out of blast, and has only twenty members. Services are held every two weeks and Sabbath-school every Sunday in the school-house. The Sabbath-school has an average attendance of thirty-five, Mr. B. Humphreys being the Superintendent, and Miss Lizzie Humphreys the Secretary.

The Mt. Hope Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1863 by Elders Jordon Nye and Isaac Fullerton. The membership was about thirty, and Rev. Jordon Nye became its first pastor. The church now has a membership of eighty-five, service being held once a month, and Sunday-school every Sunday. The present pastor is the Rev. Isaiah Smith, and the Superintendent of Sunday-school John Oaks, and Miss G. Patton, Secretary.

Chaffin Mills Free-Will Baptist Church

was organized June 5, 1875, by Elders Searl, Chabot and Swim, at the Chaffin's Mill School-house. The members numbered thirteen, and the Deacons appointed were Wilson Newland and D. Casey. The present pastor is Rev. Uriah Chabot; Deacons, D. Casey and Edward Strickland, and membership twenty-one. Service is held monthly.

The Union Free-Will Baptist Church was organized near the northwest corner of Vernon Township, Sept. 19, 1857, by Bros. David C. Toping and Jordon C. Nye, with twenty-two members. Charles Ball and Daniel Hartley were the Deacons, and John Bussey, Church Clerk. Elder David C. Toping was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. John Sheppard. The present membership is sixty-three. They are now building a church which they expect to complete this fall. The present Deacons are Daniel Hartley and Valentine Bussey; the present Church Clerk is Eli Hartley.

SCHOOLS.

The school districts of the township, with their number of pupils, is as follows:

Sub-district No. 1, Chaffin's School-house; scholars, 111. Sub-district No. 2, Vernon School-house; scholars, 102. Sub-district No. 3, Clinton School-house; scholars, sixty-eight. Sub-district No. 4, Empire School-house; scholars, sixty. Sub-district No. 5 has been dropped out. Sub-district No. 6, Howard Furnace School-house; scholars, 101. Sub-district No. 7 has also been abolished. Sub-district No. 8, Kittle's School-house; scholars, 102. Sub-district No. 9, Cook School-house; scholars, sixty-three.

Chaffin's Mill was erected by John Shope in 1816, sold to Henry Sumner in 1819. The latter kept it one year when he disposed of it to Thomas Burt in 1820, who, after running it till 1823, sold out to T. S. Hayward. Mr. Hayward owned it until 1829 or 1830, when Reuben Chaffin became the owner, and held it until 1863. It has changed hands several times since, passing through the ownership of Dearborn Emory, Willis Newland and Aaron Hollinshead, and finally became the property of Jacob Newland, who is the present proprietor. It is a saw and grist mill, and has a general store in connection. It is located on the southeast corner of section 10, on Pine Creek.

The Howard Furnace was started in 1852 by Campbell, Woodrow & Co., who continued the business until 1868. Although there were several changes during that time the firm was still known as Campbell, Woodrow & Co. They then dropped the furnace, and the Charcoal Iron Company took hold of it in 1870, and ran it until 1877, when they disposed of it to John Campbell, who is the present owner. The furnace was started up in December, 1879, by Mr. Campbell, with B. Humphreys as manager, but only ran two years when it stopped again, and at present is out of blast. They have still considerable work going on around the furnace. When in blast the furnace furnishes employment for some 200 hands.

The Clinton Furnace was erected in 1832, and went into blast the same year. It continued until Sept. 22, 1848, when its then owner, Thomas G. Gaylord, sold it to Glidden, Smith & Co. The furnace was then run until March 1, 1851, by this firm, when Mr. Smith retired, and George Crawford became a member of the firm, and the business continued under the name of Glidden, Crawford & Co. This firm kept the furnace in blast until Oct. 15, 1867, when Mr. Crawford purchased the interests of the other partners, and took in Wm. J. Bell, changing the firm name to Crawford & Bell. The firm remained in blast till the fall of 1873. When running it gave employment to some 300 hands.



C. S. McCormick.

OFFICIAL.

The township officers in 1818 were:

Trustees, Edward Barkelow, Reuben Smith and James Thompson; Treasurer, Moses Hayward; Clerk, Reuben Smith; Constables, Kilbourn Smith and Lawrence Delovender; Justice of the Peace, William M. Burk; Supervisors, Richard Malone, Wm. Mongen and Richard Sheldon; Overseers of the Poor, Richard Sheldon and Robert Thompson; Fence Viewers, Richard Sheldon and Robert Thompson; Lister, Kilbourn Smith.

In 1883: Trustees, Peter Nagle, John Duteil and Richard Taulkner; Treasurer, John C. Cadot; Clerk, David Smittle; Constables, A. J. Duteil and L. Gifford; Justices of the Peace; S. S. Mathiot and Richard Taulkner; Assessor, Wm. Smittle.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Armbrust was born Sept. 25, 1835, in Bavaria, where he was reared and educated. When nineteen years of age he sailed for America; landed in New York City, and spent one year in New Jersey. He then came to Ohio and lived in Waverly thirteen years, working on a farm, and peddling dry-goods and notions. In the fall of 1869 he removed to Lick Run, Vernon Township, Scioto County, and built a store, which he filled with a complete stock of general merchandise. In 1883 he bought what is known as the Dr. Fuller farm, containing 153 acres of well-cultivated land, with good buildings. He was married in 1871 to Caroline, daughter of Charles Cook, of Scioto County. Six children have been born to them, but four now living—John J., Clara E., Emma S. and Mary C. Two died in infancy. When Mr. Armbrust landed in America he had but 50 cents in money, but industry and close application to business has gained him a good property. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

James C. Cadot is a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Scioto County, and was born May 1, 1833, on the farm where he now resides, his widowed mother residing with him. The farm contains 196 acres of improved land, which is well cultivated by Mr. Cadot. He remained at home till twenty-one years of age, and then went to Jackson and learned the wagon-maker's trade, working at it till 1862, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry. In 1863 it was changed to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He went out as First Lieutenant of his company, but in 1864 was promoted to Captain. He was mustered out in 1865, and returned to Jackson, where he worked at his trade till 1869, when he removed to the old homestead in Scioto County. He was married in December, 1869, to Mary A., daughter of James and Elizabeth McQuality, of Jackson, Ohio. They have four children—Cora V., Effie M., Lemuel H. and Helen F. Mr. Cadot has been Treasurer of Vernon Township five years. He is a member of Trowell Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Jackson. His father, Lemuel Cadot, was born in Gallipolis, July 4, 1795, and died in Vernon Township June 6, 1874. When he was seven years of age his father died, and his mother with her three children removed to the French Grant in this county. He started out in early boyhood to earn his own living, adopting the avocation of riverman. After ten years of this work he returned to Scioto County and in 1827 bought the farm on which he died. Jan. 29, 1828, he married Catharine Backus. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. One of the daughters died in infancy. Mrs. H. H. Fullerton died in 1837; the third, Mrs. Dr. Mc Goveny, is now living in Ironton. Of the sons, W. H. H. is a grocer at Portsmouth; C. S. is a bookkeeper in Portsmouth; J. J. and L. Z. are merchants of Gallipolis; S. S. is a commercial agent of Cincinnati, and James C. is the subject of

our sketch. Mr. Cadot was a member of Captain Kendall's company of volunteer militia in the war of 1812. He never aspired to county honors, and refused all offices tendered him, but he filled creditably all the township offices. He was an industrious and honorable citizen; careful and close in business transactions, but liberal in his charity. The secret of his success lay in the advice he gave to his sons when leaving the paternal roof: "Never take a dollar that does not belong to you, and never allow a dollar to be taken unjustly from you." His death was caused by paralysis, the final result of an injury received from falling under a load of lumber in 1856 or 1857.

John C. Cadot was born on the old homestead in Vernon Township, Scioto County, June 20, 1828, a son of Claudius and Nancy (Ball) Cadot, natives of Gallipolis, Ohio, and New York State, respectively. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the district schools, and he afterward took a commercial course in the Commercial College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married in 1874 to Mary J., daughter of John A. Winkler, a prominent farmer living near Haverhill. They have two children living—Ananelle L. and Alta Clare. One child is deceased. Mr. Cadot has one of the best farms in Vernon Township, which contains 700 acres of highly cultivated land, and he is one of the most successful cattle-raisers and dealers in the Pine Creek Valley. He has filled the office of Township Trustee ten years, and was appointed Commissioner of Scioto County to fill a vacancy, and is at present Treasurer of Vernon Township. He belongs to Portsmouth Lodge, No. 148, A. F. & A. M.

Shadrach Chaffin was born in Grafton County, N. H., March 8, 1797, a son of Reuben and Eunice (Walcot) Chaffin. His mother died before he was two years old and his father afterward married Nancy Been. In 1807 his father came West, landing in Kentucky, opposite Wheelersburg, where he bought 200 acres of land, but the title proving worthless his family never received any benefit from it. In September, 1808, he was removed by his friends to Scioto County, Ohio, where he died leaving his family in destitute circumstances. Shadrach remained with his stepmother till 1809, and then began working for his board and clothes. When he was sixteen he began working for wages, and by economy and industry was enabled to buy the farm where he now resides. It was at that time an unbroken forest, but he has brought it to high state of cultivation. He was married in 1819 to Sarah, daughter of Philip and Anna C. Salladay. Eleven children were born to them. Mrs. Chaffin died in 1840, and he afterward married Julia A. Hayward, widow of Moses Hayward. They have three children. His wife has six children by her former marriage.

Daniel E. Doty is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, born May 22, 1844, a son of William and Emily (Sware) Doty, natives of Ohio. He was reared and educated in his native county, and the earlier part of his life worked at the furnaces. In 1878 he purchased the farm of 200 acres where he still resides. He was married in 1863 to Margaret, daughter of Elias Justice of Lawrence County. They have had six children—Oliver T., Amos C., Oscar C., Charles W., Sarilda E. and Mary O. Mr. and Mrs. Doty are members of Vernon Missionary Baptist church.

John Duteil was born May 13, 1826, in Vernon Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, a son of Francis and Mary (Snedgeor) Duteil. His father died in 1865, and his mother in 1880. They had a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Duteil in early life acquired habits of industry, and is now one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He owns 260 acres of fine land. He has served his township as Trustee thirty years. Politically he is a Republican.

He has been married four times. His first wife was Sarah Ann Lewis. The second was Mary M. Gifford, who left four children. The third, Orilla Chamberlain, who left five children. His present wife was Hannah Ruth. They have four children.

George W. Gifford was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1835, a son of Bonom and Martha Gifford, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Gallia County, Ohio. His father died in 1880 and his mother in 1882. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living. George W. was reared in his native county, and when twelve years of age began to work at the furnaces. In 1861 he bought a farm and has added to it from time to time till he now has 160 acres. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He kills annually from fifty to one hundred head of cattle for the markets of Portsmouth. He was married in 1856 to Maria, daughter of William Triggs. They have nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Mr. Gifford enlisted in 1862 in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and participated in many sharp skirmishes. He was mustered out in 1865.

Benjamin Humphreys, manager of Howard Furnace, was born in Hampshire County, Va., Sept. 19, 1827. In 1829 his parents removed to Morgan County, Ohio, and afterward to Pike County, where his father died in 1845. His mother subsequently came to Scioto County, where she died in 1872, aged eighty-six years. Benjamin Humphreys was married in 1851 to Lavina, daughter of Simon Elliott, of Morgan County. In 1854 he came to Scioto County and worked at the Bloom Furnace twenty years. He has since then worked at the Webster and Buckhorn furnaces, and in 1880 assumed his present position. Mr. Humphreys is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 337, I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Methodist church.

John Lemon was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1844, the eldest son of Lemuel and Rebecca Lemon, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Scioto County, where he was reared and educated. They now live in Bloom Township. Mr. Lemon now has a farm of 126 acres, well improved, with a good dwelling and farm buildings. He was married in 1866 to Mary S., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Boren. They have seven children—David F., Lewis F., Rebecca J., Amanda A., Cora A., Mary E. and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are members of the Christian church. David Lemon, the youngest son of Lemuel and Rebecca Lemon, was born in 1846. He was married in 1870 to Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Susan Beekman. They have six children—Clarence, George, Dallas, Floyd, Flora and Clay. Mr. and Mrs. David Lemon are members of the Christian church.

Albert Nagel was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1833, a son of Nicholas and Phœbe (Jacobs) Nagel, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1830, landing in New York City. They came direct to Ohio and lived a short time in Zanesville, then removing to Portsmouth. In 1837 they moved to the farm now owned by their son Frank, where the father died in 1859. Mrs. Nagel died in January, 1881. They had a family of eleven children, seven now living. Albert Nagel has always carried on farming for a livelihood. He now owns 123 acres, mostly under cultivation. He was married in 1863 to Sophia, granddaughter of Anson Chamberlain, of Porter Township. They have five children—Annie, Minnie, Julius, Cora and Anson. A son, John, died in infancy. Mr. Nagel has been Justice of the Peace twelve years. He is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 337, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Nagel is a member of the Methodist church.

Lewis Nagel was born in Germany, Oct. 16, 1844, and came to the United States with his father, Philip Nagel. They came to Ohio, stopping first with his uncle, Nicholas Nagel, on Lick Run. In 1852 his father went to Clinton Furnace and worked at his trade (blacksmith). He died in August, 1872. Lewis began life by contracting to haul wood and coal for the furnaces. He has been industrious and economical, and now owns a fine farm of 320 acres, with a good residence and farm buildings, for which he paid $8,000. He was married in November, 1865, to Rosetta, daughter of Francis and Mary Duteil. They have five children—Lewis, Philip, Emma, Finne and Franklin G. They lost three daughters in infancy. Mr. Nagel makes a specialty of stock-raising, and stands at the head of that enterprise in the county. He and his wife are members of the Free Will-Baptist church.

Peter Nagel was born in Bavaria, Oct. 10, 1833, the eldest son of Philip and Elizabeth Nagel. In 1853 he came with his parents to the United States and settled in Vernon Township, Scioto Co., Ohio. Having learned the trade of blacksmith in his native country, he opened a shop at Clinton Furnace, working for Clinton, Crawford & Co. eleven years. He then went to Howard Furnace and worked eleven years, and then bought the farm of ninety-seven acres, where he now resides. In the spring of 1856 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew McCarty, of Scioto County. They had a family of eleven children, nine now living—Philip, Eliza, Peter, Charles, Albert, George, Lewis, Florence and Erna. Mrs. Nagel died Jan. 23, 1883. Mr. Nagel has been Trustee of Vernon Township for the past nine years.

Andrew Rase was born in Germany, Jan. 14, 1845, a son of John and Martha A. Rase, and came with his parents to the United States in 1855, landing in New York City, after a voyage of thirty-three days. They came to Ohio and his father purchased a farm on Pine Creek, where he died in 1880. There was a family of six children, five now living. Andrew Rase enlisted in the late war in the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and served eighteen months. He participated in many important battles, among others, Mills Springs and Chattanooga. He was mustered out in 1864 and returned home and worked at the furnaces some years. He is now engaged in farming, owning 137 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1871 to Margaret, daughter of George Gleim. They have four children—George, John, Jacob, and Bernhardt.

Daniel Ruth was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1838. His parents came from Germany to the United States and located in Ohio, near Marietta, in an early day. They finally settled in Scioto County, near Clinton Furnace, where they still reside. Daniel's early life was spent at the furnaces, driving oxen till he was twenty years of age. In 1868 he bought the farm where he now resides, which consists of eighty-one acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1862 to Mary M., daughter of Francis and Mary Duteil. They have five children—Jacob, Daniel, Rosa G., Francis and James. Mr. and Mrs. Ruth are members of the Free-Will Baptist church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

Theobold Ruth, Jr., was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 24, 1833, and was reared and educated in the log-cabin schools in Ohio. At the age of sixteen he began teaming for the furnaces in Lawrence and Scioto counties, and was thus engaged for seventeen years. He then, in 1865, bought eighty-five acres of land from his father, and has since followed farming. He was married in 1856 to his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Adam and Catherine Hobstetter. She died in 1864, leaving three children—Mary A., John A. and Catherine E. In 1865 Mr. Ruth married Martha A., daughter of George Portlow, of Jackson

County. They have three children—Hannah C., Clara L. and Frederick W. In politics Mr. Ruth is a Democrat, having voted that ticket twenty-nine years.

Theobold Ruth, Sr., was born in 1801 in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and at the age of twenty-five years was married to Eva Hobstetter. He came to the United States in 1833, landing at Baltimore, Md. He crossed the Alleghany Mountains and stopped at Wheeling, W. Va., eight months, then came to Ohio and located near Chester, in Meigs County, where he was engaged in farming and shoemaking until 1842, when he removed to Center Furnace, in Lawrence County, Ohio, where he was occupied in driving an ox team, hauling ore and pig-iron, until 1854. He then bought the Peter Andre farm, where he now resides, containing about 200 acres, from Glidden, Crawford & Co. The farm is situated half a mile below the Clinton Furnace, on the west side of Pine Creek, in Vernon Township, Scioto County. Mr. and Mrs. Ruth have been married fifty-seven years and have had twelve children, ten still living—Catherine, born in Germany; Theobold, commonly called David, was born in Wheeling, W. Va.; George, Caroline, Daniel, Margaret and Jacob, born in Meigs County, Ohio; Michael, Hannah and John, born at Center Furnace, Lawrence Co., Ohio. They have forty-five grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren living. Although rather infirm Mr. Ruth still superintends seventy-one acres of land, having disposed of the rest of his land. Mr. Ruth's children are all married except Michael, and have families. Catherine is fifty-six years old and has two sons married. Theobold, Jr., has one son and one daughter married; Caroline has two daughters and Margaret one daughter married. Mr. Ruth has voted the Democratic ticket since 1840, when he voted for General Harrison.

Rev. John Sheppard was born in Floyd County, Ky., Aug. 6, 1844, and when fifteen years of age came to Ohio, locating in Scioto County. He enlisted in 1861 in the three months' service, and at the expiration of his term enlisted for three years in Company D, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. After serving two years he was discharged on account of ill health, but again enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Veterans and served till the fall of 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and many other important battles. Soon after his return home he married Eliza J., daughter of George and Lilly A. Brown. They have five children—George W., William J., Lilly D., Sarah J. and Emma L. Mr. Sheppard has worked for the furnaces of the vicinity, having had charge of the bank at Howard Furnace, and at present having charge of the farm belonging to Clinton Furnace. He joined the Free-Will Baptist church in 1878 and was licensed to preach, and is now an active worker in the cause of Christianity.

Peter Shoemaker was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1811, a son of George and Rachel (Hatfield) Shoemaker, natives of Lancaster County, Pa., who came to Ohio in 1808 and located in Scioto County, and in 1831 removed to Gallia County, where his father died in 1867, and his mother in 1871. They had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living. Peter Shoemaker was married in 1840 to Caroline Fuller, a native of Germany. They have a family of nine children—Lucina, Louisa, Lucena, Clinton, Caroline, Mary A., Sarah E., Victoria and Ida B. (twins.) Mrs. Shoemaker died June 23, 1882. Mr. Shoemaker has a fine farm of 175 acres.

Andrew Sommers was born in Germany, July 11, 1821, where he was reared and educated, and when twenty-six years of age came to the United States, arriving in New York after a voyage of fifty-one days. He came to Scioto County, Ohio, and began to work at the Buckhorn Furnace, remaining there

eleven years. In 1857 he bought his present farm of 170 acres, the most of which is now under cultivation. He has a good residence and farm building, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township. He was married in 1849 to Christena Hengen, a native of Germany. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters, four of whom are married. Mr. and Mrs. Sommers are members of the Catholic church.

Henry Warneke was born in Germany, Oct. 15, 1815, and when nineteen years of age came to the United States, landing in New York City. He came immediately to Ohio and located in Lawrence County, where he worked at the iron furnaces about fifteen years. In 1850 he removed to Scioto County and purchased the McFann farm, comprising 200 acres, where he still resides. He owns a farm of 320 acres in Lawrence County, the land being rich in iron ore and stone coal. Mr. Warneke was Justice of the Peace eighteen years in Lawrence County, and three years in Scioto County. He is a prominent member of the Christian church. He was married in 1838 to Matilda Nelson, of Lawrence County. She died, leaving one child—Benjamin B., now a minister of the Christian church. Mr. Warneke was married in 1848 to Celia Jones, a native of Virginia and a daughter of John Jones. They have three children, a son and two daughters.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

ITS MINERAL DEPOSITS.

This township is noted for its great deposits of iron ore, coal and fire-clay. The whole township is a succession of hills and small valleys. It is watered in the southeast by Pine Creek, and in the east by Hale's Creek, the main tributary of Pine Creek. There are several small creeks and branches on the west side. Bloom was the first addition to the original township, the petition being presented to the commissioners and granted in August, 1812. It reads:

Petition for Organization.

"On the petition of sundry citizens of Greene, Lick and Madison townships, a new township was formed, and the commissioners granted the petition.

"*Ordered*, That a new township be set off by the name of Bloom Township, butted and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at southeast corner of township No. 3, range 18; thence running north to the northeast corner of township No. 3, range 18; thence west to the southwest corner of township No. 4, range 19; thence south to the southwest corner of township No. 3, range 19; thence east to the place of beginning. N. B. It is to be understood that no part of the French Grant is to be included in the foregoing boundaries of Bloom township." Aug. 25, 1812.

AREA AND VALUATION.

Not long after this a change was made in the Scioto and Lawrence County line. A small portion of the latter's territory was taken and added to Scioto County, and the portion thus received was given to Bloom Township, to wit: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section 29, township 4, range 18; thence west to the southwest corner of section 6, in township and range aforesaid."

This gives Bloom Township, as now placed upon the map, a territory eight miles east and west, and six miles north and south, except about a mile and a half on its east side, which is seven miles north and south. Its area covers a little less than forty-nine square miles. The assessed value of this land in 1882 was $304,480; its chattel property $247,884; total, $552,364, the township being third in wealth in the county.

The following is the population of the township by decades since 1840:

1840, 913; 1850, 1,648; 1860, 1,751; 1870, 2,203; 1880, 2,211.

ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Bloom Township was at an early day, but the date of the arrival of the first pioneer was not obtainable. There were enough, however, to organize a township in August, 1812. Among those who were there from 1805 to 1810 were: Samuel Baker, Samuel Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, Jr., Joshua Gilman, John Bennett, Mr. Edgar, Samuel Malone and others. There are, however, some old settlers still living, whose lives date back to early childhood in Bloom Township. Of these are: John Bennett, Madison Cole, John Phillips, Washington Richey, Dr. William Watts, John Loomis, J. W. Crafford and Branson Miles. The first school-house was of rough logs, one end being for a fire-place, the windows of greased paper, and the solid earth for a floor. Lyman Daniels, from Massachusetts, taught the first school and had twelve or fifteen pupils, receiving $1 per scholar.

Holmesville was laid out on section 29, in the eastern part of the township, in 1856, by Jno. J. Holmes. It was surveyed by William Brown in April of that year and recorded in the Auditor's office April 30. There is nothing now left of the village. It could not grow so near the Bloom Furnace, which was but one mile west, but not near enough to be of use to men at work at that furnace.

WEBSTER.

This station, on the branch road, was brought to the surface by the building of the railroad through Bloom Township, and is the principal station and only town or hamlet in the township. There are two other stations—Gebhardt Station on the west and Pioneer Station on the east side, the railroad passing in a generally northeastern direction, and with its zigzag course is some twelve to thirteen miles in length within the township. Webster was laid out by John Bennett and surveyed in January, 1853, by George T. Walton and William Tyrell, and received and recorded Jan. 20, 1854. It is laid out north and south, and east and west, the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad running through it northwest by southeast. It is on rather a high plain or level tract, has considerable business for a small place, has splendid water, is very healthy, and claims a population of 500. The following is the list of business firms in the town:

Frederick Mittendorf, general store and Postmaster; J. J. & A. McCall, general store; J. J. Walker, notion store and repair shop; Joseph Stevens, blacksmith; Henry Leive, wagon-maker; Christian Hagen, carpenter; John Evans, blacksmith; Central House, J. W. Blair, proprietor; the physicians being W. M. Watts, F. M. Stewart and T. B. Cross.

The Webster Fire-Brick and Coal Company was organized in the fall of 1869, the officers being John Bennett, President; George Edmunds, Secretary, and W. S. Gillilan, Superintendent. The firm has a large manufactory, having three kilns which hold from 30,000 to 48,000 bricks. Their dry-house is 50 x 100 feet and has a capacity of 400,000 bricks. They make bricks in all shapes for furnaces, rolling mills, gas-works, lime-kilns, etc., shipping their goods to Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and the Southern States, besides all over the State of Ohio. When in operation they employ about thirty hands. They run a store in connection with the brick-yard.

The first store was started in Webster by Mr. Baldridge, and John Clingman was the first blacksmith. Webster is the voting precinct of the township, and is one of the most flourishing and progressive little towns in the county.

About two miles southeast of Webster, by rail, you come to the Bloom Furnace switch,

which is also about two miles long, to the furnace. There is a store at the Bloom Switch kept by Edward Kuhner. At Pioneer Station above spoken of another store will be found as also a postoffice. The latter is called Hale's creek, A. J. Jackson keeps the store and office. At the Eifort Switch, Walker E. Marsh has a general store, the only one there.

Bloom Furnace, located in northwestern portion of section 30, in Bloom Township, was built in 1830 by Christian Benner and two sons, Joshua and John. It was run by different parties till 1874, when it went out of blast, In 1879 J. D. Clare, J. H. Simmons and Oliver Lyons bought the property and immediately started the furnace again and are still running it. The firm is known as J. D. Clare & Co. The furnace company own about 7,500 acres of land and have about 100 houses in which the families of workmen live. They run a store in connection with the furnace, and also have an office at Portsmouth, Ohio. The officers are J. D. Clare, President; Oliver Lyons, Manager. Mr. Simmons makes his headquarters at the furnace and is the bookkeeper.

Scioto Furnace.—This furnace was erected in 1828 by General Wm. Kendall, one of the pioneers of Scioto County. It went into blast that year and continued for twelve months under General Kendall. It then changed hands twice, the General selling to Saltes & Dempsey, and they in turn to Harkness & Vorhees, residents of Cincinnati, Ohio, who kept it in blast till 1846. That year Mr. Vorhees sold his interest to Joseph M. G. Smith, and the new firm operated it until 1852. At that time Mr. Smith disposed of his interest to J. W. Glidden and J. V. Robinson. L. C. Robinson also became largely interested, and the firm was Robinson, Glidden & Co. The latter firm was succeeded by Robinson & Co., in 1862, and the latter firm a few years later by L. C. Robinson & Co., who are the present owners. It is a charcoal furnace, and the annual output is about 2,500 tons. The company own some 11,000 acres, and on this land are thirteen distinct veins, making fourteen feet of ore. Of these veins some four feet is bog-ore. They also have a vein two feet in thickness of the celebrated black-band ore,which will net fifty-five per cent. pure iron. There are also on this land several veins of good coal, and no end of fire-clay, the layers being from four to ten feet in thickness. The company, from the fineness of the ore, is making a very excellent quality of iron, which is in demand to the full capacity of the furnace. The land of the township is noted for the unprecedented growth of its timber, which renews itself in from fifteen to twenty years, to a size that makes it valuable for lumber. The township is of about the usual amount of arable land in the mineral region, and the growth of grasses, etc., makes it valuable for stock-raising purposes.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There are ten school districts or sub-districts in the township, all have a good substantial frame building and all the necessary furniture for school purposes. The value of the school property of the township is placed at $12,000. The districts are numbered and named as follows: Pioneer School District, No. 1, has seventy-seven scholars; Webster School District, No. 2, has 124 scholars; Pinkerman School District, No. 3, has 121 scholars; Scioto Furnace School District, No. 4, has 116 scholars; Phillips' School District, No. 5, has fifty-six scholars; Bloom Furnace School District, No. 6, has 129 scholars; Thompson School District, No. 7, has thirty-nine scholars; Cole School District, No. 8, has seventy-six scholars; Bloom Switch School District, No. 9, has sixty-five scholars, Jackson Furnace School District, No. 10, has twenty-nine scholars.

CHURCHES.

The Webster German Lutheran Church was organized in the fall of 1879, and church erected in 1880. Rev. T. H. Yeager was called to the pastorate, and the Trustees chosen were: Henry Leive and Herman Wente. The membership was about sixty. The present pastor is the Rev. H. B. Kuhn; Trustees, Edward Kuhner and Herman Simmering. They have now about seventy-five members, services being held every two weeks, and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The Superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Philip Krouse, the Secretary, Henry Leive, and number of scholars forty-five. The value of the church property is placed at $1,400.

The Webster United Brethren was organized with about thirty members, and built their church in 1880. The Trustees were: J. W. Lummis, S. S. Ferguson and I. J. Emory, the Rev. G. W. Tuttle being their pastor. The Rev. G. W. Tuttle still continues as pastor, and the Trustees are S. S. Ferguson, I. J. Emory and Nathaumiah Scott. The membership is now small, a good many having left the town. Preaching is held every two weeks and Sabbath-school every Sunday, the number of scholars being fifteen; Superintendent, S. S. Ferguson; Secretary, Miss Lucy Ferguson. Value of church property, $1,200.

The Webster Baptist Church was organized and built a log church near Bloom Switch in 1830, the organizers being Rev. John Kelley and others. The Trustees were: Benjamin Bennett, Henry Richey and ——, with a membership of fifteen. The present church was erected in 1859, in Webster. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. Thomas; Trustees, Wm. Bennett, Henry Loomis and Edward Dunn. It has now a membership of seventy-seven. Service is held once a month, and Sunday-school every Sunday. The Superintendent of the latter is Miss Alice Hawkins; Assistant, Gilbert Boland; Secretary, Miss Edith Boland. The average attendance of scholars is sixty. Value of church property, $600.

The Webster Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1826, by Rev. John R. Turner and Asa Ballinger, and had about one dozen members, who held their meetings at the residences of the members. In 1853 the present church was erected. The pastor now is Rev. John Forsythe; Trustees, J. M. Cole, Abraham Haines and George Edmunds, and the membership is now forty. Service is held every two weeks, and Sabbath-school every Sunday, the Superintendent being Branson Miles, and the Secretary, George Edmunds. The average attendance of the Sunday-school is forty-five, and the value of church property, $1,400.

The Roscoe Regular Baptist Church, at Pioneer Station, four miles east of Webster, was organized in 1873 by Rev. Elisha Thacker, the Deacons being Warren Holmes and Amaziah Bennett, and its membership was 125. The present pastor is the Rev. J. B. Tracy, the Deacons first appointed still holding, while the membership has fallen off to seventy-five. Service is held monthly, and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The Superintendent of the school is Miss Rachel Jackson; Secretary, Miss Mary Tracy, and the average attendance of the school, 100. The church property is valued at $800.

The Forest Chapel Christian Church, located in the southeastern part of the township, was organized in 1870. Rev. S. H. Bingman was the pastor, and the Deacons were: George W. Baker and George H. Finney. The Rev. B. N. Anderson is the pastor; the Deacons are John Hayward and ——, and the membership about forty-four. Service is held once a month. The value of the church property is $600.

At Bloom Furnace there are two denominations who hold their meetings in the schoolhouse, and have formed a union Sunday-school,

the Rev. John Forsythe preaching twice a month to the Methodist, and the Rev. T. H. Yeager holding services once a month for the Lutheran denomination. The Union Sabbath-school is held every Sunday, and has an average attendance of 125 scholars. The Superintendent is W. H. Bennett.

The Scioto Furnace Methodist Episcopal Church records were not to be had, and the date of organization was not remembered, but it has been organized for a number of years, with a flourishing Sunday-school connected with it for a period of over twenty-five years. The Superintendent at this date is Wm. Patton and the school has an average attendance of from twenty-five to thirty-five. The pastor is the Rev. J. W. Forsythe, and the membership twenty-five. The church society worshiped for many years in a frame building, which was burned in 1883. The members and friends at once commenced the erection of a new place of worship, and they have completed a handsome little frame church, neatly and plainly finished and furnished. It is 24 x 48 feet in size, with a vestibule 12 x 14, and a bell tower. The church has been painted, and the whole cost was within the sum of $1,500.

The Scioto Chapel of the United Brethren was organized in 1859 by the Rev. Nathaniel Smith. The church now has a membership of seventy. The first church was erected of hewed logs, but it has been taken down, and a new frame house of worship was erected in 1881, 26 x 36. The church is under the ministration of the Rev. Geo. W. Tuttle.

Olive Missionary Baptist Church.—This church was organized under the auspices of the Rev. John Bennett, of Webster, in 1856, at a small school-house on Feurt's Run, or Branch. At the present time the congregation worship in the new school-house, and the church members now number seventy. The ministers who have officiated are Rev. E. D. Thomas, Rev. E. W. Lloyd, Rev. E. R. Thacker, Rev. J. E. Thomas, and the present pastor, Rev. James Thompson, who has served the congregation for the past twenty years.

Mt. Zion Church.—This church was organized in 1876, the Rev. Homer Swim officiating. Some three months after the church was organized Rev. Homer Swim passed to his heavenly reward, and he was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Fullerton. Stephen Fisher followed the latter, and is still the pastor in charge. The society uses the Thompson School-house, District No. 7, for service, and have at this time thirty-two members.

The Pine Creek Regular Baptist Mission was organized in the latter part of 1878, and hold their meetings at the school-house, having no church edifice of their own. They have twenty members, and have preaching once a month by the Rev. James Thompson.

The present officers of Bloom Township are: Trustees, A. S. Haines, John Phillips and Henry Leive; Treasurer, Jefferson Dever; Clerk, George Edmunds; Constables, Robert Burden and Henry Marult; Justices, Asaph Bennett and N. L. Searl.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James M. Allen was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1823, a son of David and Sarah Allen, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively. His father died in a coal shaft in 1832, and his mother's death occurred in 1862 in Madison Township. After his father's death James M. resided with his uncle, James Mead, till he was twenty-one years old, when he went to Jackson Furnace, where he was employed two years, after which he went to Scioto Furnace. In 1860 he purchased the farm now owned by William Kinker, where he resided several years. He then returned to Jackson Furnace where he spent three years, and in 1871 purchased his present farm of eighty acres, since which he has devoted his entire time to farming. He

was married in 1846 to Martha M., daughter of John Sargent, of Jackson County. Eleven children have been born to them, of whom seven survive—Fannie, Sarah, Senie, William, Georgiana A., Emma and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the United Brethren church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Amaziah Bennett, son of Benjamin and Mary Bennett, was born Aug. 27, 1823, in Scioto County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. He has followed the avocation of farmer, and now has 111 acres of well-improved land, which is underlaid with a vein of iron ore from two to six feet thick, of the best quality yet found in the county. March 5, 1846, Mr. Bennett married Sarah, daughter of William Queen. To them have been born eight children—Emily, born Aug. 10, 1848; Samuel, Aug. 14, 1850; Cyrus, Aug. 12, 1852; William Tracy, Oct. 27, 1854; Alice, Nov. 9, 1856; Jacob, April 1, 1860; John Q., March 4, 1863; Warren R., Aug. 7, 1866.

Asaph Bennett was born near Bloom Furnace, Scioto County, Jan. 26, 1824, and is a son of Gilbert and Margaret (James) Bennett. When he grew to manhood he and his brother-in-law bought the mill on Symme's Creek, which they ran for two years, after which he moved to Scioto County, and purchased his present farm of 108 acres, and has since followed farming. He was married in 1843 to Abigail Haptonstall, who died in 1866, leaving three children—Lafayette, Albert and Mary A. He was married again in 1880 to Naomi, daughter of William Toland, of Jackson County. They have two children—Guy V. and Artie O. Mr. Bennett has served as Justice of the Peace since 1869, with the exception of one term, and has also been Township Trustee twenty years. He belongs to Western Sun Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A. M., at Wheelersburg. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. His father ran a saw and grist mill on Symme's Creek, Gallia County, for some time, after which he removed to the farm in Scioto County, now owned by our subject, where he remained till his death. He died in 1870, aged eighty-five years; the mother of our subject died about 1860. She was previously married to John Holmes (deceased).

Rev. John M. Bennett was born in Pittsburg, Pa., April 5, 1799, a son of Samuel Bennett, a native of New York, who in the spring of 1808 removed his family to Portsmouth, Ohio, and a few months later to Bloom Township. There was a family of five boys and five girls, all of whom grew to maturity. John Bennett spent his boyhood days on the farm, receiving but six months schooling. He was converted when nineteen years of age and joined the Baptist church, and a few years later was licensed to preach. He with Jacob Tyson built the first steam flour-mill in the township, and some years later he owned an eighth interest in the Gallia Furnace. He is now one of the proprietors of the Webster Fire-Brick Company, and is its President. He owns considerable town property. He was married in 1826 to Katherine, daughter of Ephraim Lewis, a native of New York. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living.

Joseph W. Blair, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Webster, was born in Adams County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1831, the second son of Joseph W. and Mary A. Blair. His mother died in 1870 and his father in 1877. He received a liberal education, and when quite young began to clerk in his father's store. He remained with his parents till twenty-one years of age and then clerked for J. T. Wilson. In 1855 he came to Scioto County, locating in Webster, and purchased the store owned by his brother, William A. In 1857 he sold his stock, and clerked for another party till 1860, when he again opened a store of his own, but on account of failing health again sold out,

and has since then been engaged in his present business. He was married Feb. 10, 1859, to Harriet, daughter of James M. Cole. They have four children—Edward B., James W., Charles W. and Nannie. Mr. Blair has served as Assessor two terms, and Township Treasurer fourteen years. His hotel is one of the best in this part of the county.

Stephen Boren was born in Beaver County, Pa., Dec. 13, 1811. He was reared on a farm, but upon reaching manhood learned the stone-cutter's trade, which he worked at several years. In 1855 he came to Ohio and settled on the farm where he now resides. He has 104 acres, which is underlaid with several veins of iron ore of a superior quality. Mr. Boren was married in 1830 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Stewart, of Beaver County, Pa. They had a family of eight children, six now living. Mrs. Boren died July 26, 1872. June 24, 1874, Mr. Boren married Eva Hauk, a native of Butler County, Pa. Mr. Boren is politically a Republican. He has filled the office of School Director nine years. He is a member of the Methodist church.

Nathaniel G. Burton was born in Gallia County, Ohio, March 18, 1847, a son of James and Araminta (Blankenship) Burton, natives of Virginia. His youth was spent around furnaces and in attending the district schools, and in 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served eleven months. He was in the Twenty-third Army Corps, and participated in the battle of Kingston, and the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and many other important skirmishes, and was mustered out June, 1865. The same year he was married to Mary, daughter of William and Catherine Canter. They have a family of six children—Norval R., Katie M., James W., Isaac W., Thomas W. and Martha J. Mr. Burton's farm contains 140 acres of excellent land, underlaid with iron ore. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is Class-Leader and Trustee. His father was born in 1810, and came to Gallia when a boy of seven years. Most of his life was spent in and about furnaces, but he is at present living on the farm of our subject, as is also his wife. This couple reared a family of seven children, of whom six are still living.

James M. Cole, son of Leonard Cole, was born in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1808. His parents were early settlers in the county, coming from Kentucky about 1805. They had a family of six children, but two now living. Mary A., wife of Rev. E. M. Cole, of the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and James M. His father died in Brooksville, Bracken Co., Ky., about 1858. James M. spent his early life in West Union, being educated in the schools of that town. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, working at it several years. He kept store and clerked at the different furnaces of Southern Ohio, and in the spring of 1846 he became part owner of Olive Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio, which was then being built, and also its clerk. He was the original proprietor of the sites of Gallia Furnace, in Gallia County, and of Harrison Furnace, in Scioto County, Ohio. In 1856 he settled in Webster, Scioto Co., Ohio, where he has since resided, engaged in the mercantile business and dealing in live-stock. He was married Aug. 28, 1836, to Mary J. Paull, of Bloom Furnace, oldest daughter of Benjamin Paull. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. His wife died July 19, 1871, and he subsequently married Theresa Boyer, of Webster. They have one son—John W. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist church. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and has voted for every Democratic candidate for the presidency since Jackson, and also for the Second Amendment on Oct. 9, 1883.

Andrew Crawford, manager and stock-

holder of the Scioto Furnace, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1828. In the spring of 1840 his parents and nine children came to the United States, landing in Philadelphia; thence, via Pittsburg to Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, where they settled on a farm. When twenty-two years of age Andrew left home and worked for John and Orrin B. Gould, at Franklin Furnace fourteen months; then worked at Clinton Furnace six years, and the Empire Iron Works four years. He then returned to Adams County, and in 1863 came to Scioto County, and was employed as bookkeeper for the Scioto Furnace Company four years. He then bought an interest in the company, still continuing its bookkeeper till 1880, when he took the management of the furnace. He was married in Adams County, Sept. 2, 1862, to Cynthia A. Phillips. She died in 1870, leaving four children—Minnie D., Emma F., Nora B. and George H. In 1873 Mr. Crawford married Mrs. Kate Salladay, widow of Calvin Salladay. They have two daughters—Kate E. and Mame L.

Jefferson Dever was born near Jackson Furnace, Jackson Co., Ohio, Nov. 29, 1830, a son of Solomon and Chloe Dever, early settlers of Jackson County. Our subject, when he grew to manhood, went to California, where he was engaged in mining three years, being very successful. He returned to Jackson County in 1855, and soon after purchased a farm of 240 acres adjoining his father's land. He followed farming there till 1863, when he sold his farm and bought another in Franklin Valley, where he engaged in farming and stock-dealing. In 1865 he moved to Scioto County and soon after bought a farm near Bloom Switch, containing 160 acres, where he remained two years, when he sold it, after which he removed to Jackson and dealt in real estate for five years. In 1873 he re-purchased his old place near Bloom Switch, and also bought more land, till he had 210 acres, but has since sold part of it. In May, 1856, he was married to Evaline Crull, of Harrisonville, this county. They have had five children—Chloe, married to Jacob Hayward; Wesley, Alice, George and Louella. In politics Mr. Dever affiliates with the Republican party.

George Edmonds, Secretary and Treasurer of the Webster Fire-Brick and Coal Company, was born in Wales, and when two years of age his parents came to the United States, locating first in Pittsburg, Pa., and subsequently in Gallia County, Ohio. In 1860 he went to the Rocky Mountains, remaining there five years, a greater part of the time employed as contractor in the Quartermaster's department. In 1865 he returned to Ohio and was identified with the iron interests of Vinton County about four years. In 1870 he came to Scioto County and became a stockholder in the Webster Fire-Brick Company, and has been one of the Directors since its organization, and has been Secretary and Treasurer since 1878. He was married in 1868 to Susan, daughter of Peter Hill, of Vinton County. They have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Edmonds is a member of Lodge, No. 191, Western Sun, Wheelersburg, and Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 23, Portsmouth.

Harman Essman was born in Hanover, May 22, 1818, and when about twenty-eight years of age came to the United States. He immediately went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he lived three years, when he came to Ohio and was engaged in digging ore at Jackson Furnace for twelve years. He then bought his present farm of 160 acres, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1846 to Catherine Kreiner, of Pittsburg. They have had six children born to them, of whom four are living—Will-

iam, Henry, Harman and John A. Mr. Essman and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Stephen Fisher is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born Sept. 6, 1845, and came to this country in 1847 with his parents, John and Magdaline (Findling) Fisher, who were also natives of Germany. Shortly after arriving in the United States they moved to Ætna Furnace, where they remained till 1859, when they purchased the farm where our subject is now living, containing 140 acres. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are living and married. Mr. Fisher died in 1863. His widow died Sept. 9, 1883. She made her home with our subject for twenty years; but a short time prior to her death went to live with one of her daughters. Our subject spent his youth about furnaces, and on arriving at maturity engaged in farming. After his father's death he bought the heirs' interests in the farm which he now owns. He is also dealing in cattle. He was married in 1873 to Sarah A., daughter of James H. Smith, of Jackson County. They have four children living—Ida M., James E., Charlie C. and Della Blanche. Mr. Fisher joined the Free-Will Baptist church, March 18, 1876, and entered the ministry in 1883, and has charge of a church at Harrison Mills and also of Mt. Zion Church, near his home. His wife became a member of the same church in 1877.

William S. Gillilan was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1836, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Colman) Gillilan. His mother died in 1850, and his father in 1864. He was reared on a farm, attending the common schools, and subsequently the academy at Ewington. He then taught school several years, and clerked for John Culbertson, at Lawrence Furnace five years. In 1868 he formed a partnership with R. T. Collins, in the general mercantile business, in Webster. In 1870 they became members of the Webster Fire-Brick Company, and since then he has been General Superintendent of the business. He was married in 1871 to Martha E., daughter of William M. Walls, of Webster. They have two sons and three daughters.

Archibald S. Hanes, son of Abraham and Margaret Hanes, was born July 1, 1833, in Beaver County, Pa., where he lived till he was fourteen years old. He then came to Ohio with his parents, who settled on a farm in Meigs County, remaining there till 1854. They then purchased a farm in Scioto County, where his wife died in 1866. Abraham Hanes died in Meigs County in 1867. Our subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he lived till he was past twenty-one years old. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that avocation. He has at the present time 125 acres of excellent land, which he has gained by his own industry, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Titus, of Scioto County, who has borne him twelve children, of whom eight are still living. In 1861 Mr. Hanes enlisted in Company H, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Siege of Vicksburg, and was in the Red River Campaign, besides many other important engagements. He was mustered out in November, 1864, and returned to Scioto County. He has held the office of Infirmary Director, and has served fifteen years as Township Trustee, which position he still holds.

Frederick Held was born in France, Jan. 19, 1831. He was educated in both the German and French languages, and when twenty-one years of age came to the United States, landing in New York City. He then went to Cincinnati, thence to Virginia, and in the fall of 1854 came to Portsmouth and for several years worked at the Scioto Furnace. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted as a private in the

Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry for three years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Edward Depot, Fort Gibson and German Hill. At the latter place he had his left arm shot off close to the shoulder. He was discharged as a Sergeant Nov. 5, 1863, and now draws a pension of $30 a month. He owns a fine farm of ninety-four acres with a good residence and farm buildings. His land is underlaid with iron ore and fire-clay of a good quality. He was married in 1855 to Christine Crasse, of Scioto Furnace. They have nine children—five sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Held are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Hollback was born June 24, 1828, and is a native of Saxony. He was reared on a farm and when about twenty years of age he entered the regular army and served three years. In 1854 he came to America and lived in Detroit six months when he went to Kentucky and from there to Jefferson Furnace, Jackson County, where he worked three years. He then engaged in farming for four years when he returned to the furnace remaining two years, after which he purchased his present farm of 160 acres where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1855 to Mary Roush, of Louisville, Ky., and has four children—Emma, Charlie, Minnie and Edward. He and his wife are worthy members of the Lutheran church.

Warren Holmes, eldest son of Colonel John J. and Harriet (Stover) Holmes, was born at Bloom Furnace, Scioto County, Jan. 16, 1834. He attended the district schools and lived on the home farm till he grew to manhood. He was married in 1856 to Philora Harper. They have had six children of whom four are still living—Benjamin F., John J., Marquis de Lafayette and Orea E. Otto Sennet died at the age of twenty-one years; Selby died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Holmes and family are members of the Baptist church, of which he is Deacon. Since his marriage he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and has a fine farm of 161 acres of land which is well supplied with stone coal and rich iron ore. His parents were natives of Ohio and after marriage taught school several years, after which he kept a store and engaged in farming. He was Justice of the Peace for many years and died in 1861. They reared a family of five children, four of whom survive—Lafayette, living in Kansas; George W. is in the Indian Territory; Melissa, wife of Stephen Brown, of Illinois, and Warren. Mrs. Holmes is living with her son Lafayette.

Alfred L. Jackson, of the firm of William Jackson & Son, general merchants, was born in 1854 on the old homestead in Scioto County where he lived on the farm until sixteen years old. He then entered his father's store as clerk where he continued until he was twenty years of age; he then worked at shoemaking five years when he formed a partnership with his father and has since followed mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1873 to Melissa Wanker, niece of Jacob Gist, of Portsmouth. They have two children—Bertha M. and Annise. Mr. Jackson and wife are members of the Baptist church. He was appointed agent of the C., W. & B. R. R. in May, 1883. His father, William Jackson, was the son of William and Rachel (Tomlinson) Jackson, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1817. He was born Dec. 21, 1818, in Scioto County, and on attaining his majority engaged in farming, which has been his principal business through life. He has now 277 acres, most of which is well improved. He established his present store in 1878, which he carries on in partnership with his son, in connection with his farm. He was first married in 1852 to Melissa J. Smith, of Scioto County, who died in 1856, leaving two children—Alfred and Oscar. He was married in 1857 to his present wife—Elizabeth

Bennett, of this county. Their children are—William, Mary J., Rachel, Josiah, John, Sarah E., Newton, Ella, Hattie, Alice, Edward and Charles.

William H. Kinker was born Dec. 10, 1838, in Germany and came to America with his parents Harmon and Melissa Kinker, in 1849. He was reared principally in and about Jackson Furnace and resided at home till his marriage in 1863 with Mary J. Coyer, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, and daughter of John Coyer. Since 1869 Mr. Kinker has, with the exception of three years, devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 220 acres of fine land, and of late he has turned his attention to the raising of stock and is regarded as one of the successful stock raisers of the township. He has served his township as Trustee one term. His parents both died during the year 1882.

Gottfried Kuhner was born in Konigreich, Wirtemberg, Germany, Sept. 4, 1831, and in 1851 came to the United States. He was first employed in digging ore at the furnaces, but subsequently purchased the farm of 190 acres where his family now reside. It was in a wild, unbroken state, but Mr. Kuhner brought it under a good state of cultivation. He was married Nov. 18, 1866, to Gertrude Deutschel, a native of Germany. To them were born six children—Jacob, born June 23, 1867; Gottfried, June 26, 1869; Catharine, born June 1, 1871, died April 10, 1873; Edward, born March 11, 1873; Elizabeth, April 6, 1875; Margret, Dec. 4, 1877. Mr. Kuhner died Nov. 30, 1877. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Henry Leive, wagon-maker, Webster, was born in Germany, Jan. 31, 1837. He was educated in his native country, and when eighteen years of age, May, 1855, came to the United States and located at Webster, Ohio. He has the only wagon shop in Webster, and combines with it the undertaking business. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the three months' service, and afterward enlisted in Company B, Tenth Ohio Infantry, for three years. He was in many severe battles, serving under General Rosecrans. He was mustered out June 17, 1864, and returned to Webster, and soon after married Mary Sudbrock, a native of Germany. They have four children—Maggie, William, Harry and Lucy. Mr. Leive is a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 416, Portsmouth. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

Charles Leonard was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Dec. 12, 1840. He came to Ohio in 1864 and located at Scioto Furnace. In 1868 he was appointed agent of the C., W. & B. Railroad—a position he still holds. Mr. Leonard enlisted in the war of the Rebellion at Pittsburg, in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served three months. He subsequently enlisted for three years in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry. He served under General McClellan, and at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., was shot in the left arm, shattering the bone, for which he draws a pension of $3 per month. He was mustered out in 1864. Mr. Leonard is a brother of Mrs. George S. Williams, widow of George S. Williams, the former manager of the Scioto Furnace, who died April 30, 1881. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Henry W. Loomis was born Dec. 8, 1831, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and lived on the home farm till attaining his majority, after which he engaged in teaching school. He was married in 1859 to Martha J. Richart, a native of Scioto County. They have had a family of seven children—Harry W., Benjamin F., Rockwell A., Charles R., Laura E., Jessie P., and Annie L. Mr. Loomis has made farming his principal business during his life and has at present a good farm of 120 acres. He studied law early in life and was admitted to the bar in 1859, but has not practiced much at his profession. He was elected Justice of the

Peace in 1860 and held the office till the following year. He was re-elected in 1875 and served two terms. In politics he is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he is Deacon. His father, Harry W. Loomis, was born June 16, 1791, in Connecticut, and was married Nov. 22, 1814, to Nancy, daughter of Judge Wright, of Ashtabula County. The father died July, 1866, and the mother, who was a native of Connecticut, died in May, 1859.

John W. Lummis, farmer, was born in 1816, in Cumberland Co., N. J., and when about twenty-one years of age, came to Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he engaged as engineer for a Mr. Dempsey. He had previously learned the trade of a machinist in the city of Wheeling. He then took a position in a furnace in Tennessee, which did not prove profitable, so he returned to Ohio and purchased property in Portsmouth. He then went to Bloom Furnace, where he worked twenty years. He has at present an excellent farm of eighty-four acres adjoining the town of Webster. He was married to Elizabeth Chaffin, daughter of Shadrach Chaffin, an old and influential citizen of the county. They have three children living—Sarah E., wife of Simeon Evans, of Ironton; Shadrach C., a telegraph operator at Ironton, and Jacob, on the farm with his father. Mrs. Lummis died in March, 1883. The parents of Mr. Lummis came from New Jersey, and settled in Zanesville, Ohio, but afterward removed to the State of Iowa, where they lived till their death.

Oliver Lyons, of the firm of J. D. Clare & Co., of Bloom Furnace, was born in Lehigh County, Pa., Dec. 24, 1839, remaining in his native State till thirteen years of age. When nine years of age he went over to Ireland, the native country of his parents. He came with his parents to Steubenville, Ohio, where he attended school, after which he went to Ætna Furnace, where his parents had gone some time before. He was employed at Ætna Furnace some years when he he went to Vesuvius Furnace, where he was engaged as engineer two and a half years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army and soon after was employed by the Government as a teamster, and was afterward promoted Superintendent of the Government road from Charleston, Va., to Fayetteville. He then returned to Vesuvius Furnace, where he was manager six months. He was employed in different furnaces till 1879, when he became part owner and manager of Bloom Furnace. He was married Sept. 25, 1869, to Sarah J. Songer, who has borne him six children. Mr. Lyons belongs to Lawrence Lodge, No. 198, A. F. & A. M.

William Marsh, son of Henry and Isabell Marsh, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 14, 1842. He came to America when seven years of age with his parents, who settled at Jackson Furnace, where they remained eleven years, when he bought the farm now occupied by our subject, and where his death occurred in 1878. His wife is still living with our subject. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are living. William Marsh remained with his parents until nearly thirty years of age, and since the death of his father has taken full charge of the farm, which he now owns and which contains 160 acres of choice land. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1872 to Mary, daughter of William and Charlotte Gibson, of Portsmouth. They have had five children, of whom only three survive—Henry, William and Letta May.

William H. Marting, merchant at Gebhard Station, Bloom Township, was born in Germany, Aug. 29, 1828, and when seventeen years of age came to the United States. He landed in Baltimore and went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he clerked in a grocery two years. He then came to Ohio and worked at the Jackson Furnace ten years. In 1857 he came

to Scioto County and bought a farm of 225 acres in Harrison Township, which he still owns. In 1873 he bought the store of John Gebhard, and has since carried on general merchandising in connection with farming. He was married in 1849 to Catharine Ketter, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when nineteen years of age. They have a family of six children—William, Mary, Charles, Caroline, Lewis and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Marting are members of the Methodist church.

Asaph McCall, merchant, Webster, was born in Bloom Township, Feb. 6, 1841, a son of Hugh and Margaret (Bennett) McCall. His father was a native of Adams County, Ohio, born in 1809 and died in 1866. He was a collier by occupation. His mother is a niece of Rev. John Bennett and is still living, aged sixty-six years. There was a family of twelve children, eight still living. Asaph was reared on a farm and educated in the district school. When seventeen years of age he began to work at the iron furnaces. In 1869 he opened a general mercantile store and is now doing a good business, having by his genial and courteous manner won the patronage and esteem of the community. He has never married.

Branson Miles was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., Jan. 10, 1808. His mother died when he was four years old and he was reared by Mr. McCormick. At the age of sixteen years he went to Chillicothe, where he remained a year. He then was engaged in farming for three years in Lucasville, Scioto County, after which he was employed as molder at Franklin Furnace. He has spent the greater part of his life in and around furnaces, and has been part owner in Jackson, Scioto and Iron Valley furnaces, and also had an interest in Raccoon Furnace, Ky. He came to the town of Webster in 1870 and has retired from active labor. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1843. He was married in this county in 1831 to Angeline Sargent, who died in 1851, leaving five children, two of whom survive. He was married again to Cena DeBow in 1852, by whom he had two children, both of whom are deceased.

Frederick Mittendorf, merchant and Postmaster at Iron Furnace, was born in Germany in January, 1828. When twenty years of age the war broke out, but not liking the tedious duties of a soldier he came to the United States and located at Gebhard's Station, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked fifteen years. In 1852 he removed to Webster and built the first blacksmith and wagon shop in the place. He subsequently purchased Samuel Jackson's store and dwelling and is now in the general mercantile business. He was station agent of the Cincinnati, Marietta & Portsmouth Branch till the road changed hands. He was appointed Postmaster during President Grant's administration. In 1851 he married Florentine, sister of William Marting. They have six children —Henry, John, Harry, Edward, Ella and Lida. Mr. and Mrs. Mittendorf are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of Gem Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Odd Fellows Lodge at Portsmouth.

John H. Mittendorf, a native of Hanover, Germany, was born in 1813. He was educated in his native country and, on arriving at maturity, entered the regular army and served six years. After receiving his discharge he came to the United States, and after a short stay in several places came to Jackson Furnace, Ohio, where he worked at digging ore for seven years, and with the money he earned, bought his present farm of 170 acres, to which he has added from time to time till he now owns 215 acres. When he first came to Jackson County he was without a dollar, but by hard work and economy has become very comfortably situated. He was married during his stay in Jackson to Catherine M. Steckman, a native of the same country as her husband.

They have one daughter, who is married to Henry Shump, of this township. Mr. Mittendorf and his wife were schoolmates in Germany. They are members of the United Brethren denomination and attend the Little Scioto Church.

Shepard Moore was born in Greenup County, Ky., in 1846, a son of Jackson and Martha (Freeman) Moore, his father a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and his mother of Virginia. They are now residents of this county. Shepard was reared on a farm and was educated in the public schools. He first worked for the Scioto Fire-Brick Company about fifteen years and then removed to Webster and became a stockholder in the Webster Fire-Brick Company, and since 1879 has been foreman of the works. He was married in 1870 to Almira, daughter of Madison Price, of Sciotoville. They have five children, two daughters and three sons. Mr. Moore is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 337, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Phillips was born in Adams County, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1817. His father, John Phillips, was a native of Maryland, and came to Ohio when a young man, where he was married to Betsy, daughter of Ephraim Cole, an early settler of Bloom Township. They settled in Adams County, where they lived about twenty years, when they moved to Lawrence County, where the father died in 1828, and the mother died in 1863, in Adams County. They reared a family of nine children to maturity—Leonard, Sophia, Sarah, Phœbe, Marion, Theophilus, John, Silas and Ephraim. Our subject was early thrown upon his own resources and spent his youth in and about furnaces. He was married in 1838 to Minerva, daughter of Gilbert Bennett. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom still survive. Mr. Phillips has a good farm of 128 acres, a portion of which is underlaid with the iron ore and block and limestone ore. He was elected County Commissioner in 1876, serving one term of three years. At present is holding the office of Township Trustee. He was manager of Bloom Furnace two years, but has made farming his principal business. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

Washington C. Richart, a native of Bloom Township, Scioto County, was born April 14, 1813. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth Richart, were natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to this State in 1807. They lived on different farms in Scioto County and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom only three survive. Our subject received a limited education at the common school. He was reared on his father's farm and has made farming his principal business. He was married in 1834 to Paulina West, who died in 1875, leaving two children—Henry F. and Martha J., wife of Henry W. Loomis. Mr. Richart was again married in 1877 to Electa Suly, who was born near Pittsburg. She died in eighteen months after her marriage. Mr. Richart has belonged to the Baptist church over thirty years.

John H. Simmons, of the firm of J. D. Clare & Co., of Bloom Furnace, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1839. His father, Charles W., was born about 1811 in Virginia, and the same year was brought to Lawrence County, Ohio, where he died in 1874. He was married to Phœbe Shattuck, who bore him eight children, our subject being the eldest. He was reared on a farm, and attended Ironton School and afterward the Lexington Academy in Gallia County six months, after which he taught school. April, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Ohio Infantry, and served three months, when he re-enlisted in the three years' service. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and others, and was honorably discharged in June, 1864, after

which he accepted a clerkship in the employ of the Government, at Nashville, Tenn. He returned home in 1865, and in 1869 came to Bloom Furnace, where he had been married in 1862 to Susan Cole, daughter of Mr. A. Cole, who was owner of the furnace for many years. In 1872 he went to Ironton, and in 1879 returned to Bloom Furnace, where he has since lived.

James B. Thompson, Assistant Manager of Scioto Furnace, was born near Webster, Scioto Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1837, a son of John and Anna (Bennett) Thompson, natives of Ohio. His father died about 1840. James B. was reared on a farm, and when twenty-one years of age went to work at the Scioto Furnace, where he is now assistant manager. He was married in 1858 to Maria Combs, daughter of David and Sophia Combs. They have seven children—Alice, Ida B., Joseph, Anna M., Silas, Bertha M. and Albert. Mr. Thompson is a member of Scioto Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.

Rev. John B. Tracy was born April 12, 1837, in Chenango County, N. Y., and came to Ohio at the age of fifteen years, where he clerked at the Pioneer Furnace Store several years. He was married in 1859 to Eliza Brady, daughter of Levi and Emily Brady, who were among the first settlers of Bloom Township. They have a family of six children—Charles P., Emily B., Uriah and Mary (twins), Albert and John. Soon after his marriage he went to Gallia County, where he was engaged in the mercantile business one year. He then returned to Scioto County and purchased his present farm of 107 acres, on which is a fine two-story frame dwelling and good barns and outbuildings. In 1872 Mr. Tracy entered the ministry and was licensed to preach, and the following year was regularly ordained. He has preached in different places, and has at present charge of Roscoe Church, Palestine, in Lawrence, and Sand Fork in Gallia County.

John Walke is a native of West Virginia, where he was born Dec. 10, 1849. He was reared principally in Jackson County, and was educated at the schools of Jackson and Scioto counties. He learned the mechanic's trade in Jackson County, and is a very ingenious workman. He came to Scioto County in 1869, and was married in 1879 to Catherine, daughter of Harmon Holman, of Bloom. They have one daughter—Dora B. Mr. Walke established a repair shop in the town of Webster in 1880, and in 1882 opened a confectionery establishment which he carries on in connection with the shop. He was for some years connected with what is now known as the Webster Fire-Brick and Coal Company. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Paton G. Walke, is now a resident of Jackson County, and is a miner by occupation.

CHAPTER XIX.

MADISON, JEFFERSON AND VALLEY TOWNSHIPS.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Madison occupies the northeastern corner of Scioto County, but does not extend as far east as Bloom (immediately south of it) by six miles. It contains the whole of regular township 4, range 20, together with two tiers of sections on the east belonging to township 5, range 19, and three sections on the west of township 3, range 21. This gives the township about fifty square miles area.

In 1810, back of which date the records are lost, Madison was one of the ten townships which formed Scioto County. It then comprised the same territory as now except the three sections on the west belonging to range 21, as also parts of Harrison and Bloom townships.

The following, taken from the county records, will explain the additions of the three sections on the west and the fraction on the southeast.

"PORTSMOUTH, *March* 2, 1840.

"This day, on application of George Shunkwiler, Henry Thomas and Samuel Piles, residents of Jefferson Township, to be attached to Madison Township, and the commissioners being satisfied that it would be doing no injustice to Jefferson Township, but that it would be of great convenience to the applicants, it is therefore *Ordered*, That sections Nos. 13 and 24, in range 21, in township No. 3, be, and the same is, hereby attached to the township of Madison."

"The petition of Robert Allen and others asking the commissioners to attach section 12 in Jefferson Township to Madison Township was this day taken up and the commissioners being satisfied that the proper action had been had in the premises do attach said section No. 12 to Madison Township." June 8, 1848.

June 3, 1862.

"Daniel Dodge having presented a petition in due form of law, that the southwest quarter and part of the northwest quarter of the southwes quarter of section 35, township 4, range 20, be struck off of Harrison Township and attached to Madison, and there appearing no objection to said change, it is hereby *Ordered*, That said tract of land be, and the same shall hereafter be, a part of Madison Township according to the prayer of said petitioners."

As the township now stands the exact area is 31,952 acres, a little less than 49.9 square miles. The value of its lands at the present time is estimated at $268,400; of its personal property, $116,078; total, $384,478.

The population of the township since 1840 has been as follows: In 1840, 830; in 1850, 1,367; in 1860, 1,583; in 1870, 1,578; in 1880, 1,852.

The township has twelve schools, five church societies and four church buildings.

TOPOGRAPHY.

With the exception of the valleys of the two main streams passing through the tow n

ship, the surface is exceedingly rough and hilly. On the tops of some of the hills there are some table-lands which are cultivated profitably; the side of the hills are generally too steep for cultivation. The only streams of size in the township are the Little Scioto River, which flows directly south through the eastern end of the township, and its principal tributary, Rocky Fork, which enters the northwestern corner of the township and, flowing southeast, empties into the Little Scioto just south of the southern township line.

The wooded hills are heavily timbered, which is being cut up into lumber by sawmills.

SETTLEMENT.

As the mouth of the Little Scioto was the site of the first permanent settlement in the county, it was perfectly natural that the valley should be explored up as far as Madison Township at a very early day. Two brothers, Thomas M. and William Bennett, now living, were born in this township in 1800 and 1802 respectively. Settlements were made here as early as 1797. Between this date and 1820 the following are some of the settlers who made their homes in this township: Robert, Caleb, John and Charles Bennett, Edward Dawson, Absalom Pyle, Jacob Rickey, Nathaniel Squires, Andrew Snyder, Daniel Dodge, Jas. Rockwell, Joseph Rockwell, Benjamin Rockwell, Ephraim Rowell, Jonathan Rockwell, Ezra Rockwell, James Field, Aaron Miller, Jacob Myers, Jeremiah Brittainham, Michael Milliron, Moses Mault, George Dever, Wm. Dever, Wm. Stockham, John Fullerton, Samuel Low, John Rickey, Daniel Massberger, Wm. Plum, Edward Milam, John Slavens George Adams, Peter Lagore, Thomas Philips, John, Hiram and Thomas McDowell, William and Henry Crull, John Higgins, James Brian, Wm. Kitchen, Jesse and John Martin, Moses, Barnebus, Solomon, Aaron and Jesse Monroe, Joseph Couthorn and Judiah Mead.

Of the early settlers still living, are: Thos. M. and Wm. Bennett, Ransom Brown, Isaac, Joseph and Ephraim Rickey, Joseph H. Stockham, L. D. McKinney and Jackson Dever.

The two valleys were the first to be settled, and from them the settlement was pushed back over the hills. The hill farming is, however, quite poor, and the inhabitants generally own but small tracts, and live with limited means.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Baptist Church, situated on the pike on section 8, was the first church organized in the township. It was founded in 1825 by Thaddeus Bennett. The early members were: Wm. Crawford and wife, Jacob Rickey and wife, James Rockwell and wife, and Thaddeus Bennett and wife. Until 1836 meetings were held in private houses and school-houses. By 1836 the membership had reached about forty, and in that year, during the pastorate of Jacob Rickey, they built a log church which served them till 1868, when it was torn down and a frame building built in its place. In 1878 this church burned down. The society at that date had grown to 140 members. A dissension arose, and this helped to destroy the organization. An attempt to rally has been only partially successful. About twenty-five members still remain faithful and a new church building stands about half completed. The Trustees are: Ephraim Rickey, Daniel Dodge and Vincent Kent; pastor, Rev. John B. Tracy.

United Brethren.—This church, situated on section 23, was organized and the building erected in 1867. The first members were: Frederic Winter, F. M. Swaim, D. S. Wilson, James J. Martin and wife, Elizabeth McDowell and a Mr. Partridge; first pastor, Rev. V. Zimmerman. The membership at the present time is about thirty-seven; present Trustees, Joseph Kronk, F. M. Dever, Oliver Powell,

P. M. Rambo and Frederic Winter; pastor, G. W. Tuttle. The church has a regular Sabbath-school, A. D. Allen, Superintendent.

Union Church.—A union church, situated on section 27, was erected by the United Brethren and Free-Will Baptists in 1874. When not used by either of these, other denominations are allowed to use it. The United Brethren society was organized by Rev. Jesse McCan, the members composing it coming principally from a defunct society over in Harrison Township, and some who had attended the church on section 23. The initial members were: J. H. Stockham and wife, Simeon Wood, Elizabeth Sampson and daughter, Daniel Armiller, wife and daughter, George Armiller and wife, Miss Sarah Armiller, Elizabeth Deemer, Catherine Zaler, Catherine Sweet, J. D. Stockham and wife and Mrs. Colgrove. The present pastor is Rev. George Tuttle. The church has a regular Sabbath-school, Harrison Allen, Superintendent.

The Free-Will Baptist Society was organized about the same time by Sam'l Irwin and wife, Mrs. Caroline Irwin, Wm. Pool and wife, Chas. Frowine and wife, Charles and Robert Frowine, Horace White and wife, G. Crabtree and wife, Lewis Vangorder and others. The membership now reaches about sixty. The society is served only by transient preachers.

The Hamilton Free-Will Baptist Church, situated near the northeast corner of the township, was built in 1881, the society having been organized the same year with thirty members. The first pastor was Isaac Fullerton; first Trustees, Hugh Fulton, Milford Smith and Joseph E. Toland. The present pastor is Jacob Shunkwiler. The Sabbath-school Superintendent is Edward Wooten.

There are twelve schools in the township, which, according to the enumeration of 1883, were as follows: Sub-district No. 1; pupils, forty. Sub-district No. 2; pupils, forty-two. Sub-district No. 3; pupils, thirty-six. Sub-district No. 4; pupils, fifty-six. Sub-district No. 5; pupils, fifty-seven. Sub-district No. 6; pupils, seventy-four. Sub-district No. 7; pupils, forty-three. Sub-district No. 8; pupils, fifty-five. Sub-district No. 9; pupils, fifty-six. Sub-district No. 10; pupils, twenty-six. Sub-district No. 11; pupils, seventy-one. Sub-district No. 12; pupils, sixty-four.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1883.

Trustees, Jas Irwin, Jno. Kirkpatrick and Wm. Kirchner; Clerk, R. H. Dodd; Treasurer, N. M. Kent; Justices of the Peace, Frederic Winter, I. J. Dewey and John Fullerton; Constables, J. L. Samson, Walter Atkins and W. C. Reed.

WALLACE MILL.

This mill is now owned by Sam'l Wallace, who became the purchaser in 1870. It was erected in 1840 by John White, who ran it for a number of years. He finally sold the mill to Isaac Wheeler, who in turn, sold it to Wm. Wheeler, when a few years later it became the property of the first-named gentleman. This is the only grist-mill in the township, and is located on Rocky Fork of the Little Scioto River, in the southeast corner of the township and near its southern line. It has two sets of burrs with a capacity of 150 bushels of grain per day. Its custom is good, having a large territory for its supply. The builders name was Smith.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ransom Brown was born in Grafton County, N. H., May 18, 1804, eldest son of David and Sarah (Hubbard) Brown, the former a native of England and the latter of New England, of English origin. In 1816 Ransom Brown came with his father's family to Ohio and settled in Scioto County, where his parents resided till 1824, when they moved to Pike and spent the remainder of their lives. Our

subject was married in Madison Township, Dec. 25, 1829, to Sarah Rickard, a native of Delaware, who came to Scioto County in 1815. This union was blessed with nine children, of whom seven are living. Mr. Brown is a self-made man, and by his own exertions has accumulated a large property.

George Dever, farmer and stock-raiser, Madison Township, Scioto County, was born in Hamilton Township, Jackson County, Jan. 12, 1823, eldest son of Solomon and Chloe (Mault) Dever. His educational advantages were limited, his youth having been spent in helping his father clear the farm. On attaining his majority his father gave him 240 acres of heavily timbered land. By hard work and good management he has been able to give each of his children a good farm and has 300 acres of improved land for himself. He was married Aug. 18, 1849, to Mahala, daughter of John and Sylvia (Wyman) White, who were pioneers of Scioto County. Of the seven children sent to them, six still survive —Solomon A., Caroline W., Kendal, John M., Warren L. and Lindoch. Winfield is deceased.

John Jenkins, merchant and farmer, was born June 29, 1844, in Madison Township, Scioto County, a son of Berny and Rachel (Marker) Jenkins, who were pioneers of Jackson County. He was educated in the subscription schools, and lived with his parents till he was seventeen years old, when he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and served one year when he was transferred to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, in which he served till the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge and returned to his native county, where he engaged in farming till 1877. He then came to Madison Township and purchased the place where he now resides, containing eighty-two and a half acres. He erected a store-house on his land, where he does a good business in connection with his farming pursuits. He was first married in 1867 to Emma Masters, of Jackson County. They have had three children—Benjamin F., William L., deceased, and Louie May. His wife died in 1875 and he was again married Feb. 27, 1877, to Jane Biddle, of Jackson County. They have had three children—Francis M., Ida Bell and one who died in infancy.

James Jackson Martin was born in Greenup County, Ky., Sept. 29, 1831, where he lived till he was five years of age. He then came to Franklin Furnace, Scioto Co., Ohio, with his parents, and from there lived at different furnaces till 1849, when he left his parents and struck out among strangers to make his own living. He first worked at Scioto Furnace, and from there he worked at different furnaces until 1854, when he had saved money enough to buy eighty acres of land in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio. He still worked at the furnaces till March, 1858, when he was married to Harriet, daughter of George and Lucinda Swaim. They were the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living—George S. Martin, born May 3, 1859; Lewis J., born Sept. 24, 1860; Stephen A., born Nov. 25, 1861; Maria Jane, born April 4, 1864; Henry T., born April 13, 1866; Josephine M., born Dec. 11, 1867; David E., born Sept. 14, 1869; James W., born July 20, 1871; Laura I., born March 10, 1873; Joseph V., born Feb. 14, 1875; Rosa L., born Nov. 27, 1876, and Daisy Delle, born Sept. 29, 1879. After his marriage Mr. Martin moved to his farm, where he was engaged in working on the farm part of the time and the rest of his time was spent at the furnaces until 1870, when he sold his farm of eighty acres and bought 320 acres of land three miles southeast of where he first lived, in the same township, and moved to it Feb. 17, 1870, where he has since followed farming. In politics Mr. Martin is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

L. D. McKinney, farmer, was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, June 17, 1816, a son of the late Daniel and Catherine (Samson) McKinney, and grandson of Daniel McKinney, one of the first settlers of Scioto County. He lived on the home farm till he grew to manhood and has always followed farming pursuits, and by his own industry has accumulated a large property. He was married Sept. 12, 1841, to Isabinda Stockham, born Feb. 26, 1819, a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Stockham, pioneers of Scioto County. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney are the parents of eight children, one of whom is dead. Those surviving are—William, born Dec. 3, 1842; Samantha, Dec. 4, 1844; Ruth, Jan. 17, 1847, Maria, Oct. 1, 1849; Charles, May 26, 1852; Alice, Nov. 28, 1854, and Eliza, Aug. 16, 1857.

Daniel Pool, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Madison Township, was born June 16, 1824, in Porter Township, Scioto County. He lived at home till he reached his majority, when he served three years as an apprentice at the wagon-maker's trade with his brother-in-law, Job Kittle. He then worked as a journeyman for a time, after which he had charge of the shops at Jackson Furnace for a year. He was then engaged at Franklin Furnace for two years, when he purchased the business of his former employer, which he carried on till the building of the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He then went to Webster, Bloom Township, where he remained four years, and was engaged in the mercantile business two years, and while there served two terms as Justice of the Peace. In 1860 he came to Madison Township, where, in connection with his other business, he has a farm of 160 acres of improved land. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed Assistant United States Revenue Assessor for Scioto County, and served till the office was abolished in 1870. In the spring of 1864, the Ohio National Home Guards, of which Mr. Pool was a member, volunteered in the United States military service as the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry, and served during the summer and fall. They were assigned to guard duty, and also participated in the battle of Lynchburg, Va., where, on account of the bad management of General Hunter, the Union forces were defeated. He was married in June, 1851, to Jane Graham, a resident of Scioto County but a native of Pennsylvania. They have had fourteen children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Pool belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church. Andrew and Sarah (Sikes) Pool, parents of our subject, came to Scioto County about 1800, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

J. B. Rickey, merchant and farmer, was born Sept. 13, 1835, in Madison Township, Scioto County, a son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Beck) Rickey, of Madison Township, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Pike County, Ohio. He was married May 25, 1858, to Abigail Kelly, who was born June 7, 1840. They have had five children—Oscar, born June 7, 1859; William, Sept. 13, 1862; Emory, Dec. 1, 1864; Armina, June 16, 1871, and Cora, June 27, 1875. Mr. Rickey enlisted May 1, 1864, in Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guards, and was discharged at Gallipolis, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1864. He then returned home and engaged in farming in Madison Township, and for the past twelve years has, in connection with his farming pursuits, been engaged in the general mercantile business. He has been Postmaster of Nairn P. O., Scioto County, since 1871; has served as Township Clerk nine years, and for the past fifteen years has been Justice of the Peace, his present term expiring in 1886. He owns a well-improved farm of 140 acres on Blue Run. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and he is a member of

Scioto Post, No. 287, G. A. R. Mrs. Rickey has since childhood been a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Joseph H. Stockham, second son of Joseph and Hannah (Bennett) Stockham, was born in 1817 in Madison Township, Scioto County. He received his education in the subscription schools, and lived on the home farm till attaining his majority. He then was engaged about the iron works for twelve years, and in 1846 purchased the old homestead, which contains 175 acres of highly cultivated land. He was married March 7, 1843, to Catherine, daughter of Rosanna (Tenor) Dewey, who were early settlers of Adams County, Ohio. They had a family of twelve children, of whom eleven are living. His grandfather, William Stockham, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to the United States in 1777, and settled near Trenton, N. J., where he married Susannah Payne, and in 1798 came to Ohio with his family of ten children, and in 1803 he settled in Madison Township, Scioto County. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and died at an advanced age in 1815, his wife having survived him twenty years. His second son, Joseph, was the father of our subject. He was born in Trenton, N. J., in 1784, and in 1806 was married to Hannah Bennett. They reared a family of nine children to maturity, of whom six still survive. In 1812 he purchased 210 acres on sections 27 and 34, Madison Township, where he followed farming till his death in 1833. His wife died in 1862. He and three of his brothers took an active part in the war of 1812.

J. D. Stockham, merchant and miller, was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1843, a son of J. H. and Catherine (Dewey) Stockham. He resided at home till the breaking out of the Rebellion, and Aug. 21, 1862, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, afterward the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He served under General Geo. H. Thomas in the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps; was discharged June 20, 1865, and returned to Scioto County and engaged in farming with his father on shares. He was married Dec. 19, 1866, to Sarah Wallace, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa Ann (Coryell) Wallace, who was born Feb. 17, 1846. Six children have been born to them—William H., born Oct. 16, 1867, died Jan. 4, 1875; Thomas W., born March 4, 1870; John L., Aug. 26, 1873; Clarissa A., Dec. 24, 1875; Sarah C., Sept. 8, 1878; Joseph W., July 11, 1881. A year after his marriage Mr. Stockham engaged in the mercantile business, and now has one of the best general stores in Madison Township. He is also engaged in milling at Wallace Mills. The grist-mill has a capacity of 150 bushels a day, and the sawmill is one of the best in the county. In politics Mr. Stockham is a Republican. He is a strong temperance man, though not a radical. He has been Postmaster at Wallace Mills since the establishment of the office there, June 12, 1879. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

Henry C. Wells, farmer and miller, son of Timothy M. and Sarah A. (Anderson) Wells, was born in Madison Township, Scioto County. He lived with his father, assisting him on the farm and in the mill till his father's death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1882. He then took charge of the entire business, which he has managed very successfully ever since. He was married May 24, 1883, to Caroline, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Lenhart) Miler, who now reside in Union Township, Pike County. His father, Timothy Wells, was born Dec. 27, 1822, in Scioto County, a son of Richard and Laura (White) Wells, who came to Ohio from New York in 1814. He was first married in 1853 to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Mayor) Anderson, who died about a year later. In 1857 he was married to Sarah A. Anderson, a sis-

ter of his first wife. The union was blessed with three children—William, who died in infancy; Dora E., who resides with her widowed mother, and Henry C., the subject of his sketch.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson Township was undoubtedly one of the original townships, or was a township before 1810. Four of the original townships named and known in 1810 are not now on the map—Seal, Upper, Lick and Franklin. The loss of the county commissioners' records from 1803 to 1811 inclusive prevents the dates being given of the organization of the township, but if it is one of the original divisions it was organized May, 1803, and at all events before the year 1810. Seal Township, which lay on both sides of the Scioto River, was taken from the map, and that portion lying east of the Scioto was added to Jefferson. The township then extended further south, and also took in all of the present township of Valley, which was cut off from Jefferson in 1860.

METES, BOUNDS AND AREA.

The township of Jefferson as now defined is bounded on the north by Pike County, east by Madison and Harrison townships, on the south by Clay, and on the west by Valley townships. There are but three smaller townships in the county than Jefferson, and they are Porter, Washington and Rush, Valley, which was taken from it, having nearly 1,100 acres more land assessed than Jefferson. The latter's area is 14,383 acres, of somewhat hilly surface. The assessed valuation of Jefferson Township is the least of any township in the county. It has an uneven surface, and, not having any large quantity of mineral deposits, it is better adapted to stock-raising than to cereal-growing. There is little to give value beyond the productions from year to year, which do not accumulate rapidly, and its land valuation is not rated at a high figure for assessment purposes. In 1882 it was assessed upon its lands at $81,330; upon chattel property, $27,189; total, $108,519.

POPULATION.

Jefferson Township, while next to the smallest in population, Rush only having a less number of inhabitants, has increased in the past decade more than any township in the county except Union. The population of the township varied, as in 1870 Valley had been taken from it, but it has shown a steady increase, and at a greater per cent., taking the last four decades, than any township.

The population in 1840 was 578; 1850, 840; 1860, 1,226; 1870, 559; 1880, 919. There have been several small changes in the boundary line of the township since its organization, but they were not of much consequence, being made to accommodate the interests of individuals. For instance, the first change made, Dec. 5, 1826, was as follows: "The east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, of township 3, of range 21, the land and residence of Jacob Myers, in Jefferson Township, be taken from said township and attached to Madison." Mr. Myers petitioned for this change on account of convenience, and got it. There were one or two others of a similar nature, one taking three miles by one, for about the same reason—local convenience—and attached to Madison Township, but the area as given previously is correct at this time, being its present boundary.

Jefferson Township is no exception to the general rule as regards its township records. Like nearly all others, a good portion of them are lost, and what are found are of mixed dates, here and there a year, but scarcely a decade complete in any place. This prevents a full list of township officers being given, and much local history which should be found recorded. The township has but one voting precinct, which is held at Blue Run, so-called. It may be considered an agricultural town-

ship so far as the land is susceptible of cultivation. There is yet a large amount of timber in the township, and railroad ties and tan-bark form no inconsiderable portion of the yearly productive wealth.

OLD SETTLERS.

The settlement at Jefferson Township was at a pretty early day, but at that time Valley Township was then Jefferson, and the earliest settlers were located in the valley of the Scioto River. The present Jefferson Township was settled about 1808, though up to 1815 very few pioneers had found permanent homes within its limits. Among those who came in the early days of its history were Jesse Rice, Daniel McLaughlin, Daniel Conklin, Jared Spriggs, Thomas Carlisle, Abner Field, William Mitchell, Aaron Gee, Richard Grimshaw Joshua Tritt, Rodney Marshall, Samuel Farmer, Jacob Crouse and J. H. Munn. There were a few others whose names were not remembered, but were members of the pioneer band.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1851.

The township officers in 1851 were: Trustees, James O. Johnson, Hugh Rose and Adamyah Crane; Treasurer, James D. Thomas; Clerk, Leonard Groninger; Justices of the Peace, Mark Snyder and Isaac N. Johnson; Constables, Thomas Carlisle, John Stewart and O. B. Murphy. The present officers, 1883, are: Trustees, Ira H. Munn, Jacob H. Carley and John H. Tritt; Treasurer, David Crull; Clerk, John H. Shuman; Justices of the Peace, Robert Chapman and Jared Spriggs; Constables, Thomas Hager and Adam Swavel.

CHURCHES.

The Blue Run Methodist Church was organized and the church building erected in 1859. Rev. Harris Willis was its first pastor; Trustees, James Varner, Milton Deselm and John Morgan. The original members were: Samuel Miller and wife, Jared Spriggs and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Varner, James Varner and wife, John Morgan and wife, Mrs. Nancy Marshall, Abner Field and wife. The present pastor is the Rev. George W. Ray; Trustees, Abner Field, William Coburn, Joshua Tritt and Richard Grimshaw. Church services are held once a month and Sunday-school every Sabbath. Louis Hancock is Superintendent and Benjamin Grimshaw, Secretary. The average attendance is about ninety.

The Fallen Timber Christian Church, organized in the year 1865, at the close of the late civil war, has steadily prospered and its influence has become wide-spread for good wherever that influence has extended. Rev. Asa Eblin was the first pastor of the church, and the Trustees elected at the time were William H. Ward, Daniel Conkling, Sr., and Harvey Eblin. The original members of the church were: Mrs. Asa Eblin, David Kemper and wife, Henderson Eblin and wife, Rachel Kent, Nathaniel Kent and wife and Phœbe Conklin. The church has grown strong in number. The present pastor, 1883, is Rev. William Jenkins. the Trustees are those first elected and still holding their offices. Services are held once a month, and Sunday-school every Sunday. The attendance is about 100. Superintendent, James McWilliams; Secretary, Edward Gillen.

The Flat Wood Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876 with a few earnest members who wished to form a church in their own immediate neighborhood. Rev. Perry Orr was called to the pastorate and Jared Spriggs, Hamilton Meyers and Nicholas Funk were elected Trustees. The original members were Abigail Crull, David Crull and wife, William Porter and wife, Henry Bricker and wife, Rachel Ralphsnider and Catharine Farmer. It has gradually grown and prospered, and it is now, 1883, under the pastoral care of Rev. William Hollinshed, and the

Trustees are Jared Spriggs, Nicholas Funk and David Crull. Its present membership numbers sixty. Service is held once a month and a Sabbath-school every Sunday.

SCHOOLS.

There are five school districts in the township, named and as follows: Sub-district, No. 1, Munn's School-house; Sub-district No. 2, Flat Wood's School-house; Sub-district No. 3, Backwoods School-house; Sub-district No. 4, Blue Run School-house; Sub-district No. 5, Fallen Timber School-house.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

NEXT TO THE YOUNGEST.

While the territory of Valley Township was as early settled permanently as any in the county, Valley Township did not come into existence until 1860, and then too late for the United States census of that year. It was first a portion of Seal Township. A few years after, or in 1814, Seal Township elected its last Assessor, and in 1815 that on the west side of the river was given to Union Township and the east side to Jefferson. This last remained the territory of Jefferson until June 4, 1860, when a petition was presented to the County Commissioners for a separate township, to be taken from the west half of Jefferson and to be called "Valley." The question had been agitated early in the spring in Jefferson, and two township election tickets presented to the voters—those in favor of and those opposed to dividing the township. The ticket for division was carried, and in May the petition for division was presented to the County Commissioners, as also a remonstrance and the following action was taken June 4, 1860:

ORGANIZATION.

"A petition was presented by A. F. Millar and others together with a plat, praying the commissioners to divide the territory of Jefferson Township and create and make a new township and lay off and designate the same from the said territory of Jefferson Township, in Scioto County. And your petitioners propose and ask that said new township shall be laid off and designated with the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the Scioto River, where the county line between Scioto and Pike counties strikes said river; thence east on said county line between said two counties to the section line between sections 3 and 4, in township 3 in said Scioto County; thence south on said line between sections 3 and 4, and between sections 15 and 16 to the southeast corner of said section 16; thence west on the south line of said section 16, to the splitting corner on the south line of said section 16; thence south on the north and south splitting line of sections 21, 28 and 33, in said township 3, and of sections 4 and 9, in said township 2, to the south line of said section 9; thence west with the south line of said section 9, section 8 and section 7 to the Scioto River; thence north running with the meanders of the Scioto River to the place of beginning, and your petitioners further suggest and ask that said new township may be called VALLEY. And your petitioners further represent that the said new township proposed to be laid off as aforesaid will contain an area of not less than twenty-two square miles, and that the said township of Jefferson, after laying off said new township as aforesaid, will also contain an area of not less than twenty-two square miles. There was also a remonstrance presented by Jared Spriggs and others against the establishment of said new township as proposed in the foregoing petition, for reasons therein expressed. Thereupon the commissioners took the matter under advisement; read the petition remonstrance, and all the papers presented for and against the granting of the prayer of the aforesaid petitioners; and after hearing all the allegations of the parties, and it appearing therefrom that it is necessary and expedient

to lay off the said new township, and that the said petition has been signed by a majority of the trustees of said township of Jefferson, and by a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of said proposed new township, and also by a majority of the householders residing in Jefferson Township as aforesaid, and it further appearing that notice of the intended application for the laying off of said new township has been given by advertisement at three public places within the bounds of said proposed new township for more than thirty days prior to the commencement of the present session, and it also appearing that there is contained within the bounds of said proposed new township more than twenty-two square miles, and that there is also contained within the bounds of said Jefferson Township outside the limits and bounds of said proposed new township more than twenty-two square miles. It is now *Ordered*, That a new township be and the same is hereby laid off and designated from the territory of said Jefferson Township as prayed for in said application. And it is further *Ordered*, That said new township be known by the name of and called "VALLEY." And it is further *Ordered*, That the boundaries of said new township be recorded in the book kept for that purpose. And it is also further *Ordered*, That an election be held at the tavern of John McCown, in the town of Lucasville, in said township, on Saturday, June 16, 1860, for the election of township officers for the said township of VALLEY." June 4, 1860.

AREA, BOUNDARY AND VALUATION.

The area of the township as now given is 15,477 acres of land, and the boundary is, on the north by Pike County, on the east by Jefferson Township, on the south by Clay Township and on the west by the Scioto River, which separates it from Rush and Morgan townships. It is irregular in form, its southern part, by a bend in the river, being within a half a mile of the southern border, less than a mile wide. It gradually widens until its northern line is about four and a half miles wide, while north and south it is about eight miles long. Valley Township, according to size and population, is the wealthiest of the fifteen townships of the county. Clay Township has an assessed valuation of about $101,000 more than Valley, but it has 440 acres more land and a population nearly 200 greater. Clay has an assessed valuation of $611.20 to each inhabitant, and Valley $640.22, or $29.00 more to each person in the township. The assessed valuation in 1882 was: Real estate, $405,580; personal property, $193,268; total, $598,848. The population of Valley Township commences with the census of 1870. In that year it was 724; in 1880, 921,—a gain during the last decade of twenty-seven per cent., much more than the average gain of either the county or State.

OLD SETTLERS.

The first settler of Valley Township was Hezekiah Merritt, who planted the first corn in the township, and one of the three corn crops which were raised in the summer of 1796. Mr. Merritt, several years after, removed to Ross County, but he was the first Justice of the Peace in that section of the county in 1804–'6. Jacob Groninger came in 1798; then Henry Spangler, Wm. Marsh, Jas. O. Johnson, Isaac N. Johnson, A. F. Millar, Mark Snyder and Caleb B. Crull followed soon after. The oldest settlers now living in the township are L. Groninger, W. A. Marsh, Jas. D. Thomas, Jno. L. Jones, G. O. James and Joseph Brandt, Sr. The first mentioned, Mr. Groninger, is the oldest native born.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

At the first election held in Valley Township, June 16, 1860, after being cut off from Jefferson, the following officers were elected:

Trustees, M. Snyder, Clark Galligher and W. K. Jones; Clerk, L. Groninger; Treasurer, W. A. Marsh; Constables, A. C. Turner and John Stuart; Justices of the Peace, A. F. Millar and Jno. Wallace were elected July 24, 1860. The Board of Education elected for Valley Township was composed of Leonard Groninger, A. F. Millar, Mark Snyder and James D. Thomas. The first meeting of the board was held at Lucasville, June 23, 1860, and organized by selecting Leonard Groninger President of the Board.

The election April, 1883, resulted as follows: Trustees, Isaac N. Johnson, Theo. Appel and John L. James; Treasurer, Frank Winters; Clerk, Joseph Brandt, Jr; Assessor, John M. Johnson; Constables, John Steward and John W. McAuley.

Valley Township is all its name implies, for it lies wholly within the valley of the Scioto, on the east side of the river, and extends back to the hills with only an average width of perhaps two and a half miles, or a little over. It is of course the best agricultural township in the county. Millar's Run in the center and Marsh's Run in the south part are the only streams which cross it.

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church, of Lucasville, was organized in the fall of 1849 by the Rev. Sheldon Parker, preacher in charge, assisted by the Rev. L. A. Atkinson, junior preacher. It was then a part of what was known as the Piketon Circuit, Portsmouth District, Ohio. Rev. John Steward was Presiding Elder, and Father Dunnaway, as he was then known, was Class-Leader. The society was small, but has grown with the growth of the village. The church building was erected in 1849, and is still occupied. The lot was the gift of Dr. D. A. Belknap, and Mrs. Belknap started the subscription paper for the church building, and secured most of the contribution. The Trustees were Wm. Marsh, Jas. O. Johnson, and Wm. Millar .The first Sabbath-school in Lucasville was organized in 1850. Mrs. Mary Moulton secured the money for the library, and was Superintendent the first year. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. Abernathy. The Trustees of the church are Jas. D. Thomas, Absalom Marsh, Jno. B. Warwick, L. D. Fiddler and Josiah Morgan. The Sunday-school has an attendance of about seventy-five. The church members now number forty.

SCHOOLS.

There were four school districts made the first year after Valley Township was cut off from Jefferson, and Sept. 1, 1878, another district was added. The number, name and present teacher of each district is as follows:

Sub-district No. 1, Johnson School; teacher, Miss Ella Jones. Sub-district No. 2, Lucasville School; teachers, Mr. Lee Sykes and Miss Cummings. Sub-district No. 3, Sheeppen School; teacher, John Cockrell. Sub-district No. 4; teacher, Miss Mary Darlington. Sub-district No. 5, Egbert School; teacher, Miss Mattie Williamson.

The following were the number of school children in each of the sub-districts in 1861: No. 1, fifty-four; No. 2, 103; No. 3, seventy-two; No. 4, forty-two; total in the township, 271.

The enumeration for 1878, when the fifth district was made, was as follows: No. 1, thirty-three; No. 2, 120; No. 3, fifty-seven; No. 4, forty; No. 5, fifty-three; total in township, 303.

The enumeration for 1882: No. 1, fifty-eight; No. 2, 136; No. 3, fifty-one; No. 4, fifty-eight; No. 5, fifty-two; total in township, 355.

Total value of school property in Valley Township is $4,750.

LUCASVILLE.

Lucasville is the only village in Valley Township, and is pleasantly situated upon a rising eminence, sloping to the west, on the bank of the stream that forms the island in the Scioto River, opposite the place. The main channel of the river is fully a half mile distant. The distance from Portsmouth and the Ohio River is ten miles, nearly due north, and the Scioto Valley Railroad passes within its limits. It is laid off at right angles, the streets running north and south, and east and west. Those running the latter way are named North, Scioto, Jackson and South streets, and those running north and south, East, Main and West streets. The village of Lucasville was laid out by Captain John Lucas in June, 1819, and the record of the survey received and recorded Aug. 7, 1819. Captain Lucas built the first tavern in the village, and kept it until his death in 1825. His house for a long time was headquarters for the Democratic leaders of Southern Ohio.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mrs. Mary Warwick, general store; C. J. Moulton, general store; Hover & Thomas, grocery store; Haley & McCoy, grocery store; A. Crane, notions and fruit; M. Crane, saloon; Henry T. Martin, blacksmith; Frank Winters, blacksmith; R. J. Smith, wagon maker; B. M. Yeager, grocery; Levi Swartswood, blacksmith; John Morgan, wagon maker; C. B. Anderson, carpenter; Vogle & Banks, proprietors of the Valley Flouring-Mill; Postmaster, C. J. Mandon; physicians, Dr. Jno. B. Warwick and Dr. H. C. Beard. The population of Lucasville is about 300.

LUCASVILLE LODGE NO. 465.

was organized Oct. 16, 1872, with the following charter members: Leonard Groninger, A. L. Groninger, Isaac Fullerton, W. M. Thomas, Charles E. Wolf, J. N. Johnson, J. W. Wakefield, Jacob Fisher, John B. Warwick, M. J. Noel, Nathan Janes.

First officers: Thos. J. Pursell, W. M.; A. L. Groninger, S. W.; J. W. Wakefield, J. W.; W. M. Thompson, Secretary, and John B. Warwick, Treasurer. The first lodge room occupied was over the store of W. J. Thompson, which was neatly fitted up. The order has flourished since its inception, and the lodge is now erecting a fine hall at a cost of $2,700, contracted to be completed Oct. 15, 1883. The building is 30 x 60, frame, two stories high, the ceilings thirteen feet high. The upper room will be handsomely finished and furnished for the use of the lodge, and the lower room will be used by the town authorities as their Town Hall. The lodge has now a membership of fifty-five, with the following as the officers for the year 1883: W. M., T. M. Slavens; Secretary, C. E. Wolf; S. W., Chas. Peters; S. D., Chas. Ellison; J. W., R. J. Smith; J. D., J. M. Piles; Treasurer, J. B. Warwick; Tyler, W. J. Thomas. Meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon of each month.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. William Abernathy, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Lucasville, was born Jan. 25, 1839, in Chillicothe. His father, Jas. M. Abernathy, was born June 1, 1810, in Hampshire County, Va., and in 1829 came to Chillicothe, Ohio. He was married to Rhoda Conner, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born Sept. 15, 1814. They reared a family of four children, all of whom are living—William (our subject); Robert, farming in Pickaway County, Ohio; Isaac, practicing law in Circleville, Ohio, and Mary, wife of M. J. Tootle. Our subject came with his father's family to Pickaway County when fifteen years of age, where he attended the



W A Marsh



Mrs W H Marsh

common school, after which he took a three years' course of study at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware. He received an exhorter's license March 10, 1861, and in 1870 was licensed to preach on the Darbyville circuit and Lancaster district, and the same year was appointed junior preacher of the Patriot circuit. In 1871 he was admitted to the Conference at Washington court-house, after which he traveled on the Cheshire circuit two years. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Ames, at the Ohio Conference, held at Athens, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1873, and Oct, 3, 1875, was ordained Elder by Bishop Foster, at Athens, Ohio, since which time he has been an itinerant minister, till he took charge of his present church. He was married in 1863 to Celia, daughter of John and Loretta Ross, of Delaware,Ohio. Their family consists of four daughters—Edith L., Lellie M., Rhoda L., and Lizzie M.

Henry C. Beard, physician and surgeon, was born Dec. 21, 1839, near Middlebrook, Augusta Co., Va.; came to Ohio in October, 1859, and soon after commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. B. G. & J. B. Warwick, of Lucasville, Ohio, and took his first course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, session of 1860-'61. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier, but was soon promoted to Hospital Steward, and two years later was made Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Heavy Artillery, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Cumberland. He was mustered out with his regiment at Knoxville, Tenn., July 25, 1865, and returned to Lucasville. In October, 1865, he located at California, Pike Co., Ohio, where he remained four years. He then removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business, but on account of failing health abandoned it, and resumed the more active duties of the practice of medicine. In June, 1869, he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; located at Lucasville in May, 1879, and has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married Dec. 25, 1860, to Mary E., daughter of David Noel, of this county. They have three children living—David F., Michael J. and Roscoe E. Dr. Beard was elected Vice-President of the Scioto County Medical Society in 1878, and is at present one of the Board of Censors of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine.

David Bennett was born Feb. 5, 1846, in Scioto County, a son of James M. and Susannah (Tullerton) Bennett. His father was also born in this county and was a farmer and cabinet-maker. He died in 1850. Mrs. Bennett was a native of Virginia, and came to Jackson County, Ohio, when four years of age. She is at present residing in Madison Township, this county. Our subject attended the common schools and high school in his neighborhood, but acquired most of his education by private study at home. At the age of seventeen he began to teach and has taught ever since, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged as salesman for a dry-goods house. In 1873 he engaged in farming and has a farm of 280 acres, besides owning 130 acres in Madison Township. His land is well supplied with a fine quality of timber and he furnishes a large amount of railroad ties. He was married in 1871 to Jenette, daughter of L. Noble. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom five are living.

Volentine Bernthold was born near Ohio Furnace, Lawrence Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1849. He attended the school at his native place till ten years of age, when he moved with his parents to Vinton County, Ohio, where they remained one year. They then moved to Jackson County and thence to Scioto County, where they resided on a farm on Millar's Run, about ten years. In 1877 he moved to his present farm in Valley Township, which con

tains 300 acres of land, most of which is cultivated. In 1872 he was married to Nancy M., daughter of William Vulgmore, of this county. They have two boys and one girl. Mr. Bernthold has followed agricultural pursuits and lately has also been engaged in stock-raising.

Joseph Brandt was born Jan. 13, 1813, in Columbiana County, Ohio, his parents having moved there in 1804. In 1832 they removed to Scioto County, and in 1836 the father, Christian Brandt, died, and the mother, Elizabeth Brandt, died at an advanced age about 1870. Our subject spent his boyhood days on a farm in his native county, and in 1836, after coming to Lucasville, was married to Mary Vannort. She died in 1838 leaving two children. In 1842 he was married to Susan Wilson. This union was blessed with six boys and four girls, all of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Brandt in his later years began blacksmithing and wagon-making.

Joseph H. Brandt, Jr., youngest son of Joseph and Susan Brandt, was born Dec. 13, 1858, and was educated in the school of Lucasville. At the age of nineteen years he entered the store of B. G. Warwick, with whom he remained till his death, since which time he has been agent for Mrs. Warwick. He was elected clerk of Valley Township in 1881 and re-elected in 1882 and 1883. He was married July 26, 1881, to Miss S. C. Funk. They have one son—Clyde, born March 7, 1883.

Smiley A. Caldwell was born in March, 1853, in Scioto County, and is a son of Captain Jacob and Huldah (Hurd) Caldwell, both natives of Ohio. In 1851 they moved to Scioto County and settled on the George Van Meter farm, where the father died in 1864. The mother is making her home with our subject. Smiley A. was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools and at the Ohio University, at Athens. He was married in 1874 to Jennie Claypool, of Fairfield County, Ohio. Their family consists of three children. Mr. Caldwell's farm contains 540 acres of excellent land. His residence is a large two-story brick, built in 1859, and surrounded by beautiful grounds. They also own 320 acres where the old Scioto Inn stands. Jacob Caldwell, father of our subject, took an active part in recruiting volunteers for the Ninety-first Regiment, of which he was appointed Captain, and succeeded in raising a company in less time than any one before. His motives in entering the army were purely patriotic, and in doing so he left one of the best farms and most comfortable homes in the county. He died at the age of thirty-five years of flux and general debility, at the Sanitary Hospital, in Frederick City, Md., Aug. 9, 1864, and was buried from his father's residence, near Richmond Dale, Ross Co., Ohio. He left a widow and three children to mourn his loss.

Caleb B. Crull, son of David and Mary (Jenkins) Crull, was born near Harrisonville, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1813. His parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Ohio in 1813, and in 1825 purchased the farm where our subject now resides. They reared nine children to maturity, of whom two are living —Caleb, our subject, and Jane who is housekeeper at the old homstead. David Crull was born in 1783 and died in 1836, and his wife was born in 1782 and died in 1842. Our subject was first married to Rebecca Jones, who only lived a few months. His second wife was his cousin Jane, daughter of Samuel and Jane Crull. She died in August, 1846. Mr. Crull owns 470 acres of fine land and is enjoying the fruits of his labor.

John Louis Dernbach was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 8, 1843, a son of Andrew and Maria Agnes Dernbach, natives of Bavaria, the father born Oct. 29, 1805, and the mother, Jan. 12, 1812. They emigrated to America, May 28, 1845, landing in New York City, Aug. 4. They immediately went to Scioto County, Ohio, and settled on the Charles

Chick farm near Portsmouth, remaining one year. He then purchased a farm of 160 acres on Millar's Run, where he removed his family in the spring of 1847, they being the first Germans at that place. The old couple still reside on this farm, and have always enjoyed good health, never having had a doctor in the house. The old lady, although in her sixty-seventh year, walks to Portsmouth yet, a distance of thirteen miles, and never complains. The father is in his seventy-ninth year. The family consists of one son and one daughter—John Louis and Eva, both of whom were educated in the old log-cabin schools. In 1862 John Louis joined the army as a sharp-shooter, under the command of Charles A. Barton. He participated in all the battles of the Cumberland and Tennessee, and served three years. He was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and, returning home, engaged in farming. He has 147 acres of land, of which ninety-five acres is under a state of cultivation. He was married in 1870 to Mary J. Shey, of Pike County. Their children are —George, Lizzie M., William A. and Rosa J., all of whom are members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Dernbach belongs to the Presbyterian denomination.

John J. Groninger, eldest son of Leonard and Susannah Groninger, was born in Scioto County, Aug. 22, 1832. He was reared on a farm and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He has 100 acres on the home farm besides a farm lying south of Lucasville containing ninety acres. In February, 1863, he was married to Rachel A., daughter of Benjamin Thomas, of this county. They have a family of six boys and two girls. Mr. Groninger has served ten years as Township Clerk. Catherine Thomas, daughter of John McVey, and grandmother of Mrs. Groninger, was born March 16, 1793, in Greenbrier County, Va. She was married to James Thomas in 1814 and reared a family of eight children, of whom four are living. They came from Kentucky to Scioto Valley, Ohio, about 1827. She has made her home with Mr. Groninger for many years. She is now ninety years of age and is very smart for her age.

Colonel Leonard Groninger was born Aug. 9, 1804, in Scioto County, and has followed farming the greater part of his life. He was married in 1831 to Susan Clark, grand-daughter of Captain William Lucas. Of their five children three are living—John J., Abram L. and Abigail L. His wife died in 1854. In 1833 he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment Ohio Militia and belonged to the Second Brigade and Second Division commanded by General William Kendall. In politics he is a staunch Republican. His father, Jacob Groninger, was born in Northumberland County, Pa., and married Mary Bates, who was born in Reading, Pa. They came to Ohio in 1796 and settled in a place called Lucas Ferry, where they remained till 1804. They then moved to what was then Jefferson Township, but now Valley Township, where he followed the weaver's trade. He died in 1814 and his wife in August, 1830.

Isaac Newton Johnson, of Johnson Station, Scioto County, was born Aug. 16, 1821, and is a son of Isaac and Jane Johnson. His youth was spent in attending the common school and in assisting his father in clearing the farm. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Jesse Cockrell. They were blessed with a family of six children, of whom four are married. Soon after his marriage he moved to Morgan Township, Scioto County, where he remained four years. He then sold his farm and moved to the place where he now resides. He has 424 acres of the best land in the valley, which is in a high state of cultivation. He has been very successful in raising grain, corn and wheat being the principal crops. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M., for twelve

years. He has served as Justice of the Peace eleven years besides holding many other township offices.

Isaac Johnson, eldest son of Oakey and Thebe Johnson, was born March 6, 1838, on the old homestead, at present occupied by Isaac N. Johnson. He was married in February, 1864, to Fanny L. Gager, who died in January, 1866. In 1867 he was married to Rachel Kendall, of Portsmouth, and daughter of Milton and Ruth Kendall. They have three children—Dora B., Elmer E. and Bessie Maude. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits during life, and devotes most of his time to raising wheat, barley and corn. In breeding he makes a specialty of Alderney cattle. Mr. Johnson has held the office of Township Trustee and other township offices. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and was made a Master Mason in 1873, and has held the office of Trustee of the Lucasville Lodge, No. 465.

James O. Johnson was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1808, a son of Isaac and Jane (Clark) Johnson, natives of Hampshire County, Va., who came to Ohio in 1807 and located near what was known as Scioto Inn, the land having been entered by his grandfather, James Clark. Eight months later his parents removed to Ross County, where they remained two years, and then returned to Scioto County. His father died Feb. 18, 1832, and his mother July 11, 1845. They were married Feb. 28, 1805. They had a family of six children, three of whom are still living—Isaac N., Milton and James O. Isaac Johnson was a leading member of Aurora Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Portsmouth. He was a member of no church. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian church. James O. received but a meager education, the most of his time being employed on the farm. He was married March 10, 1833, to Thebe Jeffords, daughter of Henry C. Jeffords. He was a very successful farmer and stock-dealer, and at one time owned 1,300 acres of land, but divided it with his children, reserving 800 acres for his own use. He had a family of nine children—Mary A., Rebecca J., Eliza J., Caroline, Emma F., Isaac, Milton, Oakey and William G. Mary and Rebecca reside in Logan County, Ill.; Eliza in Scott County, Ill. Mr. Johnson died Aug. 3, 1883.

Jesse Johnson, eldest son of Isaac N. and Sarah Johnson, was born near Bear's Creek, on the west side of the Scioto River, Oct. 26, 1849. He received his early education at the district schools, after which he attended the Iron City Commercial College, of Pittsburg, Pa., since which he has been engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He has a farm near Johnson Station containing 174 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. He resides on a farm belonging to his father-in-law, which contains 564 acres, on which there is one of the most beautiful sugar-tree groves in the valley known as the Simpson grove, and is a pleasant picnic resort. Mr. Johnson was married in 1873 to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Elias and Margaret Simpson, one of the wealthiest families in the Scioto Valley.

John H. Marsh, eldest son of W. A. and Eleanor Marsh, was born in Portsmouth, Oct. 25, 1853. When quite young his parents moved to the farm where he grew to manhood and attended the district schools, and afterward completed his education at the Lucasville High School. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. In 1877 he was married to Mary E. Harwood, now residing in the house where she was born. They have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter.

William A. Marsh, son of Wm. and Sarah (Linn) Marsh, was born Jan. 18, 1824, in Scioto County. He was married at the age of twenty-two years to Emily F. Herrod, who died a few months later. His present wife was Mrs. Ellen Morgens, daughter of Conrad Overturf. To this union were born fourteen

children, of whom five are living—John H., James S., William P., Genevieve and Leonora. Mr. Marsh has always pursued farming. He has at present 2,000 acres of excellent land lying on both sides of the Scioto River. He is the short-horn breeder of the neighborhood, his herd consisting of the best grades in this part of the county, and is also raising and dealing extensively in hogs. He has given much attention to the breeding of the best draft horses and trotters, some of his horses selling for $500 each. He has been Township Treasurer for twenty years. He and wife are members of the Methodist church. His father was a native of Maryland, and in 1816 came to Scioto Valley and settled near what is now the Pike County line, where he built the Scioto Inn. He spent the remainder of his days here, and died in 1851. Our subject's mother died in her eightieth year in 1881.

James M. McAuley, farmer and merchant, was born Nov. 2, 1827, in Scioto County. His parents were natives of Virginia, and were married in Scioto County, and settled on Millar's Run, where the father, James McAuley, engaged in the distilling business. They reared a family of four children—Rachel, Margaret, Melinda and Robert. The mother, Anna (Hughes) McAuley, died, and Mr. McAuley married Hanna (Hughs) Snyder, by whom he had eight children, our subject, James M., being the eldest. His father died Feb. 27, 1850, and his mother died in March, 1883. On attaining his majority our subject was married to Mrs. Mary Cockrell, widow of Jesse Cockrell and daughter of Andrew Glaze. They have two children—James Henry and John W. Mr. McAuley engaged in farming, and soon after his marriage opened a wagon-making and blacksmith shop, which he ran for several years. He then engaged in milling about fifteen years, when he sold his mill and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has since followed in connection with farming. He has been School Director some time, and has served as Justice of the Peace one term. His farm contains 240 acres of land well adapted to grazing purposes.

George F. Millar was born Jan. 10, 1843, in Scioto County, Ohio, and lived on the home farm till attaining his majority. He was married in 1866 to Annie E., daughter of Thomas W. Carre, of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have had five children—Nellie L., Abram F., Charlie W., Eddie Garfield and Frank Howard. While he has been largely engaged in manufacturing and mining enterprises he has still followed farming quite extensively. He owns a farm of 800 acres which is in a high state of cultivation, and takes great interest in the breeding of fine stock. His father, Abram F. Millar, was born May 26, 1818, and was married about the year 1840, to Harriet F. Peters. Mr. Abram Millar died Feb. 28, 1868, on the farm where he was born. His wife was again married to Frank M. Slavens, and still resides on the old home place. In 1878 the old house was burned and almost all its contents destroyed, but was soon rebuilt.

Chandler J. Moulton, merchant, was born Dec. 26, 1839, near East Randolph, Va. He came to Scioto County with his parents in 1848, who settled in Lucasville. His father died in 1849, but his mother is still living with our subject. He attended the district schools, and when about nineteen years of age went to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware for two years. After leaving school he engaged in farming and dealing in stock till 1867, when he embarked in the mercantile business, which he still carries on in connection with the lumber trade. He was married in 1876 to Mary Smith, by whom he has had four children. Mr. Moulton is a member of Lodge No. 464, A. F. & A. M., belongs to the Knights Templar Commandery, No. 13, of Portsmouth.

James Davis Thomas was born March 3, 1816, in Ross County, Ohio. His father, Benjamin Thomas, was born in Chester County, Pa., and his mother was a native of

Virginia. They emigrated to Ohio in 1804 and settled in Ross County, near Frankford. In 1820 they settled in Clay Township, Scioto County, where the father died in 1832, and the mother was burned to death in her own house in 1842. James D. Thomas received a limited education at the subscription schools, and in 1840 was married to Nancy A., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dehart. They had a family of five children, two of whom lived to maturity. Wm. M. died in 1882, and Mary E., wife of F. F. Millar. Mrs. Thomas died in 1881. In 1848 Mr. Thomas moved to his present farm, which then contained 275 acres, but now consists of 1,200 acres. His brick residence was built in 1849. His main occupation has been farming, in which he has been very successful. He has been a member of the Methodist church over forty years.

John B. Thomas, youngest son of Benjamin and Charity Thomas, was born near Lucasville, Scioto County, March 4, 1849. His father was a native of Virginia and came to the Scioto Valley in an early day. He died in 1854 and his wife is yet living, now the wife of W. J. Galford, of this county. Our subject was reared on a farm, and obtained a fair common-school education. He was married to Eliza J. Farmer, who has borne him four children—Benjamin F., Edna M., Mary C. and Oscar E. Mr. Thomas has a farm of 150 acres of choice land, on which he raises principally corn and wheat. He has served as Trustee of his township three terms.

William J. Thomas, merchant, was born in June, 1837, in Scioto County, and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Sally Thomas. His mother dying when he was four weeks old, he was reared by his grandmother, Mary Thomas, till eight years of age, when he lived with his father, who had previously married Charity Thomas. His father died in 1854. He attended the common schools, and when he grew to manhood engaged in farming. He was married in 1860 to Mary M., daughter of B. G. Warwick, M. D., of Lucasville. He has seven children living, his eldest daughter, Anna, being married to A. J. Hawk, of Syracuse, Ohio. Soon after his marriage he moved to Illinois and pursued farming for five years, after which he returned to the Scioto Valley and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Thomas was elected Township Assessor in 1865, and was again elected in 1882. He is a member of Lodge No. 465, A. F. & A. M., and has belonged to the Commandery since his twenty-fourth year, he being at that time its youngest member. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William M. Thomas, deceased, was the only son of James D. and Nancy A. Thomas, and was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1844. He was married in 1867 to Rachel R., daughter of Thomas Morgan, one of the first settlers of the Scioto Valley. This union was blessed with seven children, of whom four are living—Charles W., Eva H., Mary M. and Edward Morgan. Mr. Thomas was one of the most successful farmers and stock-dealers in Valley Township. His death occurred in 1882 and his widow still occupies his residence, which is a fine two-story frame surrounded by beautiful grounds. He was a charter member of the Masonic fraternity, and was Secretary of the lodge from the time of its organization till shortly before his death.

George Vogel, miller, was born in Germany in 1825, and was married to Miss Frances Schwab, also a native of Germany. He learned the miller's trade and followed it in Germany till 1849, when he emigrated to America. He landed in New York, and immediately went to Harrisburg, Pa., where he worked at his trade a short time, when he moved to Portsmouth and engaged in milling till 1869. He then bought a farm and mill on Brush Creek, where he was successfully engaged till 1880, after which he moved his machinery to Lucasville and built his present mills known as the Valley Mills, being the

first built in Lucasville. The mill has a capacity for grinding 125 bushels of wheat daily, besides a large amount of corn. It is a two-story building, having two run of burrs and everything in good repair. Mr. Vogel is one of the practical millers of the Scioto Valley, having devoted his whole life to the business.

John B. Warwick, physician and surgeon, was born July 5, 1834, in Augusta County, Va., a son of B. G. and Mary Warwick, natives of Virginia. Our subject came with his parents to Portsmouth in 1858, and in 1859 came to Lucasville. He was educated in his native county and began the study of medicine in 1854 in his father's office. He attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1858. He then practiced his profession in Portsmouth one year, after which he moved to Lucasville where he still resides, having a large and lucrative practice. In 1862 he entered the Union army as Surgeon of the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry and served three years. He was in all the important battles of the Shenandoah Valley, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He was married in 1860 to Sarah B. Moulton. They have been blessed with three boys and three girls. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to Lodge No. 465, Lucasville.

George H. Watkins, station agent, was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1858, and is the youngest son of John and Sophia J. Watkins. His father was a native of Virginia, and came to Ohio in an early day. He was a volunteer in the Union army, where he died, when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. George H. was educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty years he was appointed ticket agent of the Scioto Valley R. R., at Johnson's Station, which position he held eighteen months. He was then appointed General Ticket and Freight Agent at the station, and also had charge of G. F. Lauman's general merchandise store. In 1881 he was appointed Postmaster at Johnson's Station, the post-office being called Clifford. Johnson's Station is one of the largest shipping points on the road, there having been shipped during 1882, 85,000 railroad ties. Jan. 12, 1879, Mr. Watkins was married to Lillie I., daughter of Jonathan Glaze, of this county. They are the parents of three children.

CHAPTER XX.

MORGAN, RUSH AND BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIPS.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

Morgan Township was organized June 7, 1825, and was formerly a part of Seal Township, and then of Union. It lies on the Scioto River; is rather of an oblong shape, with a surface hilly, rough and broken. It has numerous springs of splendid mineral water. It is principally watered by Bear Creek, which arises in the western and northwestern portion of the township, and flowing easterly and southeasterly unites its waters with the Scioto River, near the center of its eastern border. It is a heavily timbered township. The valley of the Scioto is rich, and the small valleys among its hills are also capable of a bountiful yield under a proper state of cultivation. The township, however, is not a wealthy one. Its immense forest is being utilized for railroad ties, and its annual income from this source is considerable. Tanbark is another source of revenue while the agricultural lands of the valleys return a fair remuneration to the farmer. Its massive forests, its hills and ravines, its dark cave-like gulches, made it a paradise for wild animals in the olden times. Bears were quite numerous, wolves were in packs, while deer, turkeys, duck, coons and squirrels were too numerous to give an estimate. The old pioneer made a handsome living in disposing of his bear, panther, wolf and deer skins, and his winter's meat was a part only of the profit of his hunting expedition.

WHEN SETTLED.

Morgan Township was first settled about 1804, although a portion of the valley bottoms undoubtedly found tenants a year or two earlier. Hezekiah Merritt settled on the east side as early as 1796, just above Lucasville, but he was a pioneer, and claims to have raised the first crop of corn in the county. The summer of 1796 showed three crops of corn growing in Scioto County—that of Samuel Marshall, one crop in Niles Township, on the land of John Belli, and the one above mentioned of Merritt's. It was stated that a few years later other pioneers settled on the west side above Brush Creek, and that some of these were on the land now included in Morgan Township, and that these settlers were located there as early as 1803–'4. However, definite knowledge is had that Morgan Township had more than one settler in 1806, and that it grew in population along the Scioto River which skirts its eastern boundary for some seven miles.

Among the first settlers were the Shelpmans, the Deavers, the Murphys, Noels, Corbleys, Glazes, Walls, Nices, etc., the first four being known to have come as early as 1804–'5, if not earlier. The Deavers sold property in 1806, and the Noels are among the early pioneers before the organization of the county in 1803, or about that time. Some of the old settlers who are now dead are remembered well. Of these were A. Noel, Thomas

Morgan, Abraham Glaze, Isaac Glaze, David Shelpman, Spicer Shelpman, Joshua Cutler and Pliney Cutler.

The oldest settlers now living in the township are Abraham Snively, Elias Simpson, William Shelpman and David Glaze. There are also a few more nearly as aged as those above mentioned.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized in 1825, and the following are its metes and bounds:

"*Ordered*, The following boundaries shall constitute Morgan Township: Beginning at John Deaver's lower line on the Scioto River, following said line to the west end thereof; thence in a direct line to Comstock's cabin, on McCullock's Creek; thence in a direct line to the county line between Scioto and Pike counties, so as to include twenty-two square miles for said township; thence with said county line to the Scioto River; thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning. And that the electors of Morgan Township assemble on the 4th day of July next, at the house of Cornelius Shelpman, and then and there elect township officers." June 7, 1825.

The first Justice of the Peace after its organization was William Deaver, as near as could be learned, the township records being missing.

The voting precinct is on Bear Creek, about two miles from the canal, this latter waterway passing through the township from north to south nearly in a straight line, avoiding the bends of the Scioto River.

Messrs. Jones & Adams have the only store in the western and northwestern part of the township, a general stock being kept by them.

Frank Lauman keeps a general store on the line of the canal, on the eastern side of the township. These are the only mercantile establishments in the township. Lucasville, in Valley Township, is the postoffice on the east, and Galena on the west.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church, on Upper Bear Creek, was organized about 1879. The Trustees were: John R. Mead, A. B. McCall and Sanford Norman; Aaron Carter, Clerk, and Rev. A. K. Murphy, Pastor. Church services are held once a month, and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The average attendance at Sunday-school is sixty. The Rev. John Carney was the first Baptist minister to preach in Morgan Township.

The Macedonia Christian Church organization has no church building and holds its meetings in the Upper Bear Creek School-house. Services are held once a month, the Rev. James Taylor officiating. Sabbath-school is held every Sunday.

The United Brethren Church organization, on Upper Bear Creek, holds its meetings in the Baptist church building, services being held regularly once a month. The Rev. G. W. Morgan is the pastor.

The Lower Bear Creek United Brethren Church was built in 1845. It was the only church in the township at that time. Before this church was erected they held their meetings in the school-house. The members were very few and preaching was had only occasionally, Revs. Edwards and Cretzinger being the first ministers of this denomination in the township. The few members then were: William Shelpman, Thomas Shelpman, Miss Maria Shelpman, Abraham Glaze, Jonathan Glaze and Socrates Glaze. It now has a membership of about fifty. The pastor is Rev. G. W. Morgan. Trustees are: Pope Gordon, A. Snively and Eugene Peck. Sabbath-school is regularly kept each Sunday with an average attendance of some forty-five pupils. Church service is held every three weeks. The religious interests of the township are well taken care of by these churches, and the

pastors and members of all are doing earnest work in the Christian field.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Morgan Township are five in number, as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Bear Creek School; Sub-district No. 2, Simpson School; Sub-district No. 3, Upper Bear Creek School; Sub-district No. 4, The McCollect School; Sub-district No. 5, Gordon School. The total number of scholars in the township in 1873, was 112. The number now on the school record for 1883, is 407, showing an increase in ten years of 295.

The Morgan School-house was built in 1830 and was one of the first, if not the first, regular school-house built in the township. It was located at the mouth of Slate Run, Mr. Abraham B. Beanes being its teacher. The next one was the Cutler School-house, which was erected in 1835. The first school in the township, in 1823, was kept in a little log school-house with greased paper for windows, and located near the mouth of Bear Creek. It had puncheon seats and floor; the teacher was A. Banes.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1883.

Trustees, Jaspar Graham, William Dunlap and William W. Crabtree; Treasurer, G. F. Lauman; Clerk, N. F. Peck; Justices of the Peace, Edward Crabtree and L. M. McCoy; Constables, Reason Crabtree and Andrew McCorkle.

Morgan Township, politically, is Republican. The population of the township was in 1840, 265; 1850, 280; 1860, 686; 1870, 758; 1880, 1,019. It has an area of 18,505 acres of land, and its assessed valuation for 1882 was, on lands $113,000; on personal property, $49,052, a total of $162,052. The personal property in 1880 was assessed at $40,455; again in two years of $8,597.

OIL WELLS ON BEAR CREEK.

In 1865 the petroleum which found its way to the surface and covered the surfaces of little patches of water in this valley attracted the attention of capitalists from New York City who determined to penetrate the earth in hope of finding a rich fountain head of valuable fluid. A well four inches in diameter was sunk on the farm now owned by Mr. E. F. Peck to the great depth of 1,088 feet. At that depth, although no oil was discovered, a stream of peculiar water was reached which spouted out with great force, forming a veritable artesian well. The water, at first, spouted to a height of thirty or forty feet but the force has gradually diminished so that at the present time it rises but a few inches above the surface, but pours forth a steady stream of considerable size. But the most peculiar and interesting feature of this well is the character of the water which is strongly impregnated with gas and mineral substance. It greatly resembles and is doubtless identical with the famous Blue Lick waters of Kentucky. The water is so strongly impregnated with gas that when a match is held near the stream it ignites and burns with a strong and steady flame which gives the water the appearance of burning alcohol. On the first outburst of this water, to the further surprise of the workmen, the mysterious fountain took fire and burned with such force that before it could be extinguished, after a day's effort, it had consumed the derrick, engine-house and all combustible material within its reach. Two miles further up the creek two other similar wells were bored with similar results.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jonathan Glaze, deceased, was born in Wood County, Va., June 22, 1817, and in 1830 came to Ohio, and soon after located in Morgan Township, Scioto County. He married

Eva Glaze. To them were born eleven children, but five now living—Rose Ann, wife of Eugene Peck; Irene, wife of W. F. Peck; John W.; Lillie, wife of George Watkins, and William. Cynthia, wife of James Blackburn; Mary, wife of C. D. Pearce; Rachel, Rhoda, Malinda and Sarah are deceased. Mr. Glaze was a member of the United Brethren church. He was very successful in his business operations, and at his death left 850 acres of land. He died Oct. 2, 1875. His wife died April 17, 1881. She was born June 22, 1820. Mr. Glaze was Treasurer of Morgan Township twenty-one years. Politically he was a Republican. John W., son of Jonathan Glaze, was born in 1857, and in November, 1881, married Lena Emory. He owns thirty-five acres of the home farm and 104 acres elsewhere in the township. He and wife are members of the United Brethren church and, like his parents, are interested in all that pertains to Christianity.

G. F. Lauman, dealer in general merchandise, Bear Creek, was born in Kentucky in 1840, and came with his parents to Ohio when a mere boy. He began his mercantile career at Waverly, as a salesman. He afterward clerked in Jasper eight years, and in 1872 established his present place of business. He carries a complete stock of groceries, dry-goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes and notions. He buys and sells country produce, and does an annual business of $15,000. April 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Ohio Infantry, for three months, being the first man enrolled from Pike County. He was seriously wounded in the side and hand at Vienna, which incapacitated him for further service, and he was discharged and returned home. He has served several terms as Treasurer of Morgan Township, and from 1875 till July 9, 1883, was Postmaster at Bear Creek. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Oct. 6, 1864, he was married to Mary L. Watkins.

Eugene F. Peck was born in Rutland, Vt., Dec. 14, 1833, but in boyhood, removed with his parents to Massachusetts. He had the advantage of a good education, and by close study has acquired a good practical knowledge of business and public affairs. In 1854 he removed to Allegany County, N. Y., where he resided a year and a half, when he removed to Lorain County, Ohio, and in 1857 came to Scioto County. He now owns a farm of 200 acres, partly improved. He has been Trustee of the township several temrs, and Treasurer four years. In 1876 he went to California, where he has a brother, and remained a year engaged in the lumber business. In 1880 he again went to the Western slope and invested in a gold mine, which he is now operating with fair success. He was married in 1863 to Rose Ann, daughter of Jonathan Glaze. They have four children—Lowell N., Cora E., Lyman J., and Lulu Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Lowell and Cora are members of the United Brethren church.

Elias Simpson, farmer and stock-dealer, postoffice, Bear Creek, was born in Hampshire County, Va., in 1818, a son of John and Rebecca Simpson, natives of Virginia. His father died in Virginia, and his mother married Hiram Alloway, and in 1827 came to Pike County, Ohio, where she died. Elias, when nineteen years of age, in 1837, came to Scioto County and worked for Geo. Heoredth a number of years. April 1, 1842, he married Margaret Howard and leased land of his employer, where he lived till Jan. 17, 1848, when he settled where he now lives, leasing the land at the time with James Rankins. In 1854 he purchased land and has since added to it till he now owns land in Rush, Morgan and Valley townships, aggregating upward of 3,000 acres, and is the largest land owner on the west side, if not in Scioto County. By his industry and energy he has accumulated his property, having started in life with nothing. Politically he is a Republican;

was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for W. H. Harrison in 1840. He is no politician, preferring the quiet of business life to the unrest of political honors. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had thirteen children, but five now living—Mary Ann, wife of James Ellison; Rhoda, wife of Joseph Morgan; Rebecca, wife of Jesse Johnson; Franklin, married Belle Dever; and Henry, married Aggie Ballinger. Jane, John, Elias, George, Amos, Andrew T., Cynthia Alice and A. Lincoln are deceased. John enlisted Oct. 4, 1864, in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, for one year, and was discharged at the close of the war. He died at home Nov. 2, 1865. Mrs. Simpson died Aug. 8, 1881, aged fifty-eight years. July 12, 1883, Mr. Simpson married Mary Dunlap. He is a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Rush Township was the last of the municipal divisions of the county organized, and was taken wholly from Union Township, June 3, 1867. It lies on the Scioto River, a distance of some seven miles north and south, and the largest and best portion of its agricultural area is in the valley. South of Brush Creek the township is hilly and broken. North of Brush Creek there is more valley land, but the west and north sides are broken and rough. In length the township, north and south, will average about seven miles. East and west, south of Brush Creek, the width is about three miles, and north of it some four miles, the river going east, making a large bend, and the western line of the township angling to the northwest, running west of north, the river doing likewise above and below the bend, which starts its easterly course about the center of the township, north and south.

In water supply it has an abundance. Pond River in the southern portion is quite a stream and crosses the township in a semi-circular form. Brush Creek, the largest stream, flows in from the west, near the center of the township and runs in almost a straight due easterly course across the township. Both of these streams empty into the Scioto River. Reed's River rises in the northwest corner of the township and runs nearly due southeast, and mingles its waters with Brush Creek about one mile from its mouth.

AREA, VALUATION AND POPULATION.

While there are over twenty-two square miles of territory, or an area of about 14,500 acres, in Rush Township, the tax-duplicate gives the number of acres assessed at 12,954. There is probably that much land without counting the water surface. The value of the land is set down in 1882 at $176,480; personal property at $54,040; total value, $230,520.

In regard to its population Rush is like Valley, the year 1870 being the first time it came under the census taker. In that year it had a population of 638, and in 1880, it had increased to 778. It has the smallest population of any township in the county, but there are four other townships that have less assessed wealth. The Ohio Canal passes through its whole length from north to south along the valley.

FREESTONE.

Having spoken of it as a good stock township, and the value of the farm land in the fertile valleys of the Scioto and Brush creeks, there is one other industry which will yet prove a source of wealth to the township—its immense quarries of freestone. It is equal to the test with no limit to its quantity. As yet this source of wealth has been but partially developed. The "Inskeep Stone Works" were started in 1874, by J. M. Inskeep, and from the above date to 1883 he has dealt or quarried exclusively block stone. But this year the demand for cut stone becoming so

great and his business extending, he has put in three pairs of gauges of the latest improved machinery for cutting or sawing stone. His new building is a good one and is 34 x 64 feet in size. Mr. Inskeep's quarry covers about 150 acres, and it is almost one solid bed of fine-grained freestone, pronounced by Prof. Orton, of Columbus, Ohio, as the equal of any in the State. He has invested $6,000 in the business and keeps 20 men at work. There is a very large quantity of timber in the township, and the shipping of that, cutting ties and securing tan-bark is a leading industry at this time. The Cincinnati & Eastern Railway will traverse the southern portion of the townships between four and five miles south of Brush Creek to the Scioto, and thence down that stream to Portsmouth. The railroad, the canal, and the river constitute the transportation facilities of the township, outside of farm stock. The river bottom and that of Brush Creek are well cultivated and some of the finest farms in the county can be found in Rush Township.

HOW AND WHEN ORGANIZED.

A strong petition from a majority of the citizens of the township was presented to the county commissioners, and the following action taken by them:

In the matter of dividing Union Township, a petition was presented by Levi Kirkendall and others praying the commissioners to divide the territory of said Union Township and create and make a new township, and to lay off and designate the same from the said territory of Union Township, in Scioto County, said division as prayed for by petitioners to be made by running a line as follows: Beginning in the township line between the said township of Union and the township of Morgan, at the corner of survey No. 11,036, made in the name of W. Philips, and survey No. 3,285, made in the name of John Swan; thence a southwesterly course on a straight line to the northwest corner of John Swan's survey 3,284; thence southeasterly on a straight line to the old saw-mill formerly owned by Philip Noel, on Pond Creek; and thence continuing the same course until it strikes the southern line of said Union Township, and dividing it from Washington Township; thence with the line between said last-named township, an easterly course, to the Scioto River; thence up said Scioto River, with the meanders thereof, the same being a line of said Union Township, to the corner of said Union and Morgan townships; thence with the line of said Union and Morgan townships, a westerly course, to the beginning.

A remonstrance was also presented signed by Milborn Coe and others against the division of said Union Township, and the Commissioners, after due consideration of said petition and remonstrance, do find that notice of said application for the division of said Union Township had been given for full thirty days prior to the hearing of said application, and that said petition had been signed by a majority of the householders of said Union Township, and it also appearing that there is contained within the boundaries of said proposed new township more than twenty-two square miles, and that there is also contained within the bounds of said Union Township, outside of the limits and bounds of said proposed new township, more than twenty-two square miles, they therefore find that it is necessary and expedient to lay off said new township, and they therefore grant the prayer of the petitioners, and it is now *Ordered*, That a new township be, and the same is, hereby laid off, designated from the territory of said Union Township as prayed for in said petition; and it is further *Ordered*, That said new township be known by the name of "Rush." And it is further *Ordered*, That the County Surveyor or other competent surveyor proceed immediately to survey and establish the line dividing the said new from the said old

township, as nearly in accordance with the prayers of the petitioners as practicable, and forthwith report the boundaries of said new township to this board, and that the same be recorded in a book kept for that purpose; and it is further *Ordered*, That an election be held at the school-house near the mouth of Brush Creek, in said new township, on the 17th day of June, A. D.,1867, for the election of township officers for said new township of "Rush." The commissioners appointed James Boldman Surveyor in accordance with the foregoing order; and it is further ordered that the auditor issue an order to James Boldman directing him to make said survey." June 3, 1867.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

On the organization being effected an election was ordered for township officers, which took place June 18, 1867. This resulted as follows: Trustees, Benton P. Bondurant, Jno. Clemmens and Andrew Ray. Treasurer, A. J. Russell; Clerk, W. W. Wilkins; Justices of the Peace, B. J. Farmer and Francis H. Ponsot; Constables, Geo. W. Elleson and Arthur Dement.

The officers for 1883 are: Trustees, Henry Wangaman, A. J. Hill, J. F. Richey; Treasurer, P. H. Brown, Jr.; Clerk, W. W. Wilkins; Constables, J. L. L. McDaniel, J. H. Massie; Assessor, Isaac Shelpman; Justices of the Peace, Henry E. Gorley, John McDaniel.

SCHOOLS.

The school districts of the new township of Rush, five in number, were organized Sept. 26, 1867.

Rush Township, like all the river townships, was early settled. The names of many who lived in the township when the county was first organized will be found in the old settlers' list. General Wm. Kendall and Samuel G. Jones, the former a miller and boat-builder in early days, and many others, all tell that the valleys of Scioto and Brush found early pioneers to stake their claims within the limits of Rush. The first steamboat built inland was built at the mouth of Brush Creek in 1818, by Wm. Kendall. The timber was superior, and it came down near to the river and through the channel of Brush Creek. The Utts and a few others came in 1797 and 1798. Many others came soon after, of whom are recalled Dan'l Kirkendall, George Herod, Thos. Jones, Thomas Arnold, Jas. Wallace, Wm. Russell, Mrs. Hester Brown and family and John Shultz. These are all old citizens. The old Pond School-house was supposed to have been erected in 1816 or 1818. In 1826 it was called the old school-house.

CHURCHES.

The St. Peter's Catholic Church was organized by Rev. Father Donahue in 1856, the Trustees then being Jno. B. Santy, August Henry and Francis E. Logee. The Rev. Father Jos. Mertian is now the officiating priest, and the church has grown and flourished for many years. It has now a membership of 130. Its present Trustees are Peter J. Montivan, Alfred Lombard and Alexis Deloat. Service is held once in every two weeks, and class instructions given on the afternoons of the day of service.

Bethany Baptist Church.—This was the first Baptist society in the township, and the first service was held at the house of George Heoredth by Elder Hezekiah Johnson in 1833, through whose labor the church society was organized, and by whom, after a cessation, was again reorganized as a Regular Baptist church, Nov. 30, 1834, assisted by the Revs. D. Spohn and A. Layman; Delegates, A. McCormick and others. The constituent members at this last date were George Heoredth, Elizabeth Heoredth, Thomas Arnold, Hugh Kelley, Isaac Arnold and Matilda Glaze. Elder Hiram Burnett was chosen pastor, who retained his charge

from the date of organization to February, 1837. Elder Hezekiah Johnson became the second pastor, serving one year. Of all the first members of the church not one is now living. The church is a neat brick building, erected by Geo. Heoredth, and presented as a gift to the society by him. He and Isaac Glaze were the first Deacons of the church. The following have served as pastors: Elders Felix Ellison, Johnson, J. H. Bronson, Wm. Algood, B. F. Leavitt, Thomas, Felix Ellison again, D. Vance, William Algood, Levi McDaniel, E. D. Thomas, E. Thatcher, D. Wichler, William Haw, S. G. Lindsey, J. H. Roberts, and A. K. Murphy, the present pastor. The present Deacons are: J. H. McDaniel and S. S. English. Service is held every other Sunday. The membership is 103; average attendance at Sunday-school, thirty.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1868, Rev. J. D. Baker becoming their first pastor. Isaiah Smith, Conrad Overton, Wm. B. Russell were a building committee for the erection of a church, and the last two were also appointed Trustees. There are at this time sixty-two members. The following named ministers have served as such since the church organization: Rev. E. V. Beam succeeded Rev. Baker in 1870; Sam'l Bateman, C. M. Pryor, C. B. Lewis, Thos. Leslie, W. F. Fuller, S. A. Crosley, Wm. Donaldson and H. Burkstresser, the last the present pastor, commencing his service in 1882. The church is near the Rushtown postoffice.

A CURIOSITY.

On the farm of Henry Russell, on the top of what is known as Campbell's hill is a spot, which is a depression of the earth's surface, to the extent of twenty feet in diameter, and about three feet deep. It is very nearly circular in form, and its peculiarity is in the fact that it generates heat in winter. In the coldest weather, with snow on the ground all around it, and the thermometer below zero, no snow was found in the depression or hole, and on holding a thermometer on the bottom it rose to fifty-six degrees above zero within ten minutes. The depression has a pebbly bottom, very little dirt seen, and has probably filled up in part. This has been the condition of the spot since its discovery a half century ago. Where does it lead to?

BIOGRAPHICAL.

S. Anderson, of Anderson, Slaven & Co., millers, Rush Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, is a practical miller, having entered a mill when eighteen years of age, in 1859, and since then has been constantly employed, chiefly in a steam mill. He worked some time in mills in California, then went to Jasper, Ind., and subsequently came to Scioto County, where since the spring of 1883, he has been operating the above mill. The building was erected in 1875, size 30 x 40 feet. It contains improved machinery throughout, of both water and steam power. There is a manufacturing capacity of fifty barrels per day; two run of wheat burrs and one of corn. They do chiefly custom work, but manufacture sufficient for the retail trade.

G. W. Arnold, farmer, postoffice, Rushtown, was born in Union Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1833, a son of Daniel and Louisa (Beadle) Arnold. He was married in 1856 to Eliza, daughter of William and Elizabeth Holt, and soon after located on the farm where he still resides. He now owns 188 acres of fine land, about half of it under cultivation. He has held most of the minor offices of the township, has been Clerk three years and is now a member of the Board of Education. Thirteen children have been born to him, ten now living—Sidora A., Louisa E., Mary C., Charles T., Laura, Alice, Andes (born on steamer Andes on the Ohio River), Alpha N., Howard., and John K. Rosanna, William G. and Mattie F. are deceased. Mr. Arnold's

grand-parents, Thomas and Margaret (Noel) Arnold, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1804 and were among the first settlers of Union Township. In 1844 they went to Iowa where they died. Mr. Arnold was a Justice of the Peace many years, and was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812. He had a family of six children, two of whom are living—Mrs. Shively, of Iowa, and Isaac, of Oregon. His son Daniel married Louisa, daughter of G. W. and Cassa J. (Hibbs) Beadle. He subsequently removed to Iowa where he buried his wife in 1845, and soon after returned to Ohio. They had a family of seven children—Rhoda, G. W., Cassa, J., Thomas, David, Catherine and William. The latter was a member of an Indiana regiment in the late war, and Thomas L. was a member of Battery L. Only two, G. W. and Thomas, now reside in this county. Mr. Arnold married, for his second wife, Cynthia Holt. They had four children—Philip, Wesley, Amelia and Mary. Mr. Arnold died in 1863 aged sixty-eight years. His parents were among the first members of the regular Baptist church of this county. Mrs. G. W. Arnold's father, William Holt, was a native of North Carolina, and settled in Portsmouth in 1829, and in 1856 in Rush Township. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church and held the offices of Treasurer and Deacon. He died in 1875, aged seventy-four years, and his wife in 1881, aged seventy-four years. They reared a family of six children Nathan, Minerva, Sarah, Charles, Eliza and Tabitha.

Elisha Crabtree was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1834, a son of William and Jane Crabtree, and grandson of William Crabtree. He was reared on a farm and obtained a practical education. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war. His health was seriously impaired by exposure, from the effects of which he never recovered. He married Ellen, daughter of Joseph McIntire, of Lawrence County, Ohio. They have had a family of ten children—Lucinda (deceased), Seth, John M., Joseph W., George W., Nimrod, Jane, Cora A., Mary C. and Sarah. Mr. Crabtree owns a farm of thirty-nine and a half acres, all well improved and under good cultivation. Politically he is a Republican.

Peter H. Brown, Sr., was born in Ross County, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1822, a son of Alexander and Hester Ann (Sterling) Brown, natives of Virginia, who settled in Ross County about 1805. His Grandfather Brown was a native of Germany but an early settler of Ross County. His Grandfather Sterling was of Irish descent. His father was born June 4, 1795, married Jan. 5, 1815, and died Oct. 8, 1830. In 1833 his mother and three children, Peter H., Mary and Sarah, removed to Scioto County and settled in Union, now Rush, Township. Three children—James, William and Charity—died in Ross County. He was married in April, 1843, to Lydia J., daughter of George and Mary Beloat and settled on the farm where he still resides. He now owns 541 acres, a part of which is the valuable Scioto Valley bottom lands. But three of the six children are living—Mrs. Mary V. Shelpman, Peter H., Jr., and George W. The deceased are—George W., William H. and Hester Ann. Mrs. Brown died in April, 1877, aged nearly fifty years. Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican. He has represented his township in most of its offices; has filled with credit the offices of Trustee and Treasurer and has been a leading member of the Board of Education many years. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1839.

Joseph Dever, deceased, was born on the farm where his family now resides, in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1826. His grandfather, John Dever, came to this county from Virginia and bought the land, which at his death became his son William's. The latter was an influen-

tial man of the township; for many years was a Justice of the Peace. He married Aseneth McDougall, and of their large family of children but two daughters are living—Mrs. Alvina Newman and Mrs. Louisa McGilligan. Mr. Dever was born in Virginia in 1795, and died on the old homestead in 1834. His wife died in 1877, aged eighty years. The subject of our sketch was married in 1855 to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Wheeler, and settled on the old homestead, where he died in 1876. He had been a member of the Baptist church twenty years. In his business he has been successful, and left his family a good property. To him were born seven children—Belle, Louisa, Mary, William, Blanch, Joseph and Catherine. Mrs. Dever's parents came to this county from Virginia in 1838, and settled in what is now Clay Township. Her father died in 1857 and her mother in 1852. Of the family Mrs. Dever is the only representative in this county. Mrs. Wheeler was a member of the Methodist church.

Abraham Doll was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1839, a son of John and Margaret (Graham) Doll. His grandfather came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1800, and settled at Highbanks, Ross County. His parents settled in Washington Township soon after their marriage, and in 1841 removed to Rush Township, where they lived till his mother's death in 1850, when his father returned to Washington Township, where he died in January, 1852, aged forty-two years. Five of a family of six children are still living—Peter G., Abraham, Josephine, wife of J. P. Russell, of Clay Township; Louisa, wife of George Morris, of Unionville, and Sarah E., wife of Thomas Graham, of Washington Township. Abraham was married in 1865 to Carrie W., daughter of Wm. B. Russell, and settled on his present farm. He has 135 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Doll have had six children—James B., Clara M., William R., Joseph, Herbert and Carrie, the latter two now deceased. Mrs. Doll died Nov. 19, 1880, aged forty-two years. She was a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Doll is a member of the old Bethany Baptist Church, and is the present Clerk. He has been Township Treasurer five years, Justice of the Peace six years, and Trustee four years. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served three years. He participated in fourteen hard-fought battles and several minor engagements.

S. S. English, Postmaster, Rushtown, and dealer in general merchandise, established his present place of business in May, 1875. He carries a full stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots, shoes and provisions, and also deals extensively in railroad ties, tan-bark, etc., doing an annual business of $10,000. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1835, and removed to Ohio, residing in Pike County from 1856 to 1875. He received a practical education, which enabled him to teach, an occupation he followed for several years. He was appointed Treasurer of Rush Township to fill a vacancy in 1875, and in 1877 was elected to the office and served three terms. He was married in 1858 to Sarah Bowser. They have had eight children—Mary E., wife of T. G. Vaughters; Sarah M., wife of John Shultz; Agnes A., at Whitmore, Pike County; Phœbe C., Lillie F., Genetta A., Rachel A. and Ida May. Mr. English and all his family are members of the Baptist church.

John Hanna, deceased, was born in Newcastle County, Del., a son of Samuel and Susannah (Ball) Hanna, who died when he was quite young. In 1847 he came to Ohio and located in Scioto County. In 1857 he settled on the farm where his wife still lives and where he died in 1879, aged fifty-seven years and six months. It contains 400 acres of valuable land, well improved and under good cultivation. He was a quiet, unpretentious man and possessed of rare qualities that com-

manded the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Though often urged to accept public office he repeatedly declined, only serving one term as Trustee. He was a member of Scioto Lodge, I. O. O. F., Portsmouth. He was married in Delaware to Catherine, daughter of Patrick Henry. Three children were born to them, Mary, now Mrs. James P. Vandervoort, being the only one living. She resides on the old homestead. Annie E. and an infant are deceased.

Daniel H. Harwood was born in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1828, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Ward) Harwood, his father a native of Maryland, who settled in Ross County when quite a young man, and his mother a native of that county. In 1844 they removed to Scioto County and settled in Valley Township, where his father died in 1848. His mother is still living, aged eight-four years. Of their seven children but two are now living—Nancy, wife of David Schoonmaker, and D. H. The early life of our subject was passed upon the farm, his education being limited. When he was twenty-one years of age he commenced life for himself and rented the Marsh farm, Valley Township, where he lived twenty-six years. Twenty years of this time he bought stock for George Davis, Portsmouth, a business which took him to all parts of the surrounding country, and won him many acquaintances. In 1880 he bought the farm of ninety-five acres where he now resides, engaged in farming and dealing in horses. In the late war he enlisted in a cavalry company to take part in the Morgan raid. Politically he is a Republican, but though urged by his friends to do so does not desire to accept office. He was married in 1850 to Hannah, daughter of Samuel Darlington. They have six children—William, Benjamin, Mary Ellen, Daniel Lincoln, Charles and Ida Belle. Two children died in infancy.

Frank Henry was born in Newcastle County, Del., in 1815, a son of Patrick and Nancy (McKeever) Henry. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to America with his parents when ten years of age, living in Delaware till his death. After the death of his father Mr. Henry's mother went to Pittsburg to live with him. In 1847 the family, John, Daniel, Frank, Joseph and Catherine and their mother, came to Scioto County, where the mother died in 1862, aged ninety-five years. When seven years of age Frank Henry began working in a cotton factory, and when fourteen commenced to learn the wagon-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, at the same time, however, learning the blacksmith's trade. In 1838 he went to Pittsburg and from there to Natchez, Miss. He subsequently returned to Pittsburg, and worked at millwrighting till 1847, when he came to Ohio. He worked at saw-milling and cutting staves ten years after coming here, and then settled on a farm, where he now owns 120 acres, all well improved. Politically he is a Democrat. He has held several of the township offices. In 1850 he married Maria L., daughter of Colonel Thomas Morgan. Seven of their nine children are living—Rachel, Thomas, John, Frank, Joseph K., Patrick and Nancy L. Daniel and Ellen are deceased. Mrs. Henry died in 1864.

J. M. Inskeep, proprietor of Inskeep's Freestone Works, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1834. In early life he worked on the farm and in a saw-mill, receiving a common-school education. In 1858 he went to Union County, Ohio, where he was engaged in business two and a half years, after which he returned to Champaign County and lived till 1863, returning to Union County. In 1867 he went to Lewisburg, and in 1870 came to Scioto County, where he has since resided. From 1872 till 1875 he lived in Portsmouth, but is now a resident of Rush Township. He was married in 1858 to Harriett Thomas, of Champaign County. One child was born to them—Carrie. Mrs. Ins

keep died in 1860. In 1861 Mr. Inskeep married Louisa Darrow, of Union County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Levi Kirkendall was born in Jefferson, now Valley, Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1818, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Campbell) Kirkendall. His grandparents, William and Lavinia Kirkendall, settled in Portsmouth about the beginning of the present century. They had a family of five children—Daniel, Levi, Henry, William and Lavinia. Daniel was married about 1813, in Portsmouth, to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary (Stricklett) Campbell. In 1819 he removed to the farm where Levi now lives. He was a Captain of a rifle company in the old military days, and served in the war of 1812. After his death the Government gave his widow warrants for land in Logan County, Ill. He died in 1853, and his wife in 1857. Eight children were born to them —William, of California; Levi; Mary, wife of Thomas Craig; Stephen, on the old farm; Lavinia, wife of David Dunlap, and John. Sarah Ann and Henry are deceased. Levi Kirkendall was married March 15, 1838, to Minerva, daughter of George and Mary Belloot, and settled on the old Belloot farm. In 1855 he removed to Jo Daviess County, Ill., but the next year returned to Ohio. The day after his return, Aug. 31, his wife died. Of their six children, George, William, Sarah Alice, Mary, James O. and Levi, the three latter are deceased. In 1857 Mr. Kirkendall married Mrs. Sarah Russell, daughter of George and Elizabeth Heoredth, and removed to Washington County, Ill. In 1864 he returned to the home farm where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkendall have had four children, but two now living—Rhoda E. and Fanny. James S. and Truss L. are deceased. Politically Mr. Kirkendall is a Republican. Before the organization of that party he was a Whig and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President. He owns a fine farm of 600 acres, well improved. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1840. He is a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M. His son, George W., enlisted in the Forty-fourth Illinois Cavalry and served during the war.

Stephen Kirkendall, a son of Daniel Kirkendall, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1835. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry and served till the close of the war. He participated in thirteen hard-fought battles and a number of the less important engagements. He received a slight wound on the left arm at Corinth. After the war he lived on the home farm four years and then went to Kentucky, and ten years later returned to Ohio and is now living at his old home. He is a member of the Baptist church and of Bear Creek Post, G. A. R. He has been married four times. His first wife was Margaret Walk, by whom he had six children, five now living—John F., William W., Stephen B., George A. and Robert D. Daniel enlisted in 1861, in Company B, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and at the battle of Resaca, in 1864, lost a leg, from the effects of which he died at the hospital on Lookout Mountain. He left a wife, Elizabeth McCleary, and four children—Andy, Daniel, Sarah J. and Lavinia. John Kirkendall enlisted in1861 in the Forty-fourth Illinois Cavalry and was wounded at Perryville, and was discharged. After his recovery he enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served till the close of the war. Mr. Kirkendall's second wife was Elizabeth Kirkendall. They had one child, Emily Jane. His third wife was Caroline Purtee. They had three children—Alla, now Mrs. James McPherson; Franklin and an infant. His fourth and present wife was Rachel Crabtree.

John McDaniel was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1829, a son of Levi and Frances (Massie) McDaniel. When seventeen years of age he began teaching, an occupation he followed for three years, when, on account of

impaired health, he was obliged to seek more active pursuits. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Rush Township, and, with the exception of eight months, has held the office to the present time. He has been a member of the Baptist church since 1849, and has since that time served as Deacon. He was married Dec. 14, 1854, to Elizabeth Clark. But four of their six children are living—J. L. D., H. C., Cynthia I. Balbridge and Brough E. Mrs. McDaniel died Dec. 19, 1866. In 1874 he married Elizabeth J. Scott, who died March 5, 1879. Politically Mr. McDaniel is a Republican. He was a Deputy Provost Marshal during the war. His father was a son of James W. and Rebecca (Lewis) McDaniel. James W. came to America before the Revolution, and was a body-guard of General Washington in that war. He accompanied Levi to Ohio in 1819, and died in 1847, aged ninety-eight years, eight months. Levi resided in Jackson County till 1858, when he came to Rush Township, where he died Dec. 19, 1864, aged seventy-two years. He was a minister of the Baptist church, and presided over a church in Gallia County twenty years. He was an enthusiastic and zealous worker for the cause, and a gentleman much respected and admired for his fine abilities. Thirteen children were born to him, five of whom are living—Lewis L., Alfred, John, Levi (a minister of the Baptist church and physician), and Mrs. Martha McLaughlin. James W., John and six infants are deceased. Mrs. McDaniel died in November, 1879, aged eighty-one years.

George Pollock, farmer; postoffice, Rushtown; was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1823, a son of David and Nancy Pollock, natives of Virginia, who settled in this county in 1800, and purchased the farm where George now lives. They were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Pollock died July 4, and Mr. Pollock July 11, 1853, the former seventy and the latter seventy-two years of age. Of the ten children born to them, seven are now living—Mrs. Mary Noel, Mrs. Anna Vastine, Mrs. Nancy Woodcock, John, Thomas, Samuel and George. The latter was married Nov. 25, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Jared Newman, and settled on the home farm, where he still resides. He has 300 acres of fine land, well improved, and mostly under cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat. He was elected Justice of the Peace when twenty-three years of age, and held the office at intervals twenty-one years. He has served several terms as Clerk and Trustee of the township. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock are members of the Baptist church. They have had eight children born to them, but five now living — Emma, now Mrs. Young; Tillie, Thomas J., Samuel J., James V. The following are deceased—Nancy A., died at the age of twenty-three years; Mary O. and William M.

Henry W. Russell, a son of Hon. William Russell, was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 12, 1821. He was married Oct. 8, 1845, to Nancy J. Grimes, and settled in Union Township on a farm. In 1856 he removed to Portsmouth and engaged in merchandising. In December, 1860, he removed to Washington County, Ill., and in 1864 returned to Ohio. In 1870 he purchased 140 acres of land and located where he now lives. Eleven children have been born to him, eight now living—Harriet Ann, Alice Rhoda, James M., Edward L. and Emma W. (twins), Albert L. and Ella May. William H., Charles and an infant son are deceased. Mr. Russell and family are members of the Methodist church.

Hon. William Russell, deceased, was born in Ireland in 1782. He was left an orphan in childhood, and when fourteen years of age came alone to the United States, and for a short time lived in Philadelphia, when he continued his journey and located in Maysville, Ky. He began learning the hatter's

trade in Philadelphia, and continued to work at it in Maysville. While living in Kentucky he was married to Sarah Tribbey. They had one child, but wife and child both died soon after the latter's birth. Leaving Maysville he located in West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, and followed merchandising a number of years, in the meantime representing his county in the Legislature a number of times. In 1828 he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. He served two terms, but was defeated by his opponent the third term. In 1833 he removed to Scioto County and located in what is now Rush Township, and engaged in forging bar iron, but in this was unsuccessful, losing ultimately $30,000. In 1840 he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket. After the expiration of his term he retired to the quiet of his farm at the mouth of Brush Creek. Mr. Russell was in many ways a remarkable man. He had no educational advantages except what he received in his native land, but by perseverance and industry became a good scholar in the common branches. He was a good speaker, and had great conversational powers. He was conscientious in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and enjoyed a popularity that was the envy of both friends and foes. He joined the Methodist church when quite young, and was always a firm adherent to its principles. In 1808 he married Nancy Wood. But three of their seven children are living—William B., Sarah Ann, wife of W. D. Gale, Louisville, Ky., and Henry W. Joseph H., James, Robert and Albert L. are deceased. The latter enlisted in the late war in Company F, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and died in prison at Atlanta in 1863. Mr. Russell died Sept. 25, 1845. His wife died Feb. 4, 1857, aged seventy-two years. He was a Class-Leader in the church many years, and while in Congress was leader of a class composed chiefly of Ohio Congressmen.

W. W. Wilkins was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1823, a son of James and Catherine (Henderson) Wilkins, natives of Virginia. When nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Jackson County, Mo., where they both died the following year. He was then taken by his uncle, John H. Wilkins, to Mississippi, and resided with him till eighteen years of age. He was given a good education, after which he pursued various avocations, the principal one being teaching. He has taught in eleven different States, and has acquired a knowledge by personal experience seldom surpassed. In 1843 he came to Scioto County, but remained only two years. He then went West, and three years later returned, and has since made this his home. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war, the latter part of the time as Provost-Marshal. With the exception of four years he has been Clerk of Rush Township since its organization in 1867. He was married in 1846 to Sarah A., daughter of Samuel Barber. They have had six children—Urania, now Mrs. Kirkendall; Oscar F.; Josephine, now Mrs. Virgin; Minnie, now Mrs. Morris; James A., and Henry A., deceased. Politically Mr. Wilkins is a Republican.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The county map shows this township to have the most territory, but the tax duplicate gives Nile Township the largest number of acres assessed, or 48,140, while Brush Creek has assessed 47,847, nearly twelve square miles in area. It is, however, of irregular form, its western border being about eighteen miles from north to south, while its greatest width is less than nine miles, and from this point the line runs southwest and northwest until the western side is, as above mentioned, some eighteen miles in length. The surface

is like the county, broken and hilly, and too rough in many portions for successful cereal production. Still, some of the hills are rich in soil, and susceptible of cultivation. Its water supply is adequate for all farm purposes, and its forests of timber are of great value.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARY.

Brush Creek was organized in 1820. It is bounded on the north by Pike County, on the east by Morgan and Union townships, on the southeast by Union, and south by Nile, and west, by Adams County. Sept. 26, 1878, another slight change was made, adding a portion of the township to that of Union, and the latter was to pay the assessment of the territory given to her.

OLD PIONEERS.

Brush Creek had a few pioneers scattered here and there over her vast and rugged territory, and among the number were Jesse Edwards, Samuel Edwards, Isme Freeman, Aaron Armstrong, Christopher Oppy, Thornton Kendall, John Liston, Henry Caraway, James Jones, William Thompson, Joshua Armstrong, Thomas Brown, James Wilson, William White, Joseph and James Walker, Xenthus Kennedy and Peter Randall.

OFFICIAL.

The township records from the organization of the township up to 1867 were destroyed by fire a few years ago. The township officers for the year 1867 were as follows: Trustees, William Alexander, John Williams, M. H. Newman; Clerk, T. H. B. Jones; Treasurer, William Freeman; Assessor, John Williams; Constables, Levi Thompson and George Mustard; Justices of the Peace, Michael Freeman and G. W. Slack. The present officers (1883) are as follows: Trustees, W. C. Hazelbaker, R. F. Wamsley, and Hiram Jones; Treasurer, William Freeman; Clerk, J. G. Freeman; Assessor, D. T. Blackburn; Constables, Henry King and J. N. Wamsley; Justices of the Peace, R. F. Wamsley and S. A. Stedman. Dry Run School-house is the voting precinct of the township.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen school districts in Brush Creek Township, numbered and named as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Dry Run School; Sub-district No. 2, Oswego School; Sub-district No. 3, Upper Rarden School; Sub-district No. 4, Jones School; Sub-district No. 5, Hoffer School; Sub-district No. 6, Lower Rarden School; Sub-district No. 7, East Mt. Joy School; Sub-district No. 8, Upper Rocky Fork; Sub-district No. 9, Mt. Hope School; Sub-district No. 10, Dunlap School; Sub-district No. 11, West Mt. Joy School; Sub-district No. 12, Otway School; Sub-district No. 13, Lower Rocky Fork School.

HAMLETS OF BRUSH CREEK.

There are three postoffices in Brush Creek Township, the most important hamlet being known as "Galena," and the postoffice as "Rarden." Galena is a railroad station; was laid out Sept. 21, 1850, by Jesse B. Edwards and Aaron Moore, and surveyed by Joseph V. Mustard, and is in reality the only town or village in the township. It is located in the northwest portion of the township and within about one and a half miles of the Adams County line. It has two general stores, a fruit and confectionery store, a drug store and a saloon. The Postmaster is S. A. Stedman, and the office is in the fruit store of D. A. Gardner. The assessed value of personal property of Galena in 1882 was $12,105. There are two hotels, the Home House, Michael Freeman, proprietor, and the Anchor Hotel, with "bar" attachment, kept by Mr.

Whittlemore. There are two blacksmith shops, a pump factory, a cooper shop; the last establishment runs from twelve to fifteen hands in summer and twenty in the winter. The Anchor Hub and Spoke Factory, under the management of D. K. Sprinkle, turns out a large amount of work and has from twelve to fifteen hands constantly employed. Dr. E. D. E. Morgan and Dr. J. H. Windle are the resident physicians. The railroad has been completed to this point and the town is improving quite rapidly. It has now a population of perhaps 300, or over. A special school-district is made of Galena, and they have a separate, although a public, school. *Otway* is the central part of the township, on the line of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad, some six miles southeast of Galena, just above the mouth of the South Fork of Brush Creek. It is not yet platted, but there is a store and postoffice. It is a shipping station for timber. J. G. Freeman is Postmaster, merchant and entertains travelers. *Mt. Joy* is a similar hamlet in size to the above and boasts of a small store and a postoffice. It is situated on a hill called Mt. Joy and is in the northwest portion of the township.

CHURCHES.

The Mt. Joy United Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. Marvin Morrison and a few earnest workers in the cause. The church has regularly kept up its organization and its growth fully equal to that expected from the population of the surrounding country. It has at this time fifty-six members, and its present pastor is Rev. J. B. Gowdy. Trustees elected are Robert Dunn, Martin Rodney and John McMurray.

The McCullough Settlement Catholic Church was first organized by Rev. Father Joseph Mertian and the appointment of James Galvin, Joseph Kelley and John Donahoe. The membership numbered about 160. It has now a membership of about 200 and Father Mertian is still in charge. Service is held twice in six weeks, and instruction class the same and in the afternoon of the day of service.

The Mt. Joy Christian Church was organized in 1854 by Elder Mathew Gardner, the members at that time numbering about thirty-five. Rev. J. B. Taylor is the present pastor, and the Trustees are John McCan, Robert Day and George Rose. Service is held three times a month and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The average number of scholars is seventy-one, and of church members 100. The church was erected in 1868.

The Otway Christian Union Church was organized in 1866, and held its meetings in the Dry Run School-house for three years, when they built the present church building in 1869. The pastor was the Rev. Jesse Wamsley; Trustees, William Freeman, J. T. Freeman, Paul White and William H. Powell. The members then were: William Freeman and wife, Mrs. Margaret Freeman, Miss Sarah Freeman, Jacob Thompson, John Liston, W. H. Powell, George Brown, Elias Thornton and wife. The present members number 100, and preaching is had once a month. Sabbath-school is held every Sunday and has an average attendance of forty.

The M. E. Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Perry in 1880. It now has a membership of twenty-five. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Rifle; services are held every two weeks and Sabbath-school every Sunday, at the Dry Run School-house.

The Mt. Joy Regular Baptist Church was organized in 1882 by Rev. G. W. Hackworth, and the Trustees were Abraham Oppy, David Thompson and Jackson McCan. It organized with about thirty members and has about fifty at the present time. It holds its meetings in the Mt. Joy School-house.

CHAPTER XXI.

NILE, WASHINGTON AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

NILE TOWNSHIP.

Nile Township is the largest in the county. The township is the extreme southwest of the county, and has an Ohio River front of nearly fifteen miles. There are some nice bottom lands to be found all the way down, but when you leave the river bottoms you strike a rough and broken country, better adapted to stock and for stock ranges than for anything else. Still after you get over the bluff and on the banks of Turkey Creek the upper part of Pond's Run and along Twin Creek there are a good many acres of rich and productive lands. The tops of a good many of the ranges of hills are level plateaus, which prove easy of cultivation, with a strong and productive soil. There is plenty of timber, and getting out ties and tan-bark is one of the main industries. The freestone quarries give it an immense wealth which has been utilized for nearly half a century. In wealth Nile Township ranks the eighth in the county, according to the assessed valuation of 1882.

VALUATION, BOUNDS, POPULATION.

The valuation of real estate in 1882 was $253,890; personal property, $75,670; total, $329,560. The land assessment is at a pretty low figure, being a little over the average of $5.27 per acre.

The township is bounded on the north by Brush Creek and Union townships; on the east by Washington Township and the Ohio River; south by the Ohio River, and west by Adams County. It has a landed area of 48,140 acres, of which not one-fourth is in cultivation. Every decade since 1840 Nile Township has shown a sturdy and healthy growth. The population in 1840 was 860; 1850, 1,004; 1860, 1,175; 1870, 1,473; 1880, 1,905, making her greatest gains in the last two decades, and the last the best of all, being a gain of almost 30 per cent. during that decade.

Her largest stream of water is Turkey Creek, which rises in the northwestern portion, in numerous heads, and with its small tributaries flowing from the hills which line the valley on either side, takes a southeasterly course and mingles its waters with the Ohio River. Pond's Run and Twin Creek are the only other streams of note. There are many little branches to these streams, and the township can be called well watered, saying nothing about its extended water front on the Ohio River.

OLD SETTLERS.

The pioneers of Nile Township were a sturdy set of men. They settled along the Ohio River, taking up the rich lands found in the valley of this beautiful stream. By and by they began to extend inland, and the valley of Turkey Creek also soon found settlers. The names of all cannot here be given but many others who made Nile Township their home will be found in the old settlers' list in the county history. Among those who left the impress of their lives upon the progress

of the township were David Mitchell, Geo. Hutton, Geo. McKinney, Jno. Tucker, Abraham Tucker, Sr., Jesse Williams, Thos. Cooper, Solomon McCall, John Calloway and Middleton Harmon.

SCHOOLS.

The following are the school districts and teachers of Niles Township; Buena Vista School, special district—Teachers, Mr. Bradshaw, principal, and Miss Mary Frizell teacher of the Primary department; number of scholars, 115. Sub-district No. 1, Friendship School—Teacher, J. S. T. Lavinder; number of scholars, fifty-eight. Sub-district No. 2, Pond Run School—Teacher, not engaged; scholars, fifty. Sub-district No. 3, Leatherwood School—Teacher, E. M. Evans; scholars, thirty-five. Sub-district No. 4, Elm Tree School—Teacher, La Fayette Jones; scholars, sixty-six. Sub-district No. 5, Upper Turkey Creek School—Teacher, Frederic Ball; scholars, seventy-six. Sub-district No. 6, Twin Creek School—Teacher, R. W. Russell; scholars, forty-four. Sub-district No. 7, Oder Creek School—Teacher, Miss Rose Brouse; scholars, sixty-nine. Sub-district No. 8, Rabbits Run School—Teacher, Charles Cole; scholars, seventy-four. Sub-district No. 9, Brushy School—Teacher, S. S. Cooper; scholars, forty-nine.

These districts were laid out in 1840. The first teacher who taught in Nile Township was Jno. Horner in 1814.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first store, if not in the township was the first at Buena Vista, was kept by G. S. McCormick, who opened it in 1848.

The first Postmaster in the township was D. W. Murphy; postoffice, Buena Vista. The first carpenter in Nile Township was Abraham Tucker.

The first Justice of the Peace was John Tucker, who was appointed by Gov. Tiffin in 1804.

The town of Buena Vista was laid out by John McCall in the year 1840.

A survey of the hamlet of Buena Vista was made by William McCohn, Surveyor, April 5, 1849, and recorded Sept. 3, 1850.

The first meeting toward building or to take into consideration the building of the Portsmouth & Buena Vista Turnpike was held at the Twin School-house Aug. 27, 1859. The next move was the opening of the books to take stock in the above turnpike road. The books were opened Nov. 12, 1859. The road became an accomplished fact, and is now a free pike. There are freestone quarries on Turkey Creek, and also on Cary's Run, in Washington Townsbip, that are from four inches to forty-two inches. The ledges crop out along the Ohio River and its tributaries.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS AND VOTING PRECINCTS.

The township covers such a large extent of territory that it has been given two voting precincts by the county commissioners. The first voting precinct is at Buena Vista, in the extreme southwestern corner of the county, and the other is at Friendship, some eight miles in the northeasterly direction from Buena Vista, on Pond Creek, about one mile from the Portsmouth pike. The present officers, 1883, are: Trustees, John Sullivan, Josiah Spencer and William Welty; Justices of the Peace, Henry McCall, E. A. Bridwell and Eri Allemaug; Treasurer, Henry McCall; Clerk, J. S. T. Lavinder; Constables, George Rogers and Elza Ross.

BUENA VISTA.

This is one of the prettiest little villages on the Ohio River, lying in the extreme southwest corner of the township and county. It has a fine view from its river front, and massive, rugged hills give it a background that shelters it from the the northern and northwestern blasts. It is eighteen miles from

Portsmouth by the turnpike and about twenty by the river. It has a few good business houses and pretty residences, and the place is the principal shipping point for the numerous stone quarries in its neighborhood. The shipping of freestone is its principal business.

The Buena Vista Freestone Co. was the first company, and is known as the "Old Freestone Co." It was organized in 1853, and they ran the business till 1864, under the management of C. W. Caden. The present Freestone Company was organized in 1876; G. Paden, President, and W. Z. Caden, Secretary. They have all the machinery necessary for cutting stone, and their trade in block and sawed stone reaches from $50,000 to $65,000 per year. Capital authorized, $50,000 ; capital stock paid in, $28,500. Their business is divided into about two-thirds blocks and one-third sawed stone. The President of the company resides in Cincinnati, and the firm is one of the most enterprising and successful in Southern Ohio. They give employment to from fifty to eighty men, and hold a lease on some 9,000 acres of land or freestone. Their stone is carried on an iron tramway from the quarry to the mill.

The John M. Mueller Freestone Co. are large dealers in block stone, doing their sawing in Cincinnati. Mr. Mueller was the contractor, a few years since, to furnish the stone for the Chicago Custom House. He works from forty to sixty hands.

Another firm commenced operations in the spring of 1883, by the name of Hayes, Rogers & Co. They opened a quarry on the Chris. Wegherst place, on Upper Twin, and are stripping stone, preparing for a large business, and are also building a stone saw-mill at Mr. A. F. Givens' landing. Hugh D. Stewart has a mill for sawing stone and is doing a safe business.

OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business or mercantile interests of the village are conducted by G. S. McCormick, John Miller, the Caden Brothers, general stores; Martin McNamer, grocery store; Leonard Dumback and William Sullivan, saloons. The restaurant is well kept by Joseph Nabel. Physicians, Drs. W. A. Frizell and James S. Frizell; Postmaster, John W. Devoss. The chattel property of Buena Vista was assessed in 1882 at $35,029.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857 and their edifice built in 1858. Rev. Daniel Tracy was the officiating minister, Rev. John W. Dillon, junior pastor, and Uriah Heath, Presiding Elder. The original members of the church were—Jesse Williams and wife, Joseph Smith and wife, D. W. Murphey, wife and daughter, Miss Anna; Thomas Williams and wife, David McDermot and wife, Mrs. S. B. McCall, Miss Mary Pitts and Dr. W. A. Frizell and wife. Trustees elected were Jesse Williams, Joseph Smith and Dr. W. A. Frizell. The church has grown with its increasing years until now its membership will reach 100. The present pastor is the Rev. S. M. Donahue and the Trustees are G. S. McCormick, Martin McNamer and William Harrison. The church property is valued at $2,000.

German Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized at Buena Vista and the building erected in 1871, under the pastorate of the Rev. John Hickman. Those who joined at its organization were John Miller and family, Adam Heller and wife, Conrad Roth and wife, Joseph Nabel and family, Adam Heller and family, Nicholas and John Roth and wives, William Sonney and family, George Baker and family, Henry Dorn and family, George Stembach and family and Henry and John Shisler. The present pastor is Rev. Elias Benzing, and its Trustees are William Dinshman, Michael Whelan and Adam Heller. This church has prospered and now numbers

150 members, with a church property valued at $3,000.

The Catholic Church was one of the early churches, being organized in 1863. Their building was given to them by John N. Mueller, and in the following year (1864) was remodeled into a church. The priest officiating at that time was Father March. Those joining were—Peter Klein and wife, L. Dumbach and wife, Michael Wolf and wife, and Nicholas Neusas and wife. The membership now numbers twenty families. Its present officiating priest is the Rev. Father Mertian. Their church property is valued at $2,000.

FRIENDSHIP.

This small hamlet is located in a pleasant little valley on the bank of Turkey Creek, and about one mile north of the Portsmouth & Buena Vista Turnpike. It does quite a good business and is the trading point for the Turkey Creek settlers, and, being a voting precinct, is the headquarters for that part of the township, or the east side. Its business is conducted by the following persons: Mrs. Mary Nolder, Eri Allemaug, David McCall and H. Hinkle and brothers, all having general stores. H. C. Tatman and Solomon Evans are blacksmiths; W. P. Williams, wagon-shop; Charles Worley, David McCall, James Lowry and H. Hinkle & Bros. all run cooper shops.

Wesley Chapel is the oldest church organization in the township which now survives. It dates back early in the thirties, and its church building was erected in the year 1835. The church is under the pastoral charge of Rev. H. Burkstresser, with regular service every other Sabbath day. The present Trustees are Mitchell Evans and John Vaughters. They have a large Sunday-school attached to the church, well attended and in a flourishing condition. There is connected with the church a cemetery called the "Wesley Chapel Burying Ground," and near the hamlet of Friendship. It is a quiet, pretty spot, surrounded by hills, whose tops of living green cast their shadow over those who sleep beneath.

Union Church.—This church edifice was erected in 1878 by a few earnest spirits of the Christian church. It is located on Pond's Run, and service is held once a month under the charge of the Rev. O. N. Jones. A Sunday-school is also held every Sabbath day and is well attended. The church is a small one but is in good condition. There are two other church organizations in the township, which have no regular service, but held as often as the opportunity occurs. These are known as McKindry Chapel and Asbury Chapel, the Rev. S. M. Donahue occasionally presiding at McKindry Chapel. This latter is on the Buena Vista pike; Asbury Chapel is located on Pond's Run.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Eri Allemaug was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1840, a son of John and Jane (Nolder) Allemaug. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and was appointed Sergeant. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and with Sherman to the sea. At Stone River he was wounded in the leg, which seriously disabled him. At Chickamauga he was taken prisoner with 150 others, but escaped to the Union lines the same night. He re-enlisted in 1864 and served till the close of the war. After his return home he became engaged in merchandising. In 1877 he established his present place of business. He keeps a full line of fancy and staple groceries. In April, 1883, he was elected Justice of the Peace. He is a member of Bailey Post, G. A. R., Portsmouth. In 1865 he married Isabelle Gregory, daughter of Moses Gregory, who died in 1869, leaving two children—Mary and William. In 1870 he married Mary M., daughter of Samuel Brouse. They

have four children—Alice, Clarence, Morris and Harry. Mr. Allemaug's father came to America from France in 1828, and located at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was married in 1837. He died in 1879, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1871, aged sixty-three years. Six children were born to them—Eri, Philander, Josephine, Melford, John and William. Philander and William both enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry. Philander was wounded at Chickamauga, and at the same battle William was taken prisoner and incarcerated at Libby and Belle Isle, and afterward at Danville, where he died in 1864.

H. N. Bridwell was born in Adams County Ohio, in 1835, a son of James and Mary (Humble) Bridwell. His father died in 1858. He came to this country with his parents in 1841, and lived on a farm till the breaking out of the Rebellion. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, for three months. He was discharged Aug. 19, and Oct. 21 he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He passed through the different promotions till he was discharged as Second Lieutenant. He re-enlisted Jan. 31, 1864, and served till April 25, 1866. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Sabin Cross Roads, Champion Hills and others. At Champion Hills he received a wound in his right arm which paralyzed it, disabling him from further service. He was largely on special duty, often acting in courts of inquiry. He was an efficient and intrepid officer and has many records and testimonials of his invaluable aid to his country. He now lives a quiet life, being disabled for manual labor, maintained by the generosity of his Government. He was married in 1863 to Mary M. Hall. Of the seven children born to them but four are living, three dying in infancy—William E., Charles S., Elma A. and Anna H.

W. C. Brooks was born in 1836 in Vermont, a son of Cyrus and Sophia (Hassetine) Brooks. His father died in New York, July 9, 1858. His mother is living in Covington, Ky. Their children are—W. C., E. C., of Ironton, and L. H., of Cincinnati. W. C. Brooks was the first man to enlist in the late war for three years, west of the Scioto River, in Scioto County. He enlisted in Company I, Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry; was captured by John Morgan in 1862. He was discharged with recommendations for the Adjutancy of the Fifth Virginia. In 1865 he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth O. N. G. He was appointed Orderly Sergeant and was on guard duty in West Virginia. When sixteen years of age he began teaching and after his return from the war resumed that occupation. From 1871 till 1876 he was on a steamboat running from Cincinnati to New Orleans. In the latter year he moved to the farm where he still resides. He was married New Year's Eve, 1858, to Eliza, daughter of John C. Hutton. But four of the six children born to them are living—Elizabeth, Albert, William and Frederick. Mary and Frank are deceased. Mr. Brooks has held most of the township offices. He is a member of Bailey Post, G. A. R., Portsmouth. Mrs. Brooks's father was born in Nile Township, Dec. 12, 1808, a son of James and Elizabeth (Harmon) Hutton. His parents had a family of eight children—Sarah, George, John C., Henry, Isabelle, Mary, James and Middleton, the latter being the only one living. He is a resident of Jones County, Iowa. John C. married, June 13, 1828, Frances Burris. They had a family of nine children, but five now living—James, Mary, Eliza, Rachel and Lucretia. Middleton, Sarah A., John and Otho are deceased. Middleton and John enlisted in Company D, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry. The former was discharged on account of ill-health and the latter died at Helena, Ark., in the fall of 1862. Mr. Hutton was a prominent man of Nile Township. He died April 26, 1870. Mrs. Hutton died July 15, 1877.

W. C. Brouse, farmer, was born in Scioto County, March 22, 1849, a son of James S. and Ada J. (Baldridge) Brouse, and grandson of John Brouse. He attended the district school in early life, and later graduated at a commercial college. He now resides on the old homestead, to which he has added 100 acres since his father's death. He now has 113 acres of excellent land which he has been farming for several years. He was married March 25, 1873, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Dr. C. W. Veach. They have two children—Adah May and James Stanley. Dr. Veach was born in 1809, and was married in 1832 to Elizabeth Burrep, of Mount Carmel, Ky., who died in 1849. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living—Holland T. and Sarah, residing in Kansas; Horatio, in Indian Territory; and Eliza, in Scioto County, Ohio. Those deceased are—Ruth, John E., Eliza, and twins who died in infancy. The Doctor was the first physician of Nile Township, Scioto County, and was beloved by all who knew him. He attended the Medical College in his early life, and thoroughly understood his profession. He died in October, 1850.

Daniel W. Cole was born in Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio, June 7, 1807, a son of Thomas and Rachel (Parrish) Cole, his father a native of Maryland, born in 1782, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania. His parents came to Scioto County in 1804, where his father died in August, 1834, and his mother in August, 1853, aged sixty-six years. They were members of the Methodist church. They had a family of ten children, nine born in Nile Township. Four are still living—John P., of Lewis County, Ky.; Mrs. Rachel McKinney, of Nile Township; Mrs. Amanda Owen, of Columbus, Ind., and Daniel W. Thomas, Nancy, Samuel, Mary, Millie A. and Harry are deceased. The subject of our sketch worked at the shoemaker's trade with his father till twenty-three years of age. Since then he has worked at shoe-making, harness-making, farming, boat-building, etc. He is a natural mechanic, and was capable of performing any labor that required talent and genius. He has held some of the township offices but has generally declined to serve, preferring to live a quiet life to one mixed with public duties. He was married Sept. 26, 1833, to Mary J., daughter of Henry and Mary (White) Burris, who came to Ohio from Kentucky in 1827. Nine children have been born to them, six still living—Francis M., Nancy, Mary, Martha, Atlanta B., and James H. Atha Ella, William J. and Henry are deceased. They have thirty-four grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. In 1876 Mr. Cole took the contract to carry the mail from Friendship to Portsmouth and has never lost a trip since that time.

J. W. Devoss, Postmaster and Notary Public, Buena Vista, was born in Rockville, Adams County, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1843, a son of David and Rachel Devoss, natives of Ohio. He learned the blacksmith's trade of his father. He located in Buena Vista in 1869, and worked a year for the Buena Vista Freestone Company. In 1870 he established himself in business and has since worked at his trade. He was appointed Postmaster June 6, 1881, by President Garfield, and Notary Public in 1882 by Governor Foster. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and was appointed Sergeant of his company. He was injured accidentally and was unable to do active duty. He was married in 1868 to Susan M. Bragg, a relative of General Bragg. They have three children—Mary A., Libbie and Minnie. Politically Mr. Devoss is a Republican. He served one term as Trustee of Lower Nile Precinct.

John Evans, deceased, was born in Bracken County, Ky., June 21, 1817, a son of Abraham and Esther A. (Turner) Evans. He married Rebecca, daughter of David and Dyanna (Mc-

Lee) Storer, July 9, 1843, and settled in Nile Township, where he bought the 100 acres of land where Mr. Cunningham now lives. He died Feb. 25, 1872. He was a prominent man of the township and served in most of the offices. He was successful in a financial point of view, and left his family in good circumstances. He was a member of the Methodist church, and had been a Class-Leader two years. But two of his five children are living—Hester Ann, wife of John Rogers, of Sandy Springs, Adams County, and Rowena, wife of E. O. Cunningham, of Clarke County, Ohio. Jasper, William and Richard C. are deceased. William enlisted in Company F, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Feb. 4, 1864. He participated in eight hard-fought battles and was taken prisoner, but made his escape. He was discharged in July, 1865, and died Sept. 10, 1866. Mrs. Evans was married Nov. 17, 1881, to Middleton H. Hutton. She was born in Nile Township, Feb. 23, 1823.

Mitchell Evans was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1820, a son of Abraham and Esther A. (Turner) Evans, natives of Maryland. His father died in Kentucky in 1826, and in 1827 his mother and her children came to Ohio, where she died in 1833. Her children were—Sarah, Mary, Eleanor, Charity Ann, Solomon, John, Mitchell and Nancy. Mitchell and Solomon are the only representatives of the family now living. Our subject worked on flat and steam boats on the Ohio when a young man, and then bought 175 acres of land where he now resides, and which he now has under an excellent state of cultivation. He has served his township as Treasurer, Trustee and Clerk. His family are members of the Methodist church, a society he has been connected with since 1857. He was married in 1854 to Maria H., daughter of Abel Bradford. They had three children—Charles B., Emory F. and Maria. Mrs. Evans died in 1867, aged thirty-six years. In 1868 Mr. Evans married Ella R., daughter of D. N. Murphy. They have three children—Ernest, William D. and Anna. His son Emory resides in Dakota.

W. A. Frizell, M. D., was born in Lewis County, Ky., Sept. 20, 1827, a son of Josephus and Mary (Savage) Frizell. He passed his early life on a farm, attending the district school, after which he attended the High School at Maysville, Ky., one term. He then taught school, and thus obtained the money to enable him to attend college. He entered Transylvania College, completing his sophomore year. He then taught school and began reading medicine under Drs. J. W. and J. C. Kennedy, of Felicity, Ohio, studying with them three years, after which he entered the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in 1853. In December, 1853, he located in Buena Vista, but during the winter term of 1855–'56 attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College. He is a member of Scioto County Medical Society, Scioto Valley Medical Society, and Ohio State Medical Society. He is one of the successful practitioners of the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. April 3, 1856, he married Artemisia Kenyon, of Adams County, Ohio. To them have been born four children —James S., a graduate of the medical college, and now practicing with his father; Mary, Ellen and William A. Dr. Frizell's father came to this county from Kentucky in 1792, with his father, Jacob Frizell. The latter was the first Sheriff of the county. He afterward returned to Kentucky, where he died. Josephus came to Ohio again after his marriage, and spent the latter years of his life at Dr Frizell's. He died Aug. 2, 1880. His first wife was Mary Savage. They had four children, three of whom are living—James S., a wholesale druggist of Dayton, Ohio; Margaret and W. A., twins, the former of Mason County, Ky. Mary is deceased. His second wife was Nancy (Evans) Truxworthy. His third was Mary Smith. They had one child

—Anna, of Kansas. Mr. Frizell was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Allen F. Givens was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1820, the sixth son of William Givens. When seven years of age his parents settled in Scioto County, where he was reared and educated, remaining at home till he became of age. He was married in 1841 to Mary, daughter of James Smith, and settled on the farm where he still resides. He owns 242 acres of valuable land, 132 acres being bottom land. He has by his own industry been successful in life and has given his children good homes. Nine children have been born to him, but five now living—John W., Rachel, Mary E., Rilla F. and Victoria. James H., Allen and two infants are deceased. During the war Mr. Givens was a liberal supporter of the Union cause. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, and take an active interest in all that pertains to Christianity and the good of mankind. Mr. Givens has held the office of Trustee for a number of terms and was Real-estate Appraiser in 1881.

James H. Givens was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1818, a son of William Givens, and accompanied his parents to Scioto County, in 1826. He was married May 4, 1847, to Margaret R., daughter of Henry Burress, and settled on the farm where his son William now resides. He was a public-spirited man but devoid of political aspirations. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Givens had a family of five children, three now living—J. W., Charles F. and Thomas E. Ella and Robert are deceased. Mrs. Givens died Feb. 20, 1871. She was born July 28, 1824. April 20, 1872, Mr. Givens married Mrs. Elizabeth (Royce) Teeters. Mr. Givens died Jan. 10,1877. His son J. W. was born Sept. 19, 1857, and was married Dec. 14, 1881, to Susan, daughter of Charles Wortman. They have one child—Jessie. Charles F. was born Sept. 10, 1859, and was married Oct. 5, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Hinkle, who was killed during the war by guerrillas. They had two children, both deceased. His wife died, and Feb. 12, 1883, he married Drusilla Barber. He resides in Kansas. Thomas E. was born Sept. 10, 1861, and was married Oct. 3, 1881, to Retta, daughter of David McCall. Politically Mr. Givens was a Republican.

William Givens was born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 31, 1811, the eldest son of William and Rachel (Stockham) Givens. When sixteen years of age his parents settled in Nile Township. In early life he assisted his father in the various kinds of labor to be performed in a new country, receiving but a limited education. He was married Oct. 14, 1834, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Isabella Elliott, and since then, with the exception of two years, has lived on the place where he now resides. He has 102 acres of good land, fifty of it lying in the Ohio bottoms. During the war he did all in his power to suppress the Rebellion; was Township Trustee at the time. Politically is now a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist church since twenty-one years of age, his wife being also a member of that denomination. Nine children have been born to him, but six now living—Cynthia Ann, wife of W. Cross; Sarah Ellen, wife of R. A. Bryan; Mary Jane, wife of M. Herdman; Eliza Catherine, wife of George Williamson; David Creighton and William Alexander. Martha Susan, wife of Rev. S. M. Donahue, Margaret Belle and an infant are deceased. Mr. Givens's father was a native of Pennsylvania and removed to Kentucky with his maternal ancestors when but ten years of age. He subsequently removed to Scioto County and then to Ross, now Jackson, County, Ohio. He was married Oct. 23, 1810, to Rachel, daughter of William and Susan (Paine) Stockham. In 1826 he re-

moved to Nile Township, near the place where his son William now lives. He died June 26,1863, aged eighty years, nine months and eight days. His wife died Feb. 18, 1865, aged seventy years, nine months and fifteen days. They had a family of eleven children, but three now living—William, Allen, and Thomas J. David, John, Samuel, George, Cynthia, Mary, Jane and James H. are deceased. Mr. Givens was an Associate Judge of the county, on the bench with Judge Moore. He served several terms as Justice of the Peace of Jackson County, and represented that county in the Legislature. He was an officer in the war of 1812. Politically he was an old-line Whig, and one of the party's earnest supporters. In later life he became a member of the Methodist church.

James C. Hamilton was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1815, a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Cahail) Hamilton, natives of Maryland. His early life was spent on a farm, and when sixteen years of age he commenced supplying steamboats with wood, an occupation he followed twenty-seven years. Since then he has been very successful, and notwithstanding some very severe losses, has accumulated a good property. He was married in 1839 to Phœbe Horner, who still survives him. They had a family of nine children of whom four are now living—Catherine, Amanda, Rosa and Ida May. Huldah, Reuben, Richard, Robert and Mary Emma are deceased. His sons all died within seventeen weeks. Mr. Hamilton's father came with his parents, John and Catherine Ha milton, to Ohio when he was quite small, and remained there until his death, which occurred in Nile Township in 1852, aged sixty years. His wife died in 1875, aged ninety-five years. They had a family of six children, of whom four are living—Ignatius B., William and Wesley, of Oregon, and James C. They were all members of the Methodist church and good zealous Christian workers. Mr. James C. Hamilton's grandfather came to Ohio in 1792. He died in Indiana in 1836. His wife was the first person buried in Turkey Creek Cemetery.

Benjamin L. Jefferson, deceased, was born in Ross County, Ohio, a son of James Jefferson, a Virginian by birth and an early settler of Ohio. When nineteen years of age Mr. Jefferson went to Portsmouth and was employed as clerk for John McDowell, and subsequently went to Jackson, where he was similarly employed. He afterward studied theology and was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and preached fourteen years in the Ohio Conference. He then on account of ill-health located in Portsmouth, where he was engaged in the mercantile business twenty years. He was married in 1839 to Maria, daughter of Judge Joseph Moore. They had a family of ten children, but four now living—Mary J., John C., Sarah I. and Frank B. Joseph, William, Wilhelmina, Benjamin L., Laura S., and James L. are deceased. Mr. Jefferson died Nov. 25, 1873, aged sixty-four years, four months and fourteen days.

G. A. Klein, merchant and jobber in sewing machines, was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, Feb. 25, 1847, a son of Martin and Rosa (Nollenberg) Klein, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1852, and located in Hamilton County, Ohio. His father died in January, 1878, and his mother in July, 1881. Until fourteen years of age Mr. Klein attended school. He then was employed as bookkeeper in a factory in Cincinnati. In January, 1868, he came to Buena Vista and was employed as clerk for the Buena Vista Freestone Company until 1873, when he became established in business for himself. He was married in 1871 to Anna Kirker. They have three children—Stella, Rosa, and William.

Henry Kress, deceased, was born in Germany in 1828, a son of Henry Kress, also a native of Germany, who came to America



J. L. Hibbs

when the subject of our sketch was a child, and settled in Brown County, Ohio. The latter was reared in Brown County and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he always followed for a livelihood. He removed to Buena Vista in 1865. He was married Nov. 20, 1853, to Julia A. Crum. Eleven children were born to them, nine now living—Henry, Charles, Katie, Otto, Mary, Gusta, Lucene, Frederick and Robert. Elizabeth and John are deceased. During the war Mr. Kress was a member of the Ohio Home Guards. He was School Trustee several years. He died Aug. 24, 1877.

Rev. J. S. T. Lavinder was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1842, a son of John S. and Jane (Baker) Lavinder, natives of France. His early life was spent in school. Later he attended college at Charlottesville and Richmond, Va., and graduated at Lebanon, Pa. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second West Virginia Cavalry, Company B; was in the commands of Sheridan and Custer, participating in the raids planned by them. He was in the battles of Wytheville, Lewisburg, Cheat Mountain, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Appomattox and many others. At the battle of Five Forks he was wounded in the right hip by a piece of shell. He had a horse killed at Wytheville, one at Lynchburg, one at Bunker Hill and one at Stanton. He was captured June 27, 1863, and taken to Libby Prison; was paroled in August, and exchanged in December. At Bunker Hill he and fifteen others were captured twice the same night, but escaped both times. He was discharged June 30, 1865, and resumed teaching. He has taught in several States of the Union and in 1875 came to Scioto County, where he is now a teacher in the public schools of Friendship. Since 1882 he has been Clerk of Nile Township. He was married June 28, 1873, to Ameria F. Fry. They have four children —Sarah G., Wilford W., Jessie M., and Floyd H. Mr. Lavinder was ordained a minister of the Christian church in 1879, and for three years was regularly engaged in the ministry. He is and has always been a Republican.

Henry Lockhart, farmer and Notary Public, postoffice Pond Run, was born in Jackson County, W. Va., in 1829, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Sheppard) Lockhart. When nineteen years of age he began to teach school, an occupation he followed ten years. He was married in 1859 to Rebecca, daughter of Wm. S. Trickett, of West Virginia, and settled on a farm in Wirt County, W. Va. In the spring of 1865 he bought eighty acres in Scioto County, Ohio, which he sold in 1869, purchasing his present place of 201 acres. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1867, and discharged the duties of that office twelve years. He was Postmaster of Pond Run ten years, receiving his appointment from President Grant. In the floods of 1883 his farm was left completely bare. His wife died April 10, 1875, aged thirty-seven years, leaving six children—Cora B., Sarah F., William P., Samuel A., John H. and Charles R; an infant is deceased. Politically Mr. Lockhart is a Republican. He is a member of Scioto Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., Portsmouth.

David B. McCall, deceased, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, April 13, 1818, a son of John and Sydney (Clark) McCall, and grandson of Solomon and Sarah McCall. His father died in 1836, and his mother Nov. 22, 1867, aged eighty-four years. They had a family of three children—David B.; Maria, wife of S. B. Slocumb, deceased, and Martha, deceased. David B. was reared a farmer, but in later life also worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married March 3, 1852, to Mary I., daughter of Cornelius and Mary (McCall) Anderson, and settled on the farm where Mr. McCall and his children now reside. He was a quiet, unpretentious man, and had no political aspirations, though he served his county as Constable. Ten children were born to him, nine now living—Jennie, Joseph S., Sophia

(now Mrs. Buell), America, Iretta, (now Mrs. Givens), Grant, Amie, Artie, Olive M. and Bertie. The latter died April 16, 1883, aged nine years, one month and fourteen days. Mr. McCall died Dec. 20, 1881. Politically he was a Republican.

Solomon B. McCall, deceased, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 2, 1821, a son of William and Delilah (Moore) McCall. His grandfather and uncles developed the extensive quarries at this point, and he early became interested in that enterprise. He married Jane Dunn, by whom he had two children —Robey M., a clerk on the steamer Bonanza, and Dora Jane, deceased. Mrs. McCall died and in 1851 he married Maria M., daughter of Levi and Amanda Moore, of Portsmouth. He settled in Nile Township, and subsequently moved to the place where Mrs. McCall now lives. He was widely known and universally respected. He united with the Methodist church about three years prior to his death, and was actively engaged in the work of the church, being a Class-Leader and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He died April 22, 1883, of heart disease. He was the youngest of five children—John, William, Cynthia A., Sarah and Solomon B. His grandfather had a family of ten children—Duncan, Moses, Solomon, David, John, Mary, William, Millie, Sarah and Martha.

G. S. McCormick was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1822, a son of James and Hannah (Hawk) McCormick, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Adams County about 1808. His father died in 1854 and his mother in 1841. They were the parents of nine children, but five now living—Mrs. Margaret Freeman and our subject, of Scioto County, James P., William and Mrs. Hannah Mitchell, of Adams County. The deceased are Mrs. Jane Page, Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, Mrs. Mary Wamsley and Charles. Mr. McCormick was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under General Harrison in the defense of Fort Wayne, Ind. G. S. McCormick obtained a practical education in the common schools, and then attended the Ohio Wesleyan University two terms, and when nineteen years of age began teaching and taught at intervals for six years in Adams and Scioto counties. In 1847 he built the second house in Buena Vista, put a stock of goods in it and became the first merchant of the place. In 1849 he removed to Rome, Adams County, and in 1859 purchased a farm in Upper Nile Precinct, where he lived till 1868, when he removed to Portsmouth and for two years was engaged in the grocery business. In 1870 he returned to his farm and in 1875 came again to Buena Vista, where he still resides. In connection with his other business he has dealt extensively in lumber, tan-bark, staves, etc. He has been very successful in business, and now owns 1,700 acres of land, 225 acres being valuable bottom lands. He has a fine residence in Buena Vista and other town property. He was married in 1847 to Nancy, daughter of Joseph Fleak, of Cincinnati. Seven children have been born to them, only two now living—Charlie A., in business with his father, and Alfred F., a student at Ohio Wesleyan University. William A. (twin of Charlie), Euella, John J., Mary F. (twin of Alfred), and an infant are deceased. Mr. McCormick is a member of the Methodist church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

J. M. Miller, son of J. M. Miller, Sr., was born in Germany, Nov. 19, 1831 (same birthday as President Garfield's). He came to this country when twenty years of age, and spent the first year in Pennsylvania. He came to Buena Vista in 1853, and worked in the quarry the fore part of the season, and the latter part in the stone saw-mill of the old Buena Vista Freestone Company. In 1854 he was given the foremanship in sawing stone for the same company, which position he held till 1858, and the same year J. W. Mueller,

of Cincinnati, bought the Buena Vista Freestone quarries, and he then became manager for the same, which position he still holds. The quarry gives employment to seventy-five hands, and has employed as many as 250. The stone quarried is of the best quality, and has been used in some of the finest buildings of the country, among which are the Custom House at Chicago, Ill., the Chamber of Commerce at Chicago, Ill., the Custom House at Omaha, Neb., the Custom House at Parkersburg, W. Va., the State House at Columbus, O., and all the principal buildings in Cincinnati. They have a large stone-yard and two extensive mills in Cincinnati, and do an annual business of about $75,000. Mr. Miller was married in 1854 to Frederica Uckley. They have four children—Charles J., Carrie M., Gustav A. and William P. He has been Township Treasurer for two years (or two terms), and a member of the school board for many years. Politically he is a Republican. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is the founder of the German congregation in Buena Vista, and was the leader in building the church. He has also been in a successful mercantile business for many years, and is now assisted by his sons.

Burris Moore, deceased, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, May 31, 1815, a son of Judge Joseph Moore. He was married Dec. 8, 1837, to Catherine, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Edwards, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Adams County, Ohio, in an early day. To them were born ten children, but four of whom are living—William A., Sophronia (widow of E. E. Stedman), Wilson C. and Elnora. The deceased are Sarah, Laura A., Joseph L., Mary, Celia M. and Jesse. Soon after his marriage Mr. Moore located on the farm where Mrs. Moore and her children now reside. He was a member of the Methodist church, of which he was Steward and Class-Leader. He was a prominent and useful man of the township, and accumulated a good property, leaving 202 acres of valuable land. He died March 1, 1861. William A. is married and resides on the homestead,

Colonel Joseph Moore was born Feb. 13, 1790. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch descent, but were both natives of New Jersey. They were married near Philadelphia, and had a family of twelve children. They subsequently settled in Hampshire County, Va., and in 1790, in company with several other families, came down the Ohio River on a flat-boat, and landed at the post and fort known as Limestone, now Maysville. They took up their line of march in the direction of Lexington, through a dense forest and cane-brakes, abounding with all kinds of wild animals and Indians. They bought land in Mason County, Ky., and built block-houses to protect themselves from the Indians. The Indians would occasionally slip into the settlement and murder the settlers, till they finally became discouraged and left their lands, crossed the Ohio River and settled in Ohio. Mr. Moore settled in Adams County, on the waters of the Ohio Brush Creek. They were members of the Methodist church, Jos. Moore, Sr., being a local preacher, and religious services were held in their house. When they erected their first church, Judge Moore, then a boy ten years old, rode the horses when hauling timber for its erection. After the organization of the church Mr. Moore was appointed leader and preacher in charge. Judge Moore's early education was very limited, there being few schools or teachers in those early days. Subsequently by his own industry and studious habits he acquired a fair education. He remained with his father helping to clear the farm till old enough to learn a trade. He then went to a small village two and a half miles east of West Union, Adams County, and worked for a Mr. Phillips till he had learned the stone-mason's trade. He then built the stack and did all the stone-work on the old

Brush Creek Furnace, and afterward helped to build the steam furnace. Before he was twenty years old he was appointed Captain of a company of militia. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to the vicinity of Portsmouth and built a stone house, still standing, on the road running from the County Infirmary to Union Mills, and also helped to build the old Smith house, a mile below Portsmouth, on the bank of the Ohio River. He then went to 'Squire Lawson's, a mile and a half up the river from Portsmouth, and boarded there several months, working at his trade, and Jan. 16, 1812, married the 'Squire's daughter Mary. She was a sister of Rutha Kendall, recently deceased, and of the wife of General Harrison Kelly, of Lawrence County. Soon after his marriage he enlisted in the war of 1812 and served one year. After his return home he settled in Rockville, situated just over the line of Scioto County, in Adams County, and bought all the land now owned by J. C. Laughry, and built a small stone residence, which is still standing. There was a fine quality of freestone in that vicinity, and he quarried some specimens and took them to Cincinnati to a stone-cutter named Jemison. He pronounced them very fine, and, in company with other gentlemen, returned to Rockville with Mr. Moore and prospected the stone quarries since so extensively worked. An agreement was entered into that Colonel Moore should quarry the stone and ship it to Cincinnati, where they should prepare it for building purposes. There being plenty of timber they made rafts, and after hauling the stone to the river with oxen, slipped it on the rafts by means of crowbars and skids, and with the wild grape-vines for cables floated it to Cincinnati. They then had either to walk or push a dug-out home. After a few years a small kind of steamboat similar to a barge was built, but with those it took five or six days to make the trip from Rockville to Cincinnati, a distance of ninety-two miles. Colonel Moore worked the quarries fifteen years and then sold out and bought the present homestead, where he has lived since 1829. There were but a few acres cleared, and but a small cabin, in which they lived till he could clear away the timber and build a house. He planted a small orchard on the land cleared, and then he and his wife went to work to make the brick to build them a house, and in a short time the house now occupied by him was built. Soon after this he was selected as commanding officer of the Scioto County militia, a position he held many years, hence his title of Colonel. He was subsequently elected Associate Judge of Scioto County, and served seven years, and afterward had both titles, Colonel and Judge. July 24, 1838, his wife died. They had a family of eleven children—William, Mariah, Burris, Mary Jane, John C., Nancy, Susan, Joseph L., Manerva, Thomas B. and an infant. There are now only four living—Mrs. Mariah Jefferson, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Mary J. Valodin, living on the homestead; John C., of Mississippi, and Joseph C., living on a portion of the homestead. John C.'s wife died several years ago leaving him four children—Joseph V., James K., Hester and Lelia, all now grown, and two of them married. Joseph L. has a family of three sons and four daughters. Aug. 6, 1839, Colonel Moore married Isabella Elliott. She died May 30, 1848, and Feb. 15, 1849, he married Sarah Chenoeth, who died Feb. 2, 1878. In 1812 while he was away from home his wife was converted. When he returned he made up his mind to go with her, and they united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was for over forty years a Class-Leader and also served the church in every capacity. He has now been a member of the church seventy-one years. After his removal to Scioto County, the year before his wife died, the people concluded to build a church, there being none here at that time, and he went to quarrying stone and hauled it and laid the

foundation, and it was not long before was erected the comfortable frame church they still worship in, known as McKendree's Church. Colonel Moore has never belonged to any secret society. Politically he has always been a supporter of Democratic principles, and has voted for every Democratic candidate since the first campaign of Andrew Jackson; has never aspired to office, but has been content to live a quiet, retired life. He has always been temperate in his habits; has never used tobacco in any form or any narcotics. He has nearly reached his ninety-fourth birthday, and does not know of an enemy on the earth; his character is to-day without a spot or stain. He has lived to see Scioto County come from a wilderness to a state of civilization and culture. He is the last representative of his father's family, and the patriarch pioneer of Scioto County, having lived here longer than any one now living.

Ezra H. Noel was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1822, a son of Solomon and Mary (Hueston) Noel. His father was a son of Philip and Susan (Putnam) Noel, who came to Ohio from Virginia in 1794. Of his ten children six are still living—Ezra H., P.W., J. H., Telemadius P., Solomon D. and Isaac H., all but Ezra residents of Clay Township. Joseph P., Eliza J., Jacob P. and Josephus S. are deceased. Mr. Noel died in 1841, aged forty-seven years. His wife died in 1858, aged fifty-eight years. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education, frequently having to walk two and three miles to attend school. He remained with his mother four years after his father's death, helping to clear off the indebtedness on the farm. He was married in 1846 to Louisa, daughter of Uriah and Rachel (Beard) Barber. Two children were born to them —Winfield Scott and Oscar A., the latter deceased. Mrs. Noel died April 18, 1864. In 1871 he married Lou Hutton. They have wo children—Blanch and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Noel are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. He owns a fine farm of 328 acres, all well cultivated.

John Nolder, deceased, was a descendant of an old family of Scioto County. He was a prominent man of Nile Township, and was much esteemed for his generous and liberal views. During the war he was always mindful of the families of soldiers, never denying any call upon his bounty. He died March 30, 1870, aged forty-nine years, four months and twenty-five days. He was married Oct. 13, 1856, to Mary Hutton, a daughter of John C. and Frances (Burris) Hutton. They had a family of five children, only three now living —Cary T., James K. and Mary T. John E. and Jennie are deceased.

Nelson Odel was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1818, a son of Ransom and Lydia (Barlow) Odel, natives of Tennessee, who came to Ohio in 1815. Of their eight children, but three are living—Benajah, Nelson and James, the latter of Idaho. Mary, Thomas, Moses, Miranda and Chauncey are deceased. Mr. Odel died in 1856, aged seventy-six years, and Mrs. Odel in 1866, aged seventy-six. Nelson Odel was married in 1840 to Sarah, daughter of William Walker, and settled on the farm where he still resides. He has been successful and now owns 500 acres of valuable land, all well improved. Of thirteen children born to him eleven are living—James, George W., Elizabeth, John, Charles W., Nelson, Jr., Thomas J., Sallie Ann, Andrew J., Joseph and Martha. William and Polly Ann are deceased. James enlisted in 1863 in Captain Cole's company and served till the close of the war.

Leonidas Piles, farmer, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1842, a son of William and Ellen (Brous) Piles. In 1862 he enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Winchester,

Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, New Hope Church and many others. Upon his return to Ohio he resumed the labors of the farm, and since 1867 has resided in Nile Township, where he owns a farm of fifty acres, part of which is bottom land. He has held the office of Township Trustee ten or twelve years; has been a member of the State Board of Education, and in 1881 was elected Infirmary Director. He was married in 1866 to Mary, daughter of Mathew Burris. To them have been born seven children—Alice B., William A., Sidella F., Mary L., James E., Anna M. and Harriet E. Mr. Piles's father was a son of John Piles, an early settler of Washington Township, who died in 1837. He was married in 1837 to Ellen, daughter of John A. Brous. Of their four children, but two are living—Allen and Leonidas. Almira and John Andrew are deceased. Mr. Piles died in 1847, aged thirty-two years. Mr. Piles's father was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, a son of Nathan and Sarah (Bradkit) Burris. His parents came to Ohio in 1827 and settled in Scioto County, where they both died, his father surviving his mother but eleven days. They reared ten of eleven children born to them—Rachel, Mary, Mathew, Solomon, Horatio, Ruth, Maria Lucy and Nancy, Matthew being the only one now living. He married Mary, daughter of Littleton and Mary Bradford. Of their eight children—Maria, Sarah, twin sons, Harriet, Nathan, Horatio and Mary—the latter is the only one now living. Mrs. Burris died Sept. 5, 1881, aged sixty-five years.

John Swearingen was born in Kentucky, Dec. 1, 1821, a son of Marmaduke and Mary (Stratton) Swearingen, and grandson of John Swearingen. When eighteen years of age he located in Adams County, Ohio. In 1846 he came to Scioto County and rented land two years, and in 1848 purchased sixty-seven acres, adding to it from time to time, till he now owns 276 acres, 120 being under cultivation. At the time of coming to this county he had by 62½ cents and a few head of stock, but by industry has accumulated a good property. He was married in 1841 to Mary Ann Loveland, of Scioto County. Of the eight children born to them, but five are living—F. A., Alta F., Laura A., John W. and Anna. Thomas J., Lovania and Mary are deceased. F. A. enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, and served in Sherman's army; was discharged in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen are members of the Methodist church, of which he has served as Trustee and Class-leader for many years. He has served several terms as Township Trustee.

J. B. Valodin, farmer, was born in Greene Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1817, a son of Francis and Nancy (Slater) Valodin. He lived on the farm till fourteen years of age, when he learned the saddler's trade, working at it till he earned enough to enable him to obtain a practical education. He then taught in Kentucky and Ohio till 1873. He has been Township Clerk several years. In 1844 he married Mary J., daughter of Joseph Moore. Of the eight children born to them but two are living—Alice and John M. Agnes, Sarah E., Joseph M., Minerva M., William and Francis are deceased. Mrs. Valodin was born in Scioto County in 1822. Mr. Valodin's father was a native of France, born in 1765, and when a young man came to America. He first married Gabrielle Laforge, by whom he had two children—Francis and Agate, deceased. His second wife was Nancy Slater. They had eight children, four of whom are living—Addell, Orriett, Jerome B. and Dennis. Denpanter, Alexander, Esther and Henry are deceased. Mrs. Valodin died in 1825 and Mr. Valodin in 1826.

John Vaughters, farmer, postoffice Friendship, was born in Virginia in 1814, a son of John and Catherine (Masson) Vaughters, his father of English and his mother of Scotch descent. After his father's death his mother,

with part of her family, came to Ohio and located in Ross County, and the next fall, 1831, removed to Jackson County, settling near Coalton. Mrs. Vaughters died in 1833. Her children were—Thomas G., Richard, William, John and Mary. Our subject in early life was obliged to depend upon himself. In 1844, with his brother, William, he came to this county and rented land, but in 1850 bought land and settled where he now resides. He has been successful and now owns 502 acres of valuable river bottom land. In 1848 he married Mary Dautch, of Kentucky. Of their five children but two are living—George A. and Mary C. Nancy, A. and Albert M. are deceased. Mrs. Vaughters died in April, 1860, and in December, 1860, Mr. Vaughters married Mrs. Ada J. Brous. Politically Mr. Vaughters is a Republican.

Allen Wikoff was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1821, a son of Peter and Matilda (Prather) Wikoff. He was married Jan. 17, 1843, to Mary Phillips. They had six children, four now living—Nancy J., Joseph M., Lewis A. and Ella M. Sarah M. and William Allen, Jr., are deceased. Mrs. Wikoff died in 1868, and in 1869 Mr. Wikoff married Almira F. McCall. Mr. and Mrs. Wikoff were both reared in the Methodist church but are now members of the Christian Union church. Mr. Wikoff has held the office of Trustee several terms and Assessor one term. He owns a good farm of 140 acres, all well improved. Mr. Wikoff's grandparents, Peter W. and Sarah (Beekman) Wikoff, natives of Virginia, the former born in 1745, and the latter in 1751, went down the Ohio to Bourbon County, Ky., in 1797, and two or three years later removed to Adams County, Ohio, where he died in 1819, and she in 1826. Their children were John, William, Peter, Mary, Samuel, James, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah and Nancy. Peter was born in 1786 and was ten years of age when his parents came down the Ohio. He died in 1843 and his wife in 1859. They have had four children—Allen, Elizabeth S., Miner and William W. who was killed by the cars at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1883, at the soldiers' re-union.

Daniel Worley was born April 13, 1827, in Mason County, Ky., a son of Samuel A. and Delilah (Sullivan) Worley, who settled in Nile Township in 1833. His father was a school-teacher and also an expert miller. He died in July, 1848, aged forty-eight years. His mother died in April, 1878, aged seventy-six years. Of ten children, but three are living—Daniel, Pharsalia and Leonidas, and the subject of our sketch is the only one living in Scioto County. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being discharged July 30, 1865. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman to the sea. He was married Sept. 22, 1871, to Amanda F. McKinney, daughter of George W. McKinney. To them have been born four children—Grace Ellen, Wm. A., Rachel and Maggie. The latter is deceased. Mr. Worley's brother, Leonidas, enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery. He was wounded at Cedar Creek; was discharged in 1865.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP,

originally Union Township, or a part thereof, is about as old settled as any portion of the county. There is only a few months difference between the settlement of what is now Washington Township and those settlements on and near the Little Scioto and the French Grant. It is a township old in ancient history, for it was once the home of the Mound-Builders and later of the earliest white settlers north of the Ohio. The last hostile Indian killed in Scioto County drew his last breath near John Craig's, at a deer lick. It was John McDonald or his brother, probably the latter, who did the killing, for he claimed to have built the first cabin ever erected where

the waters of the Scioto mingled with that of the "La Belle Riviere." Mr. McDonald came near being the victim, for the Indian got the first sight, but in his haste to get in his work was not careful enough with his aim and he missed. In the summer of 1797, Thomas Parker, who had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, located his land warrants, for he had two or more, at and near the old mouth of the Scioto River, his brother Alexander laying off the town. The following is of record: "I do hereby certify that this plan contains the in and out lots of the town of Alexandria laid out by me and laid down on the scale of twenty poles to an inch, done by the order of Colonel Thomas Parker, of Frederick County, Va.

"Alexandria, June 3, 1799.

"E. LANGHAM."

"I do hereby certify that this plan contains the lots in the town of Alexandria, which I have sold as such for Colonel Thomas Parker, of Frederick County, Va., situated in the county of Adams, in the territory northwest of the Ohio. A. PARKER."

"Sale of the lots in Alexandria will commence at 12 o'clock, at the corner on the river of Thomas street, on lot No. 19.

"Filed in the Recorder's office, June 4, 1799. JOHN BELLI,

"*Recorder of Adams County.*"

This was the first town laid off in Scioto County, and it was settled in the fall of 1796. The first school taught and the first schoolhouse erected and the first donation of land or lot for school purposes in Scioto County, was in Washington Township as now known, and in the town of Alexandria, now unknown, except by the traditions of the past. Scioto's first county seat was then located here. One of the first associate judges, John Collins, lived here. When it was first settled it was a part of Adams County, the fourth organized county in the State, or rather Territory, of Ohio, which was in 1797. When Scioto became a county, in 1805, Washington Township was known as Union; afterward Nile was a part of its territory. It was not until 1814 that Washington Township came into existence and under the following: A petition for a new township, to be made out of Union and Nile, came before the commissioners at the August term, 1814, and it was granted on the first day thereof. It read as follows: "*Ordered*, That the township prayed for be bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Turkey Creek; thence up the Ohio River with its meanderings thereof, to the mouth of the Scioto River; thence up the Scioto River to the mouth of Pond Creek; thence westerly course with Thomas Wilcox on's upper line to the dividing ridge between Pond Creek and Carey's Run, and following said ridge to the head of Stony Creek; thence down said creek to Turkey Creek; thence down Turkey Creek to the Ohio River. And it is further ordered that said township be called WASHINGTON."

THE OLD PIONEERS.

Among the pioneers who first settled in Washington the names of many will be found in the list of settlers in Union Township history, and some are here given who were known to have settled in this township. All their immediate locations could not be given, though some in the Union list were known to have lived in this. Among those not mentioned except in the pioneer county list, were —Lemuel Moss, James Andrews, Joseph and Thomas Williamson, Levi Moore, Francis Cleveland, David Roup, Sylvester Veach, Stephen Carey, Isaac Williams, Anthony Clifford, Mrs. Milly Moore, John Worley, James Edison, William Carey, Hiram Devers, John F. Smith, Miss Rebecca Smith, Roswell Crane, Abel Bradford, Isaac Worley, Joshua Nurse, Samuel B. Nurse and a few others whose names were forgotten.

TEACHERS.

Among the early teachers besides William Jones, of Alexandria, in 1800, are found the names of Andrew McClaven, Samuel Williamson, Traverse Redd, Joshua Nurse, Abraham Baines. Mr. Nurse's brothers, were Josiah Lewis, Uriah and Reuben. They were descendants of John Rogers, who was burned at the stake in England, and all men of energy who made their mark upon the township's progress.

SCHOOLS—1883.

The following are the school districts of Washington Township, with the teachers now employed: Sub-district No. 1, Dry Run School; teachers, Mr. Follett; number of scholars, sixty-five. Sub-district No. 2, Higean School; teacher, Mr. Repps, principal; Miss Ida Beaty, primary department; number of scholars, eighty-one. Sub-district No. 3, Lower Carey's Run School; teacher, Merrick Cherington; number of scholars, fifty. Sub-district No. 4, Sugar Grove School; teacher, Harry Ball; number of scholars, thirty-eight. Sub-district No. 5, Upper Carey's Run School; teacher, unemployed; number of scholars, twenty-one. Colored school known as the Flatwood School; teacher, Miss Kate Cook; number of scholars twenty. The township was organized into districts as early as 1837, and the teacher of the first district organized was Adam Dempsey.

The first stone quarry opened in Scioto County and Southern Ohio was in Washington Township, and on the farm now occupied by W. C. Brooks. It was limestone and the stone was taken to build a dam across the Licking River in Kentucky; and from that quarry was also taken the stone which was put into the first stone court-house built in Cincinnati. This quarry was opened by Joshua and Silas Phillips, but the year is not stated.

A CHANGE AND MORE TERRITORY.

At the time Washington Township was first organized the Scioto River was made its eastern boundary, but at a later day, the mouth being up stream about one mile, left a strip of territory which was once on the east side of the Scioto River placed on the west side. As there were no bridges the settlers on the strip concluded they would rather be a part of Washington Township with no river to cross than to belong to what was then Wayne Township. The settlers who lived on the strip being unanimous for the change, the county commissioners granted their petition, notwithstanding several citizens of Portsmouth and the Common Council put in a remonstrance. This last was not signed by the citizens of the strip and so they carried it as against outsiders with a river between them. The commissioners made the following record: "It is therefore *Ordered*, That the boundaries of Washington Township be so changed that all that portion of territory lying west of the present termination of the Ohio Canal and east of the old mouth of the Scioto River, and between the old bed of said Scioto River and the mouth of the Ohio River, be stricken off from the township of Wayne and attached to the township of Washington, and that the auditor of this county issue a copy of this order to the clerks of each of the townships aforesaid, and make the necessary record thereof in his office." Dec. 6, 1842.

AREA, VALUATION AND POPULATION.

Washington Township has an area of 12,233 acres of land, and is bounded on the north by Rush and Union townships; on the east by the Scioto River, which separates it from the township of Clay and the city of Portsmouth;

on the south by the Ohio River, and west by Nile Township. Carey's Run rises in the northwest and flows southeasterly and empties into the Ohio River. Dry Run, in the northeast, is the only other stream. The valleys of the Ohio and Scioto rivers are rich and productive, and give it in rank the sixth in wealth of the townships in the county. After passing the hills lying back from the river the surface of the township will be found uneven, and in many places rough. The township has an abundance of freestone, which crops out on the Ohio and on Carey's Run in ledges varying in width from six to forty-two inches in thickness.

The valuation of the real estate in 1882 was $283,550; of personal property, $124,816, Total value, $408,366

The population of the township in 1840 was 653; in 1850, 676; in 1860, 920; in 1870, 1,085; in 1880, 1,131.

The only settlement in this township is Union Mill, about three miles northwest of Portsmouth, and having a population of 200, its principal features being the mill and distillery located at that point. Lemuel Moss started and built the mill in 1834, Waller & Coles renting it and running it until 1838, when it was burned down. Waller & Coles then rebuilt it just below the old site, and continued to run it until 1851, when they sold out to L. N. Robinson, who continued the business till 1860 and then sold to George Davis, the present proprietor.

The distillery was started in 1857 by David Gibson, N. L. Robinson, Louis Robinson, Joshua Robinson and Joseph Cheesman, who, after running it a number of years, also sold it to Mr. Geo. Davis, its present owner. Mr. Davis is the proprietor of quite a large cooper shop located at that point.

There is a blacksmith shop owned and run by Timothy Calver.

George Davis & Son is the name of the firm who keep the only store in the settlement.

TEMPERVALE

is the name of a new hamlet laid out on Carey's Run only a short time since. If it lives it can have its history recorded in the next work of this kind, and take the year of its birth, 1883, from this volume.

CHURCHES.

Old Town Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is an old church organization, the oldest in the township. Just when it first came into being is not given, but it began the erection of a house of worship in 1837, and had the same finished the following year. When completed it was dedicated by the Revs. Reuben Plumber and Ansel Brooks. A Board of Trustees was elected composed of the following members of the church at the time: John D. Smith, Isaiah Smith, George Graves, Philip Moore, Thomas Williamson, Charles Hunt and Isaac Williams. It had a membership of forty. Unfortunately the old church was burned in 1853, and the present structure erected in the summer of that year. The new church was dedicated by Bishop Clark, and at that time had over 100 members. The Trustees then elected were: John Boldman, Thomas Williamson, Peter J. Smith, Joel H. Smith, G. W. Coffrin, Wm. Earley and Isaiah W. K. Smith. The church pulpit has continued to be regularly supplied, and service held every other Sabbath-day. Its present pastor is the Rev. H. Berkstresser. There is a flourishing Sunday-school connected with the church, with an average attendance of thirty-five scholars. The present Trustees of the church are: J. P. Corlin, George Williamson, W Earley, Wm. F. Smith, Roy Smith, Wm. E. Cook and Silas Clark.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is of a later date, its organization having been effected in 1870. The first pastor in charge was Rev. Wm. Bateman, while the

present one is Rev. H. Berkstresser. The Trustees of the church now in charge are: Henry Barlow, John Vaughters and Ewell Williams. They have a well-conducted Sunday-school. Service is held every other Sabbath-day.

The County Infirmary is the only public institution within its border, and a description of that home for the unfortunate will be found in the county history.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The township officers for 1860 were: Trustees, Andrew Noel, Moses Gregory and Stephen Smith; Treasurer, C. F. Bradford; Clerk, S. H. Holmes; Assessor, T. G. Vaughters; Constables, George Reynolds and William Earley.

The present officers, 1883, are: Trustees, Charles Hacquard, Firman Smith and John Craig; Justices of the Peace, William Earley and John R. Foster; Clerk, Henry C. Gunn; Treasurer, John K. Briggs; Constables, Thomas Crane and G. W. Coffrin.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

David Allison, farmer; postoffice, Portsmouth; was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Dec. 30, 1818, a son of Archibald and Margaret Allison, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio, settling in Brush Creek in 1840. They had a family of seven children—Matilda, Mary, Sarah, Susan, Jane, John and David. Mr. Allison spent his boyhood days on the farm, and since twelve years of age has had to earn his own livelihood. He was married March 10, 1842, to Fatima, daughter of Tonley Smith. They had two children—Mary E. and William M. Mrs. Allison died and in 1875 Mr. Allison was again married to Miss Hannah Alaway. He has a fine farm of thirty-five acres, all well improved. He pays special attention to the raising of fine stock, having some fine Alderney and Jersey cattle, and Berkshire and Poland hogs. Politically he is a Republican.

Daniel Bodmer, farmer, was born in Switzerland in 1841, a son of Henry Bodmer, and when twelve years of age came with his parents to America. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and in 1863 re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company, serving till the close of the war. He participated in many hard-fought battles, among them Iuka, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth. He was discharged in 1865 and returned home and located on the farm where he now resides. He was married in 1868 to Mary Ann Pick. They have five children—Anna E., Lena E., Frederick W., Edward D. and Charles A. Mr. Bodmer has served as School Director. His brother, Godfried Bodmer, was born in 1843. He enlisted in 1861 in Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, and served till the close of the war. He now resides in Lawrence County, Ohio.

Jacob Bodmer, farmer, was born in Switzerland in 1822, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Bodmer, who with their family emigrated to America in 1854, landing in New York July 6, and came direct to Portsmouth, Ohio. He was married in 1854 to Catherine Troxler. They have had fifteen children—Jacob, Matilda, Emma, Tena, Wilhelmina, Josephine, Gotleib, Frederick, Mary, Charles, Albert, John, and three died in childhood. Mr. Bodmer came to this country a poor man, but by industry has accumulated a good property. His father's family consisted of nine children —Jacob, Mary, Daniel, Godfried, Susan, Mary Ann, John, Barbara and Elizabeth. His father died in 1879, aged eighty-three years.

John K. Briggs, Treasurer of Washington Township and farmer, was born in 1826, a son of Samuel C. and Rebecca (Timbrooks) Briggs. He has 120 acres of excellent land all well-improved. He has been Treasurer of the township twelve or fourteen years. He has been married three times. His first wife was

Mary Miller. They had a family of five children—Aaron, Laura, Mary M., Charles and Frank. His second wife, Jane Smith, left one child—Bertha. His present wife, Mary M. (Smith) Miller, was a sister of his second. Mr. Briggs's parents were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Scioto County. They were members of the Methodist church and zealous workers in the cause of Christianity. To them were born eight children, of whom five are now living—John K., William H., Hannah, Henry and Rebecca. The eldest and youngest are residents of this county. Aaron and children are deceased. Mr. Briggs had been previously married, his wife living but a short time. After the death of his second wife he married Sarah Barber, who died soon after marriage. He then married Marinda Barber. They had a family of three children —Sarah, Joseph and E., all living in Scioto County. Mr. Briggs died in 1856, aged sixty years.

Samuel Brous was born in Washington Township, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1821, a son of John A. and Hannah Brous. He lived on a farm until after becoming of age, when he was a steward on a steamboat and flatboat some time. He returned to the farm, where, with the exception of four years spent in merchandising in Clermont County, he has since lived. He owns ninety acres of highly cultivated land. He was married Jan. 13, 1848, to Eliza, daughter of Solomon McCall, an old settler of Nile Township. Six children have been born to them—Maggie, Amos M., Rosa, Birdie, Eliza A. and Emma (deceased). Mr. Brous's father was a native of Virginia, and in 1803 came with his family to Ohio, settling on the farm adjoining the one where his son now lives. He bought a small farm on which he lived a number of years, then bought seventy-five acres in the lower part of the township. He served in the war of 1812, and was once taken prisoner by the Indians. He received land warrants for his services to his country. He assisted in building the first frame house built in Portsmouth. He died in 1858, aged seventy-eight years. His wife died in 1859, aged seventy-two years. Their children were—Elizabeth, Nancy, Ellen, Hannah, Cynthia, Letitia, Mary, James, Samuel and Andrew. Nancy resides in Iowa, Letitia in Kansas, Sarah in Clermont County, Ohio, and Ellen and Samuel in Scioto County. The others are deceased.

T. Calver, blacksmith, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1844, a son of Hugh B. and Catherine W. (Wiltcher) Calver, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. He came with them to this county in 1851. He learned his trade at Unionville, and in 1867 located permanently in the town. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and participated in many of the important battles of the war, his regiment being in thirty-five engagements. He was wounded at Chickamauga, and at Stone River was taken prisoner, and was in Libby Prison three months and seventeen days. He re-enlisted in 1864, and was then detailed a member of the First Division Band, Fourteenth Army Corps. He was married in 1867 to Josephine, daughter of Stout Morris. They have two children—Morris and Hugh B.

George W. Coffrin, farmer, was born in Lewis County, Ky., Sept. 2, 1821, a son of William and Sarah (Hultzman) Coffirin, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Maryland. His parents were married in Canada, and were among the early settlers of Adams County, Ohio. They afterward removed to Vanceburg, Ky., where they died. They had a family of seven children—Delila, George, Jane, Lavinia, Constantia, William and an infant. By a former marriage, Mr. Coffrin had three children—Stotts, Tenicke, and Laura. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm, receiving but a limited education in the subscription schools. March 28, 1841,

he married Barbara Ann Wilcoxson, and located in this township, where, with the exception of ten years spent in Pike County, Ohio, he has since resided. In 1855–'56 he was Sheriff of Scioto County, and in 1880 was Land Appraiser, and has been Assessor four years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Portsmouth. He is a member of the Methodist church, and was licensed to preach in 1853. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Coffrin have had twelve children, but seven now living—C. F., Virginia E., Berdella, John W., Olla, Orrin and Etta. Mary L., William T., Belle, Carrie and Anna are deceased. C. F. enlisted in the late war when the first call was made for troops, in the three months' service, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted in the three years' service, in Battery L, and served till the close of the war. A son-in-law, Taylor Temple, enlisted in the same battery, and served three years.

George W. Cole was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1823, a son of Silas W. and Elizabeth (Huestin) Cole. He had the advantage of a good common-school education, his early life being passed in town. At the age of thirty-five he removed to the farm where he has since resided. He was married in 1845 to Prudence S. Alford. They had a family of ten children, only five now living—George, Silas C., Sabrina, Harry and Grant. Those deceased are—Charles O., who died July 14, 1847; Harriet E., May 12, 1854; Frank A., Feb. 18, 1858; Mollie S., April 27, 1865, and Ella E., Oct. 16, 1874. Mrs. Cole died May 1, 1864, aged thirty-nine years. In 1871 Mr. Cole married Maria T. Barber. He has a farm of 500 acres, 300 acres under a good state of cultivation. He has served his township as Clerk, Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Cole's father was a native of New York, and when twenty-two years of age, about 1820, emigrated to Ohio and soon after married Elizabeth Huestin and settled in Portsmouth, where he worked at the trade of wagon-making. In 1833 he abandoned his trade, and in 1839 moved to a farm in Union, now Rush, Township. In the spring of 1844 he returned to Portsmouth and the next year settled in Clay Township. He accumulated a property valued at $50,000. He had a family of nine children born to him, eight of whom are living—George W., William C., A. B., Charles O., Caroline, Silas W., John and James M. Our subject had six brothers in the late war—William C., A. B., Charles O., John W., James, and Henry, who was killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1863. Mr. Cole died in 1876, aged seventy-seven years.

Silas S. Cole, Superintendent of Scioto County Infirmary, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1839, a son of Silas W. Cole. His early life was spent on the farm and in attending the district schools, where he obtained a practical education. He has followed the vocation of a farmer through life, and in March, 1882, was appointed to his present position. He was married in 1861 to Margaret Davidson, daughter of A. Davidson, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They have a family of seven children—Hattie J., Flora E., Orville D., Mattie E., Mary M., Nellie T. and Alice B.

Oliver Dole, deceased, was a native of Essex County, Mass., and there married Abigail Carlton. He died Jan. 1, 1816, leaving five children—Greenleaf, Samuel, Joshua, Eben and Mary. In 1818 Mrs. Dole and her children removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where they lived eight years, when, with Greenleaf, Joshua and Mary, she removed to Cincinnati. She afterward removed to Madison, Ind., where she died in 1837. Samuel and Eben remained in Scioto County. The former married Margaret (Steele) Hammel in 1835. They had no children. He was County Surveyor a number of years, but died in 1856, aged fifty-nine years. His wife died in 1870, aged eighty years. Eben married Eliza Carroll in

1824, and to him were born ten children—Rhozinna C., Oliver, Mary Q., Joshua and Harriet J. (twins), Margaret A., Samuel, Elizabeth E., Lavina S. and Isola. He and wife in early life were members of the Presbyterian church, but afterward joined the Methodist church. He died in 1868, aged sixty-seven years, and his wife in 1880, aged seventy-four years. Greenleaf Dole married Salina Titcomb, of Massachusetts, and to him were born six children, three now living—Salina, Josiah and Elmira. He died in Madison, Ind., in 1835. Joshua Dole, the only representative of the family, was born in Essex County, Mass., Sept. 4, 1799. He lived in Cincinnati from the time he went there with his mother till 1837, when he returned to Scioto County. He was married in 1833 to Betsey Little. They had two children, both now deceased—Celestia and an infant. His wife died in 1873, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Dole has been a member of the Baptist church for the last twenty-five years, and for thirty years previous belonged to the Presbyterian church. He was for fifty years a leader of the choir, and for many years was a teacher of vocal music.

William Earley was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1816, a son of Michael and Ann Desire (Williams) Earley. He came to Scioto County in 1830, and in 1838 settled in Washington Township. He has held the offices of Trustee, Constable and School Director a score of years each, and is serving his third term as Justice of the Peace. He was married Jan. 1, 1838, to Mary, daughter of Jesse Oard. They had a family of seven children, four only now living—Malinda J., Lucinda A., Julia A. and Lavina B. Mrs. Earley died Nov. 9, 1875, aged sixty years, four months and fifteen days. May 22, 1878, Mr. Earley married Harriet E. Ripley, widow of Benjamin McFarland. He and family are members of the Methodist church. His father was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1791, a son of William and Eva (Thomas) Williams, his father a native of Ireland and his mother of Germany. His father died in 1835 and his mother four or five years previous. Of their eleven children but one, Solomon, is now living. Michael died in 1835. Of his ten children seven are still living—Mrs. Lavina Hambleton, Mrs. Mary Wilcoxson, William, Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, Mrs. Amanda J. Wamsley, John and Daniel. Michael and his brother George were soldiers in the war of 1812, and their father was in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Michael Earley was born in Maryland in 1794, and died in 1869. Her parents, John and Mary (Duncan) Williams, came to Adams County, Ohio, before the admission of the State into the Union. They had a family of eight children, all deceased. They were members of the Methodist church, as was also Michael Earley and family, the latter's father being a Presbyterian in religious faith.

J. R. Foster was born in Maysville, Mason County, Ky., in 1824, a son of Joshua and Eliza (Frizell) Foster, natives of Kentucky. His early life was spent on a farm, and when thirty-seven years of age, in 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, siege of Vicksburg and Little Rock. The year 1864 was spent in scouting in Arkansas. He re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company in 1864 and served till September, 1865. Feb. 25, 1872, he married Lydia Craine, a native of Scioto County, born in 1838. They have two children—Rachel M. and Oscar R. Mr. Foster owns 120 acres of land, and makes a specialty of grazing. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1882. He is a member of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R. His parents came to Ohio in 1852 and located in Washington Township, where his father died May 29, 1862, aged fifty-eight years, and his mother, July, 3, 1862, aged fifty-five years. They were members of

the Christian church. They had a family of eight children, of whom five are living—W. S., O. D., James M., J. R., Mrs. Emma V. Piles. Alice, wife of D. A. Miller, and two infants are deceased.

George Freeman was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1842, a son of Jackson and Sarah (Randall) Freeman. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, for three years. He participated in many hard-fought battles, and at Perryville was wounded in the thigh, which rendered him unfit for service, and he was discharged July 16, 1863. He was married in 1863 to Hester A. Shaw. They had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living—Harry, Maggie, Orville, Elsie, Amos, Rhoda and Ernest. John O. is deceased. Mr. Freeman's father, Jackson Freeman, died in 1847. He was twice married. By the first marriage he had a family of three children—William, George and John. His second wife was Sarah Smith. They had four children—Alfred M., Ara and two infants. He was the eldest of eight children of William Freeman, who came to this county from Virginia in 1833 and died in 1848, aged one hundred years. His mother also died at an advanced age. Their children were—Jackson, Isaac, William, John, Nancy, Martha, Mary and Amanda.

Charles Hacquard, wagon-maker, postoffice Portsmouth, was born in France in 1827, and when twenty-one years of age came to America, locating in Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1849 he began learning his trade, and worked at it in Portsmouth till 1854, when he removed to Washington Township and located on Carey's Run, remaining there eight years, and in 1862 located at his present stand. In the past he has manufactured wagons, but at present is occupied chiefly with repairing. In 1863 he joined the State Militia and participated in the John Morgan raid. He was taken prisoner but soon after exchanged. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth O. N. G., and served four months, doing guard duty in West Virginia. He was married Jan. 19, 1854, to Rosella Du Cotey. They have had a family of ten children, eight now living—Emma Beatty, Clara Malone, Mary, Albert, Rosalie, Fanny, Anna and Ernest. Those deceased are Lewis and Alice. Mr. Hacquard has served five years as Trustee of Washington Township and is now President of the Board of Education.

Luther R. Jones is a native of Virginia, a son of George and Frances Jones, who settled near Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1836, where the former died in May, 1881, aged eighty-six years, and the latter in 1866, aged sixty-six years. Of their twelve children Luther R. is the only one living in Scioto County. He came to this township in 1860, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and served till the battle of Perryville, when he was shot through both legs. He lay on the field forty-eight hours before relief came to him. He was discharged in September, 1863. July 21, 1864, he was married to Louisa J., only daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Williamson. Of their five children but two are living—Nora T., born Dec. 25, 1865, and Edna B. Frank S., born Nov. 2, 1868, died Oct. 26, 1871; Fanny, born Feb. 16, 1871, died the same year; Gracie E., born Nov. 12, 1875, died Nov. 3, 1878. Politically Mr. Jones is a Democrat. He has held the office of Township Trustee and Constable. He was Second Lieutenant of Company C, Ohio State Militia, but resigned on account of disability. Mrs. Jones's father, Thomas Williamson, was born in this township May 21, 1798, a son of Joseph Williamson, who settled here in 1792. He was married Dec. 29, 1831, to Lucinda, daughter of Joseph and Jerusha Oard, and settled where Mrs. D. Williamson now resides. He was a member of the Methodist church fifty years. His wife died Dec. 4, 1851, leaving three children —Eliza J., Isaiah C. and Louisa J., the latter

being the only one now living. Mr. Williamson afterward married Mrs. Dusilla (Wilcoxson) Smith. He died Sept. 5, 1874.

E. J. Kirby, merchant and Postmaster at Dry Run, Ohio, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1854, a son of Isaac Kirby. In 1878 he became established in business at Dry Run, and in the fall of 1882 located at his present place. He carries a full line of goods, having a stock valued at $2,000, and doing an annual business of $5,000. He was appointed Postmaster under President Hayes's administration. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools, receiving a practical education. July 4, 1883, he married Miss Lizzie E. Arnold. His father, Isaac Kirby, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1802, and when twenty years of age shipped as a sailor on the ocean; a part of the time was Captain of the Antelope. He was cast away during a storm, but was rescued. He then abandoned the sea, and in 1836 located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he engaged in the grocery business. He served as Justice of the Peace fifteen years. He afterward removed to the farm now owned by Mr. Salladay, where he died in 1865. He married Rhozinna Dole, and to him were born six children—John R., Charles H., William E., James A., Edward J. and Ida M. V. Charles enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, in 1864, and served till the close of the war. He contracted disease while in the army which resulted in his death in 1869, aged twenty-two years. Mrs. Kirby married James Keys in 1866. They have no children.

D. V. Larkin, farmer, postoffice Portsmouth, was born in Galena, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 20, 1826, son of Stephen Van R. and Mary (Rosecrans) Larkin, his father a native of Albany, N. Y., and his mother of Essex County, N. J. Sept. 18, 1850, he married Margaret Johnson, of Ross County. Twelve children have been born to them; but seven now living—Alice, Lilly, Carey, Charles, Henry, Maggie and Effie. Marshall A. died Sept. 27, 1854; Anna Belle, Aug. 26, 1864; Jessie, Feb. 13, 1882, and two died in infancy. In 1853 Mr. Larkin settled in Scioto County. He has 160 acres of valuable land, with a fine residence, overlooking the city of Portsmouth. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate lodge I. O. O. F., No. 31, and Orient Encampment, No. 28. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guards and served four months. He has served several terms as Township Trustee. Mr. Larkin's father came to Ohio when a young man and settled in Delaware County. Afterward removed to Fairfield County, where he died, Feb. 18, 1845, aged forty-eight years. His wife was a daughter of Jacob Rosecrans—a brother of Crandall, the father of General Rosecrans. She died June 27, 1871. They reared a family of six children—Joseph E., D. V., Amy, Sarah, William C. and James M. Joseph E. enlisted in 1861 in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, and was captured at Warrenton Junction, Dec. 24, 1863. He was imprisoned at Libby and afterward at Andersonville, where he succumbed to the infamous treatment of the fiend Wirtz, and died May 25, 1864. His remains rest in the National Cemetery, Andersonville, Grave No. 1,364. He was born Jan. 26, 1825. James M. enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, in the early part of the war; served as Orderly Sergeant. He was wounded in July, 1864, at Atlanta, in the shoulder. He was granted a furlough, but died at the home of his brother, D. V., Aug. 15, 1864. William C. enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guards, and served four months, and afterward re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry and served till the close of the war.

Cornelius McCoy was born in Pennsylvania, June 21, 1795, a son of John and Barbara (Hoe) McCoy, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Germany. From fourteen till nineteen years of age he served as an apprentice at the tailor's trade. He then worked two years in Pittsburg at the machinist's trade. In 1817 he came to Ohio and located at Portsmouth, where he worked at the tailor's trade till 1829, accumulating enough to build a house which he opened as a hotel, which he carried on till 1845. About this time he was elected a Justice of the Peace, an office he held twenty-eight years, at the same time serving as a Notary Public. In 1873 he returned to private life. He served a number of years as member of the City Council. In 1878 Mr. McCoy removed to his farm, a pleasant place five miles below Portsmouth, on the banks of the Ohio, where he owns 120 acres. In 1819 he married Ellen Patton, of Philadelphia, Pa., who died leaving three children—Virginia, Sarah H. and Benjamin F. The latter, with his brother-in-law, Captain Cook, went to California at the time of the gold excitement and was murdered for his money. Mr. McCoy married Melinda Martin, of Kentucky. They have had a family of eight children, but five now living—Cordelia, James, Mary, Frank and George, all residents of Scioto County. William, John and Henry are deceased.

Emanuel Moore, farmer, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Washington Township, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1833, a son of Evan E. and Cynthia (Piles) Moore, and grandson of Amos and Jemima Moore, of Pennsylvania, who settled in this county in 1797. His father died in 1833, aged twenty-five years and seven months, and his mother in 1859, aged fifty-one years. His only brother, Clinton, died in Arkansas. He was married in 1859 to Lavina, daughter of Eben Dole. To them were born two children—Mary and James. Mrs. Moore died in 1865 and Mr. Moore afterward married Lydia, daughter of N. H. Mapes. They have six children—Sarah L., William E., Zora A., Nora M., Ethel B. and Claude A. Mr. Moore has served his township as Trustee. He owns a good farm of fifty acres on the Ohio River.

Andrew Noel, deceased, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1820, a son of Nicholas and Nancy Noel, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early date. They had a family of six children—Mathias, Andrew, David, Sophia, Tabitha and Eliza. David and Eliza are now living in Iowa where their father removed and died. Andrew was married in 1845 to Sarah, daughter of Ora and Lydia Cranine, and a native of this township, born in 1822. They settled in Nile Township, but a year later removed to Washington Township. In 1862 they went to Indiana, returning in 1873 and settling on the farm where Mrs. Noel now lives. To them were born six children—Orson D. (deceased), Laura, Oliver H. (deceased), Florence W., Rhoda and Lydia. Mr. Noel held the offices of Township Treasurer, Trustee and Clerk. He died in 1873.

Corydon Piles was born in Washington Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1845, a son of Jeremiah and Philimena (Cole) Piles. He owns forty acres of valuable land near the county infirmary. He was married in 1868 to Emma Foster. Six children were born to them, but four now living—William, Walter, Leroy and Laura. Ellsworth and John are deceased. Mr. Piles's father was born in Pennsylvania, a son of John Piles, who located near Carey's Run in 1813. He was extensively engaged in farming, milling and tanning. He served as Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and Trustee many years. He was also a teacher of vocal music, having a very fine voice. He died in March, 1853. His wife died Oct. 17, 1881, aged nearly eighty-two years. Of their five children, but

two are living—Corydon and Frank. The latter enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the First Ohio Artillery and served three years. He was wounded in the head at Fort Republic. He now lives at Tolono, Champaign Co., Ill.

John C. Robey was born in Valley Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, Dec. 10, 1816, a son of William and Mary (Collins) Robey. William Robey was born in Maryland, Nov. 15, 1777, and when a child his parents removed to Kentucky. His father, with several of his neighbors, was murdered by the Indians while locating a homestead near Louisville. His mother afterward married Philip Moore and about 1781 or 1782 removed to Pennsylvania and settled near Harrisburg, and in 1797 came to Ohio, locating in Nile Township. Our subject's grandfather, John Collins, and John and Amos Moore, brothers of Philip, came about the same time. To the latter and wife were born four children—John, Philip, Levi and Elinor. William Robey married Mary Collins, and to them were born eleven children—Levi, Jemima, William H., Cynthia, John C., William W., Mary, Thomas L., Elizabeth, Francis A. and Mary J. Jemima, William H. and Mary died in Ohio; Thomas L. and Mary J. in Texas. In April, 1834, they moved to Illinois and rented a farm, near Hennepin, and raised a crop of corn. In the fall they sold their corn and moved by wagons to what was then Jo Daviess County, forty miles east of Galena. They lived there thirteen years, and then in April, 1847, set out with wagons for Texas, and located in Travis County, thirteen miles from Austin, where William Robey died in 1875, aged nearly ninety-eight years, and his wife in 1869, aged seventy-nine years. J. C. Robey was married Jan. 6, 1840, in Freeport, Ill., to Maria Wait, by Rev. Asa Balinger. He went with his father to Travis County, Texas, where Mrs. Robey died March 19, 1864. To them were born four daughters—Fidelia Frances, now Mrs. J. M. King, residing in Texas, has a family of seven children; Hester Ann, died in Illinois; Emily Amelia and Mary L., died in Texas. In 1870 Mr. Robey returned to Ohio, and Feb. 14, 1871, married Mrs. Angeline Brouse, widow of Andrew Brouse, of Sugar Grove, Scioto County. To them have been born three children—John W., Ida M. and William; the latter, born Sept. 11, 1876, was named for his grandfather.

C. C. Schlichter, proprietor of Cedar Grove Dairy, was born Dec. 25, 1839, in Dresden, Ohio. He settled in Scioto County in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He re-enlisted in 1863 and served until the close of the war. He participated in about twenty hard-fought battles. He was married in 1863 to Elizabeth Hauck. They have three children—Mary, Valentine and Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Schlichter are members of the Presbyterian church. He established his dairy in March, 1879. He has twenty-five extra cows, Alderneys, Durhams, Holsteins, etc.,—and has invested in business $1,500. He sells about forty gallons of milk per day in Portsmouth. He owns a farm of 150 acres on Pond Creek. When he first came to this county he had but 50 cents, and has by his own exertions accumulated his property. Politically he is a Republican.

Isaiah W. K. Smith, deceased, was born in Virginia, Feb. 27, 1807, a son of Joel W. Smith. He was married in 1832 to Tryphena Noel. They had one son who died at the age of seventeen years. Mrs. Smith died April 21, 1843. Jan. 23, 1845, he married Mary E. Denning. They had one child—William D., who died in April, 1853, aged six years. His wife died Jan. 26, 1848, and Dec. 24, 1850, he married Christiana, daughter of Jonathan W. Smith, of Virginia. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living—Mrs. Eyle Vaughters, Mrs. Laura Wishan, Alice, Maria, May and Isaiah O. Mrs. Ade-

laide McNamar, Ellsworth and Pearl are deceased. Mr. Smith was Township Trustee, Justice of the Peace, Treasurer and Assessor many years, and was one of the representative citizens of the township. He was a member of the Methodist church. He owned 300 acres of good land. He died June 4, 1874. Mrs. Smith's father, J. W. Smith, came to this township in 1833. He married Amanda Freeman. They reared a family of four children—Christina, Clementine (died December, 1853), Baldwin (killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain in 1863) and Julia. Mr. Smith was a prominent man of the township and held many of the local offices. He died Feb. 3, 1849. His wife died March 3, 1853. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Nathaniel F. Smith was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1827, a son of William and Margaret (Bragher) Smith, natives of New York. In an early day his grand-parents, Henry and Esther (Moore) Smith, came to Ohio from New York and settled in Adams County. His father died in 1832, leaving three children—Nancy, wife of Leonard Craine, deceased; Esther, wife of Solomon Johnson, deceased, and Nathaniel F. His mother afterward married Isaac Williams and removed to this county in 1836, and in 1843 removed to Pike County, where she died in 1844. Our subject spent his boyhood days in this county, and when twenty-three years of age went to Defiance, Ohio, where he lived six years, returning again to this township, where he now owns fifty-four acres of land on Carey's Run. In 1875 he went to Kansas and remained two years, entering 160 acres of land on the Osage Indian Reserve. Politically he is a Republican. He has served a number of terms as Township Trustee and one term as Infirmary Director. In 1864 he was appointed by Salmon P. Chase United States Treasurer's Agent on the Mississippi River and served four months. He was married in 1860 to Rachel, daughter of O. and Lydia Craine. They have no children.

Peter J. Smith, a son of William Smith, an early settler of Scioto County, married Rebecca Moore and located in Washington Township. He subsequently bought the place where Mrs. Smith now resides. He was successful through life and accumulated a good property. To him were born eight children, only two now living—William F. and Leroy F. John D., Joseph C. and four infants are deceased. Mr. Smith died Oct. 31, 1853. He was a member of the Methodist church. Mrs. Smith's paternal grandfather, Joseph Moore, came from Kentucky to Ohio as early as 1792. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church and was instrumental in organizing the first church of that denomination in the Northwest Territory on Brush Creek. He married Rebecca Foster, and to him were born seven children—Aaron, Foster, Mary, John, Joseph, Firman and Jemima. He died in Brown County, Ohio, and his wife in Kentucky, at the home of their youngest son. Their son Firman married Anna Wesley, and subsequently settled in Scioto County. In 1865 he removed to Mercer County, Ill., where he now resides, aged ninety-one years. He and his brother Joseph were soldiers in the war of 1812. He was converted when twelve years of age and has always taken an interest in religious matters. To him was born nine children—Patience F., Rebecca F. (now Mrs. Peter Smith), Ray S., Charles, W. Sienda, Joseph B., John W., Jedediah F. and Francis A., all reared in this county, but only one, Rebecca, now resides here. Mrs. Moore died July 19, 1848, and Mr. Moore afterward married Rebecca Hooveler. They have no children. Mrs. Smith's maternal grandfather, John Wesley, was born in Pennsylvania and married Patience Frazier. In 1798 he came to Washington Township. To him were born eleven children, all deceased—Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Ann, John,

Patience, Nancy, Lydia, Susan, Mary and Sarah.

William F. Smith, postoffice Dry Run, was born in Washington Township in 1842, a son of Peter J. and Rebecca (Moore) Smith. His early life was spent on the farm, being educated in the district schools. He enlisted in 1862 in Company C, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, and was appointed Corporal. He participated in ten or twelve hard-fought battles, besides a number of skirmishes. He was discharged in 1865 and returned home. He, with his mother and brother, owns 125 acres of excellent land. He is serving his third term as Trustee of the township, and has held other minor offices. In 1867 he married Sarah Briggs, a native of Scioto County, born in 1850, and a daughter of Samuel Briggs, an early settler of the county. They have two children—Emma and Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George J. Sommer, farmer, postoffice Portsmouth, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1826, a son of Andrew and Emma Sommer. In 1847 he emigrated to America, landing in New York, Aug. 1, and coming direct to Portsmouth. He first worked two years for Dr. Hemstead, then moved to the furnace, where he worked a number of years. He subsequently bought seventy-three acres of land where he now resides, and engaged in farming. He has his land mostly under cultivation, and has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Sommer has held the office of School Director and Road Supervisor, the former seven years. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guards and served four months. He was married in 1850 to Mary Glockner. They have had a family of eleven children, but ten now living—George, Barney, Frank, Leo, Adam, Henry, Herman, Mary, Charles, Louis. Their eldest son, John, died in 1883. Mr. Sommer and family are members of the Catholic church.

William Turner was born in Washington Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1831. His early life was passed on the farm and his education was obtained in the common schools. When but thirteen years of age he commenced life for himself, working on a farm. He now has 550 acres of good land, all well cultivated and adapted to the raising of grain. He has been Township Trustee a number of years, and in 1876 was elected County Commissioner, serving till 1882. He was married ——, ——. They have had a family of seven children, but six now living—William F., Louisa, Albert, Charles, Andrew B. and—— (twins). Lotta is deceased. Mr. Turner's grandfather came to Scioto County from Virginia, in the early settlement of the State, bringing his slaves, which he afterward set free. His children located in this county, but afterward removed to California. Samuel's two sons, William and John, are the only representatives of the family now living.

John M. Vaughters, a son of William and Sophia (Graham) Vaughters, was born on the farm where he still resides, in 1846. He married Eliza J., daughter of Henry McCall, an old settler of Scioto County. They have a family of six children—Enos J., Anna M., John E., Lena F., Grace M. and Sarah B. Mr. Vaughters has held the office of Township Trustee and several minor offices. He owns fifty acres of excellent land. His father came to this county in 1830, where by industry and good management he accumulated 400 acres of valuable land. He was Trustee of his township and Infirmary Director a number of years. He and his wife, Sophia (Graham) Vaughters, had a family of four children—Mary, John M., Thomas and Sophia (deceased). John and Thomas are residents of Scioto County.

R. M. Vaughters, farmer, was born in Sci-

oto County, Ohio, in 1854, a son of William and Mary J. (Bryson) Vaughters. He was married in 1878 to Eyle P., daughter of I. W. K. Smith, an old settler of Scioto County. She was born in Washington Township in 1858. To them have been born three children, but two now living—Warren C. and Christina Mabel. Orrin W. is deceased. Mr. Vaughters' mother was a daughter of David Bryson, of Kentucky. She died March 17, 1881, aged fifty years. She was the mother of eight children, only five now living—R. M. and William C., residing on the old homestead; Carey W. and George S., of Kansas, and Ella, residing with her brother, R. M. Lulu Bell and two infants are deceased.

Thomas G. Vaughters, M. D., was born in Caroline County, Va., in 1823. His father was of English descent, but a native of Virginia. His mother, Catherine (Masson) Vaughters, was of Scotch descent, but a native of Philadelphia. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother, three brothers and a sister came to Ohio in 1830. In 1832 he left Virginia, and came with his uncle and on foot to Jackson, Jackson County, where his mother was then residing; but the next year his mother died and he was left with no one to guide him, and to the care of his two elder brothers. In 1834–'5–'6–'7 and 8 he attended the public schools of the neighborhood, walking a distance of three miles, and burning pine knots at night by which to learn his lessons. Getting beyond his teacher in mathematics, he walked eight miles to a teacher who was able to assist him in that study. Thus by working in the summer and studying in the winter he, in 1842, received a certificate as a teacher. He taught three months in Ohio, and then went to Kentucky and taught a year in *Siloam* district, and began the study of physiology and anatomy. Progressing rapidly, in the fall of 1844 he entered the office of Dr. D. H. Mitchell, a prominent physician of Jackson. He remained with Dr. Mitchell three years, and then went into the office of Dr. J. M. Keenan, of Hamden, and read and practiced under his instruction till 1850, when he started out to seek a permanent location. He visited his brothers in Scioto County, one of whom was sick, and became acquainted with the attending physician, Dr. J. W. Dennis, who persuaded him to locate at Friendship, as it was sometimes difficult to secure a physician from Portsmouth, there being no bridge over the Scioto River at that time. Dr. Dennis proved a warm friend to the young physician. In 1851–'52 he took a full course of lectures in the University of Louisville, Ky., and then settled down to active practice. In the malarial years of 1853–'4–'5 he found little rest, catching the most of his sleep on his horse, while riding from one patient to the other. In the winter of 1872, while County Physician, he received a severe fall which resulted in a broken bone. In March, 1872, after presenting himself at the Ohio Medical College, he received from that thorough institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has been President of the Scioto County Medical Society two terms. On the organization of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine he was chosen one of its Trustees and appointed its first Vice-President. June 11, 1872, he received a diploma from the Ohio State Medical Society and was elected a member. Dr. Vaughters was married May 25, 1851, to Ara B. Jennings, daughter of Enos and Catherine Jennings, of Vinton County. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in the year 1833, and a sister of the late S. B. Jennings. Six children have been born to them —James S., Enos J., John E., Alice H., Flora M. and Loulie K. John E. is deceased. The eldest daughter is married and lives in Wisconsin, and the youngest son is married and lives near Friendship. Dr. Vaughters is generous to a fault, and was never known to turn off a patient on account of his poverty. He has

gained an enviable reputation by his indomitable will and energy, and stands among his fellow men a peer, having the confidence and esteem of all of his acquaintances.

William C. Vaughters was born on the old homestead in Washington Township, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1857, the second son of William H. and Mary J. (Bryson) Vaughters. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the district school. He married Mary E., daughter of E. A. Moore, an old settler of Scioto County. They have one child—William. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Caleb Wilcoxson, deceased, was born near Baltimore, Md., and came with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, in 1818 or 1819. He settled on land now owned by the Calverts. A few years later he rented his land and removed to Kentucky on account of sickness caused by miasma, but subsequently returned to his former home, where he died July 9, 1849, of cholera. He was a man universally respected and useful in the community. He possessed good executive ability and was Justice of the Peace a number of years. He married Nancy Fisher, of Maryland. They had a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living, two in this county—Drusilla Williamson and Barbara Ann Coffrin. Three sons, William, Caleb and Hillery, were in the late war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Wilcoxson died in 1865, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Wilcoxson was in later life a member of the Methodist church, and served the church as Class-leader. His daughter, Drusilla, was born in Kentucky in 1812, and married John D. Smith, a son of Joel Smith, a Virginian, who settled in Scioto County in an early day, and died in 1824. John D. Smith died of cholera in 1849. He left a family of five children—William (deceased), John O., Oliver D., Eliza, wife of M. G. Nichols, and Fanny, wife of Silas C. Cole. Mrs. Smith afterward married Thomas Williamson. He was a successful farmer and accumulated a good property. They had no children. Mr. Williamson had previously married Lucinda Oard, by whom he had two children, but one now living—Louisa. Isaiah C. is deceased. Mr. Williamson died Sept. 5, 1874, aged seventy-six years. He was a member of the Methodist church, as is also Mrs. Williamson.

George Williamson was born in Washington Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, in 1830, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Shaffer) Williamson. He has always lived on the farm where he was born. He was married in 1865 to Eliza C., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Elliott) Givens. Six children have been born to them, but five now living--William G., John A., Joseph, George H. and Sadie. Mary R. is deceased. Mr. Williamson is an enterprising, wide-awake farmer, and owns about 400 acres of land, 250 of which lie in the Scioto bottoms, being most excellent grain land. He is no aspirant for office but has held many of the local offices of the township. He enlisted in 1864 in the three months' service and was captured by Morgan's men in Vinton County, but was soon after paroled. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. His father first married Ruth Wilcoxson, who lived but a short time. They had one child, now deceased. He afterward married Catherine, daughter of John Shaffer. They had a family of ten children, six now living—John, Elizabeth, George, Barbara, Frank and Sarah. Jacob, William, Christena and Henry H. are deceased. The latter was a member of Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., in 1862, being shot through the heart. Frank was a member of the same company and was wounded at Perryville a few minutes after his brother was killed. Joseph Williamson died in 1849, and his wife died in 1880, aged seventy-eight years. She was born in Germany in 1802 and came with her parents to America in 1816. They had a family of eight children—George,

Catherine, Adam, Rosanna, Christina, Sabina, Barbara and Jacob. Catherine was the only one that remained in Scioto County, the rest going to Delaware and Hamilton counties, Ind., where her father died. Our subject's grandfather, Joseph Williamson, Sr., came to Ohio from New Jersey and located on Government land on the site of the present town of Alexander. He had a family of nine children—Frank, William, Joseph, Peter, James, Thomas, Margaret (wife of Leaven Wilcoxson) Anna (wife of Nicholas McAttee), and Sarah (wife of John Nottingham). He died in 1812, and his wife, Martha (Fort) Williamson, died in 1834. Both are buried in this township.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township was one of the original townships and took in a part of Washington, which was made from Nile and Union, all of Rush and Morgan, and probably all of Brush Creek except what belonged to Nile. It has now been curtailed of its dimensions to a considerable extent, and from being one of the largest in the county at its organization in 1803, it is now one of middle size, eight townships being larger and six smaller, not counting Portsmouth.

Union Township is now bounded on the north by Brush Creek and a corner of Morgan townships, east by Rush, south by Washington and Nile, and west by Brush Creek Township. It has an area of 19,118 acres, the land being very broken and hilly, with a far better surface for stock-raising than for that of grain. Upper Pond Creek, the word "upper" being used to designate it from the Pond Creek or Run of Nile Township, rises in the southwest part of the township, runs northeast, and passing through Rush flows into the Scioto. Brush Creek winds through its northern central part, from east to west, with a large bend called the Horseshoe Bend.

Its assessed valuation for 1882 was: real estate, $81,620; personal property, $40,577; total valuation, $122,197.

The population of the township was: In 1840, 570; 1850, 605; 1860, 1,070; 1870, 552; and 1880, 1,168. In 1867 Rush was taken bodily from Union Township, which caused its sudden loss in 1870, but in the last decade it has grown wonderfully. The old settlers of this township came in early, but it is doubtful if the territory now known as Union Township was settled until some time about 1808 or 1809. What is now Rush and Washington townships, lying in the valley of the Scioto, was, when this county was organized, called Union Township, and it was settled as early as 1796 at the lower end, for Alexandria was part of Union Township then, and the upper part of the valley, now Rush was settled in 1797. Thus in giving names of old settlers, many of them will not be found in the Union Township of to-day, but of that part of Union Township which is now designated as Washington and Rush. The following names were settlers of Union Township between 1796 and 1802: Peter Noel, William Russel, James Norris, Phillip Moore, John Collins, Gabriel Feurt, Benjamin Feurt, William Lucas, Jr., John Noel, William Campbell, John Devers, Peter Noel, Jr., John Pollock. Conrad Throne, John White, Henry Utt, William Robey, James Collins, Joseph Williamson and Thomas Williamson.

Gabriel Feurt was the first Collector of Union Township in 1803, and continued for five years. The first Assessor, or in those days called "Listers," was David Gharky, who first came to Alexandria, and was for years a prominent citizen of Scioto County. In 1821 Samuel G. Jones, who was also well known in early days, moved up to the mouth of Brush Creek, to help General Kendall build his mills; was a Justice of the Peace of Union in 1821.

The first school-house in the present Union

Township was in what is known as the Horse-shoe Bend.

Away back in 1802 Benj. Feurt had a small distillery running at a place called "Stony Hill." A part of the stone foundation of that still is yet to be seen.

There are no church organizations in the township, the citizens attending those in the adjoining townships near their border. There is occasionally services held at the residences of some of the citizens when they can secure a preacher. The western part, however, is very thinly settled, and there are not neighbors enough to make either a church organization, or children to attend a school, but in the latter respect it is well provided, although some of the pupils have some distance to travel. There are six school districts in Union Township.

The Cincinnati & Eastern Railway will pass through the northern part of the township south of Brush Creek, from east to west. It has immense forests of timber, and, outside of farming, getting this timber out, cutting into lumber and into staves, and headings, has become quite a noted industry.

VILLAGES.

Lombardsville is the ancient point of settlement, but it is hard, at this day, to make even a hamlet of it. There is one store at this place. It has been a postoffice for quite a number of years, and there is a large stave factory. It is also the voting precinct of the township. Perhaps Henly, with its great transportation facilities, and on a trunk line of railway leading to the Queen City, may wipe out the whole of the business interests of Lombardsville, including its position of a voting precinct.

Henly is now the terminus of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad. It has two small stores, a saw-mill, and a postoffice.

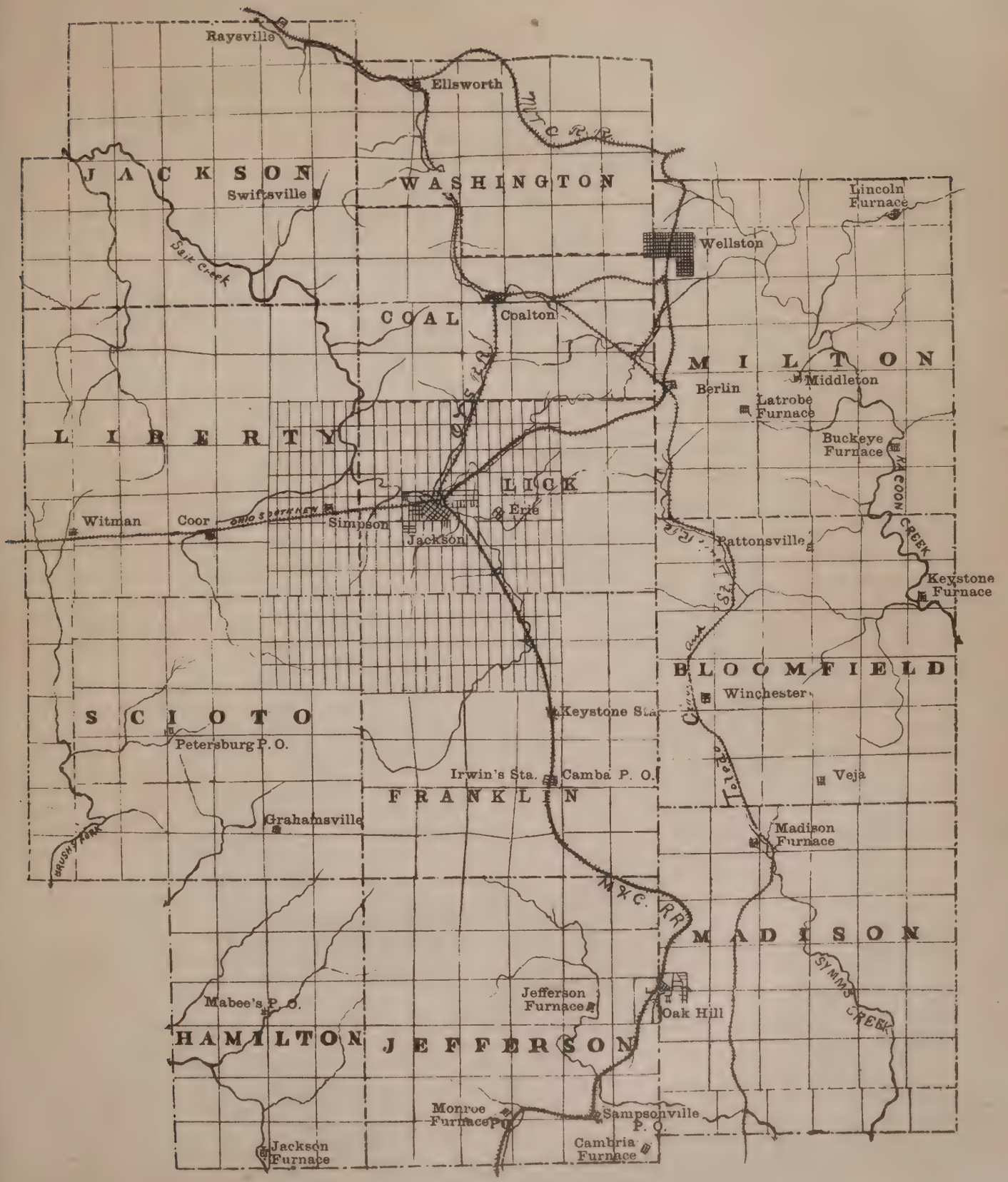
OFFICERS.

1809.—Trustees, Peter Noel, Perry Liston and James Norris; Clerk, S. G. James; 1810.—Trustees, Peter Noel, Benjamin Rankin and James Norris; Treasurer, Benjamin Feurt; Clerk, S. G. James; Overseers of the Poor, John White and Philip Moore; Fence Viewers, Warren Johnston and John R. Turner; Constable, William Howell.

The early records were not all found, but the above is given, for they represent many of the first settlers in the township.

1883.—Trustees, Moses Wickline, Austin Crow and Theopolis Varnier; Clerk, Thomas H. Garvin; Treasurer, Charles Lovernier; Justices of the Peace, Joseph Kelley and N. R. Wilson; Constables, G. B. Mershon and Wm. Holdenness; Assessor, James Kelley.

OUTLINE MAP OF
JACKSON Co.



JACKSON COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXII.

JACKSON COUNTY FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

THE MISTY AGES OF THE PAST.

Away back in the misty ages of the past the history of Jackson County may be said to begin, and the first white men who trod its soil were undoubtedly the French traders and trappers. The Indians built no towns and villages within its borders, but Jackson County was a favorite hunting ground. The Indian war was hardly ended when Jackson County was visited on account of her then famous salt works, and the settlers of the Ohio purchase made early pilgrimages to these salt springs. The year 1798 saw several parties busy at these springs securing the needful and very necessary article of salt. It was the visit of parties to these springs which gave it its first permanent settlers. Several from Marietta and the Ohio purchase found pleasant homes not far from the springs. Prospecting parties went out, and the inviting vales of Jackson were like oases in a desert. The lands were as fertile as in Washington County, but, with the exception of Salt Creek Valley, the hills were less rocky and barren, and the valleys larger in area, while the hills were not so high as those in the East and South, and so the richness and extent of her soil, the beauty of the landscape, and the salt springs, which if not so dense in saline matter were strong enough to make all the salt necessary for home demand in the then sparsely settled country, found favor in the eyes of the pioneer. And while the Indians had roamed over her hills and vales for centuries, and the French traders had traversed her territory for nearly a half a century her permanent white settlement does not go back of the year 1798. A portion of her territory was first surveyed in that year, and it soon found occupants.

The early settlers of Jackson County were mostly from Virginia. There seems to have been at that early day an intuitive feeling that the Northwest Territory, as then called, would some day become an empire in both population and wealth, and the people of the Atlantic States sought the country to secure cheap lands and become settlers and citizens of the great country. In many respects Jackson County was an inviting field for the early settler, for while her surface was hilly, it was not so broken or so rugged as much of the land sold to the Ohio Company, and which lay just to the east of it. The coal and iron belt, however, extends through this country, and it is therefore somewhat similar in its general formation and appearance.

Among the first white men who trod her soil was Samuel Davis, who had hunted and trapped through the big sandy country of Kentucky, was captured with his partner.

William Campbell, in the fall of 1792, and brought across the Ohio. On their way the Indians camped at the salt springs in Jackson County, and it was there that Davis, about daybreak made a dash for liberty and achieved it. What became of Campbell is not stated, but if he wasn't burned at the stake he probably turned Indian to save his life. Many pale-faces were adopted by the Indians, especially boys and girls, and some times grown women, but men seldom, and the chances are that Campbell, who was something of a coward, lost his life. The country was in its natural state, rugged and broken enough to be the home of the wild denizens of the forests, where they could find safe retreat from their foe, and this made it often the home of the pale-face hunter and trapper, as it had been for centuries of the wild untutored Indian. But these both gave way to the onward march of civilization, and while the hunter marked a path, the pioneer bazed a roadway broad enough and wide enough for civilization and Christianity to walk hand in hand. But ere this could greet the eye, the pioneer had spent a lifetime amidst its wilds, and had wrought many weary years to give to future generations a country fit for the home of a free, loving and God-fearing people. The country to day attests how faithfully he performed his task.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Most of the territory of which Jackson County is composed is rough and hilly. The largest streams or creeks are Symmes, Little Raccoon, Scioto, and Salt creeks. These are beautiful sights for the eye to dwell upon. Along most of these creeks, and especially along the latter, is some of the most beautiful, romantic and picturesque scenery the eye of man ever beheld. The conglomerate rocks form the hills on each side, and these rocks are composed of millions of shells, pebbles and boulders, which show that these valleys were either the bottom of a mighty sea, or the bed of a river which once washed the banks from hillside to hillside. On the road leading down the creek from Jackson is an ancient fort, apparently of earlier date than the Indian settlement.

THE EARLY PIONEER

generally came in the early spring and put up his rude shanty, to protect himself and family from the weather. Then commenced the preparations for the patch of corn. The small bushes were pulled up by the hand and the trees girdled or cut down, and, with the brush, burned. This work and clearing more land, tending cabin-raisings, corn huskings, and loggings, wood-choppings and flax-pullings were their principal employments.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Jackson County was organized March 1, 1816, and was named after General Andrew Jackson, not President Jackson, as has been published, for he was not then President. The act which gave to Jackson County her independence and a place among her sister municipalities, reads as follows:

"AN ACT TO ERECT THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the counties of Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross, included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of township No. 10, range No. 17, and running thence east to the northeast corner of said township; thence south to the southeast corner of township No. 8 in said range; thence west to the southwest corner of section No. 34, in township No. 7, in said range; thence west to the southwest corner of said township; thence south to the southeast corner of said township No. 5, in range No. 18; thence west to the southwest corner of section No. 33, in township No. 5, in range No.

19; thence east to the range line between the seventeenth and eighteenth ranges; thence north with the same to the place of beginning, shall be a separate and distinct county by the name of Jackson.

"SEC. 2. That all suits and actions pending, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending, and all crimes which shall have been committed within the said counties of Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross previous to the organization of the said county of Jackson, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties in which such suits shall be pending or such crimes shall have been committed, in the same manner they would have been if no division had taken place; and the sheriff, coroner and constables of the counties of Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross shall execute within such parts of the county of Jackson as belonged to their respective counties previous to the taking effect of this act such process as shall be necessary to carry in effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments; and the collectors of taxes for the counties of Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and imposed within such parts of the county of Jackson as belonged to their respective counties previous to the taking effect of this act.

"SEC. 3. That all justices of the peace and constables within those parts of the counties of Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross which by this act are erected into a new county shall continue to exercise the duties of their offices until their term of service expires, in the same manner as if no division of said counties had taken place.

"SEC. 4. That on the first Monday in April next the legal voters residing within said county of Jackson shall assemble in their respective townships, at the usual place of holding township elections, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election: *Provided*, That where any township shall be divided, in consequence of establishing the county of Jackson, in such manner that the place of holding township elections shall fall within the counties of Scioto, Gallia, Athens or Ross, then, and in that case, the electors of such fractional township shall elect in the next adjoining township or townships in said county of Jackson.

"SEC. 5. That the courts of said county of Jackson shall be holden at the house of William Givens, within the reserved township, at the Scioto Salt Works, until the permanent seat of justice for said county shall be established. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next." [*Passed Jan.* 12, 1816.]

Two years later another act was passed relative to the territory of Ross and Jackson, and the sixth section of the act referred to the increase of territory to Jackson, the same being taken from Ross County. It read:

"SEC. 6. That all that part of the county of Ross which is comprised within township No. 9, in range No. 18, and township No. 9, in range No. 19 of the United States land, be, and the same is, hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Jackson, and, all suits and prosecutions which may be pending at the taking effect of this act shall be prosecuted to final judgment in the same manner as if this act had not been passed; and all officers within the township aforesaid shall hold their respective offices in the said county of Jackson until their successors are elected and qualified. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next."—[*Passed Jan.* 3, 1818.]

These two townships remained a part of Jackson County until 1850, when they were transferred to the new county of Vinton, organized that year.

THE ORIGINAL SURVEY, NOW JACKSON COUNTY.

Madison Township—Township 6, range 17, John G. Macan, Deputy Surveyor, 1801; township 7, range 17, surveyed by Levi Whipple, July, 1798; subdivided by Joseph Fletcher, 1805.

Bloomfield—Township 8, range 17, surveyed by Benjamin F. Stone, October, 1801.

Milton—Township 9, range 17, surveyed by Levi Whipple, June, 1798; subdivided by John Collett, 1806; township 10, range 17, surveyed by B. F. Stone, November, 1801.

Jefferson—Township 5, range 18, surveyed by John G. Macan, June, 1801.

Franklin—Township 6, range 18, surveyed by Elias Langdon, May, 1798; subdivided by Thomas Evans, 1806.

Lick—Township 7, range 18, surveyed by Elias Langdon, December, 1801.

Washington—Township 8, range 18, surveyed by Thomas Worthington, August, 1799; subdivided by John Collett, 1805.

Hamilton—Township 5, range 19, surveyed by Elias Langdon, April, 1799; subdivided by James Denny, 1805.

Scioto—Township 5, range 20, surveyed by Elias Langdon, May, 1798; township 6, range 19, surveyed by Elias Langdon, June, 1801; subdivided by James Denny, 1805.

Liberty—Township 7, range 19, surveyed by Elias Langdon, May, 1798; subdivided by James Denny, 1805; township 6, range 20, surveyed by Elias Langdon, June, 1801.

Jackson—Township 8, range 19, surveyed by Jesse Spencer, March, 1801; township 7, range 20, surveyed by Thomas Worthington, August, 1799; subdivided by James Denny, 1805.

The Scioto Salt Lick Reserve was surveyed by Joseph Fletcher in 1825, consisting of part of townships 6 and 7, range 18, and townships 6 and 7, range 19, into 80-acre lots as near as practical.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first Commissioners of Jackson County, appointed by the Legislature, were: Emanuel Traxler, John Stephenson and John Brown. Their first meeting was held at the house of William Givens, on the first Monday in March, and the only business transacted was the dividing of the county into three townships, viz.: Milton, Lick and Franklin, and appointing judges and clerks of the election to come off on the first Monday in April, 1816. A special meeting of the newly elected commissioners was called, and met April 25, 1816. This meeting was held in the house of Jared Strong, in Lick Township. They appointed Nathaniel W. Andrews, Clerk, and authorized the listers of the three townships to attach the fractions lying alongside to their separate townships. At this session Daniel Harris presented a petition for a new township, but action upon it was postponed until the regular session on the first Monday in June following.

The next meeting convened June 3, 1816, and lasted two days. This meeting was at the house of Nathaniel W. Andrews. The first day the board was in need of a copy of the Ohio Statutes to guide their actions, and adjourned without business until the following day. At this day's session, which convened at nine o'clock, Abraham Welch was appointed Collector of the county, and John James was appointed Treasurer, both giving bond and security according to law. At this meeting the license for retailing merchandise in the county was fixed at $15 per annum, and for keeping tavern at $6 per annum. Nathaniel W. Andrews was appointed keeper of the county seal, and sworn into office as such, after which the board adjourned to the first of July following.

On the first day of the July session the townships of Jackson and Clinton were formed

in accordance with petitions presented by the inhabitants of each.

Milton and Bloomfield Townships were acted upon on the same date, and made independent divisions, both townships being made after the original survey.

In July, 1816, a petition was presented and favorably acted upon from the inhabitants of the proposed township of Madison, praying for a new township.

The boundary included just thirty-six sections, but the township was very irregular in shape. It included a part of the present Madison and part of Jefferson townships.

The township of Lick had its boundary changed at this session, and the townships of Franklin and Scioto were formed.

The commissioners gave a bounty for wolf scalps, of $2 for all over six months old, and $1 for those under that age.

FIRST ROAD.

The first road petition presented was by Isaac Baker, with a number of other signatures, praying for the establishment of a road beginning at the forks of the creek, two and one-half miles above Levi Mercer's, on the new county road running from Portsmouth to the Scioto Salt Works; thence running by the best route to Hugh Gilliland's, on the waters of Symms Creek; thence to Abraham Baker's place; thence by the nearest and best route to intersect the new road leading from the salt works to Gallipolis, at or near Mr. Redebouth's place. This petition was favorable received, and Levi Mercer, John Horton and Lewis Atkins were appointed Viewers, they having offered to do it without compensation. Gabriel McNeil was appointed Surveyor.

The total taxes collected for the year 1816, being the first year of its existence, were $301.20.

The October election of 1816 changed somewhat the county officers. The County Commissioners elected were: Emanuel Traxler, John Stephenson and Robert G. Hanna, the latter being elected in the place of John Brown. In drawing for the terms of three, two and one year, Mr. Traxler drew three years, Stephenson two, and Hanna one year. The road business assumed importance before the commissioners, and the county began to be dotted with roads, and the surveyor to be busy. In 1817 the State road from Jackson toward Waverly, as laid out by the State, was put under way, and Abraham Welch was appointed to superintend its construction and opening. John Stephenson was to look after another State road in the direction of Wilkesville, northeast, and in Vinton County.

TOWNSHIPS AND TAXATION.

Up to the year 1818 Jackson County had organized eight townships within her borders, their names being Clinton, Milton, Bloomfield, Madison, Franklin, Lick, Jackson and Scioto. The Listers of these townships for the year 1817 and the taxes collected for the same resulted as follows:

Clinton Township—Downey Reed; tax, $29.60. Milton—Joseph Crouch; tax, $39.50. Bloomfield—Joshua Scurlock; tax, $48.55. Madison—John Shumate; tax, $48.90. Franklin—Isaiah Shuord; tax, $53. Lick—Solomon Goodenough; tax, $67.60. Jackson—Jno. Stephenson; tax, $35.70. Scioto—Peter McKane; tax, $32. Total, $354.85.

In addition to the above, at the regular June settlement (of 1817), the sheriff returned of fines collected for the year the sum of $40.00.

FIRST JAIL.

Jackson County, like all other counties which had been nurtured into advanced civilization, required the restraining influence of a jail to curb some of the more refractory citizens. To accomplish this notices were put up on July 4, 1817, for the letting of a contract to

build a jail. The cost of keeping and guarding prisoners without this necessary article of restraint was very great, and so a jail was agreed upon. A case of expense for want of a jail is here given, which occurred in August, 1817.

Marshal, a prisoner, was guarded about two days at a cost of $39.75. Thirty-six men were employed, but the prisoner then made his escape. He was recaptured however, by one Wm. Jolly, who was allowed $25 in addition to guard service.

The first insane person in the county was a man by the name of John Allen. This was in the fall of 1818.

ADVANCING.

Two new townships had been added to the municipal division in the year 1818, Harrison early enough in the year to be assessed as a separate township, and Richland, which was not formed until August, 1818, both townships, however, being given to Vinton County in 1850.

John Runkle was first County Road Commissioner, and he was succeeded in 1818 by Robert Ward. This year the streets and alleys of Jackson were ordered to be cleared of old buildings and other obstructions.

The county commissioners paid $30 for wolf scalps, and county orders were refused for taxes.

Washington Township was organized in September, 1821; Jefferson, in January, 1822, and the boundary of Bloomfield Township changed in 1831, and changed back again in 1836. Hamilton Township was organized December, 1825, and a change made in Clinton Township in March, 1827.

TOWNSHIPS, ETC., 1824.

The townships in the county up to 1824 had increased to eleven, and in the election for 1824 the following Judges and Clerks were appointed, they being all representative men of their respective townships.

Lick Township—Judges, Reuben Long, Jas. Milliken, Wm. Hare; Clerks, Christopher Long, Daniel Pavey. Jefferson—Judges, John Johnson, Thomas Elliot; Clerks, James Walton, John Shumate, Theo. Blake. Franklin—Judges, John Martin, Wm. Ward, John Farney; Clerks, Isaac Baker, Abijah Dawson. Richland—Judges, Enoch Reed, George Claypool, Samuel Darby; Clerks, Sol. Redfearn, Wm. Hurst. Clinton—Judges, David Paine, John Snook, Downey Reed; Clerks, Patrick Shearer, Wm. Crow. Milton—Judges, John Kite, John Hanna, Henry Wheatly; Clerks, Holly Whitman, Joseph Crouch. Bloomfield—Judges, George Campbell, John Callahan, Alex. G. Stephenson; Clerks, John Stephenson, John Corn. Harrison—Judges, Samuel Reed, Jr., Ed. Cating, Wm. Dixon; Clerks, Lawrence Raines, Thomas Reed. Washington—Judges, J. W. Ross, Solomon Goodenough, John McClure; Clerks, George Anthony, James McGhee. Madison—Judges, Jesse Corn, Wm. Hawk, Wm. Walton; Clerks, James Romines, Reuben Roach. Scioto—Judges, Samuel McDowell, George Deaver, Ed. Crabtree; Clerks, Sol. Deaver, Michael McCoy.

COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house seemed to give the county commissioners considerable trouble. The finishing of the upper story was contracted to S. M. Burt and Moses Gillespie. They made their return as a complete job July 16, 1825, but the commissioners declined to receive it as not being finished according to contract. A referee was called to decide the case and fix the price of the work. Then on Dec. 6, 1828, Moses Gillespie took a contract for pitching and sanding the roof of the court-house, and the commissioners again refused to receive the work, as not being properly done, or in accordance with the contract. Three

gentlemen were named to decide on the case, viz.: Samuel M. Burt, Robert Mimms and Christian Heath, and they endorsed on the back of Gillespie's bond, that "it was their unanimous opinion that the contract had not been properly fulfilled." Another case of compromise, and this also was settled.

Probably the first and last bridge in Jackson County built by a woman was in 1828. Elizabeth Strong secured the contract to build a bridge across Salt Creek, on the Jackson and Chillicothe road, for the sum of $99.33\frac{1}{3}$, and the same when completed was accepted by the county commissioners as a first-class job.

The expenditures in 1827 exceeded the receipts by $311.35, but it was owing to court-house work and bridge repairing.

According to the county commissioners, Thomas Dougherty, County Auditor, whose term expired in 1831, was short in his account to the amount of $232.32, or he was overpaid that amount, and the County Treasurer was ordered not to pay any warrants in the name of Dougherty. Suit was brought against him by the county commissioners, but as Mr. Dougherty denied the overpay, the case was carried to the Supreme Court, and just how it came out was not made of record.

In 1827 Scioto Township boundary line was again changed. The turnpike fever raged from 1838 to 1848; several were projected and a few were built.

GOING BACK.

The first meeting of the county commissioners was held at the house of William Givens, as ordered by the Legislature, but there is no record saved of that first meeting, which started the wheels of an independent county, by the divisions into three townships, appointing officers, ordering elections and appointing judges, etc., the first meeting of record being at the house of Nathaniel W. Andrews, April 16, 1816. The next move after getting the county machinery in order, was the holding of the civil courts of the county. The first Court of Common Pleas was held at the house of Wm. Givens (the first day under a big white oak-tree near by) on the salt reservation, whose house was the temporary seat of justice for Jackson County. The presiding Judge was the Hon. Jno. Thompson and the associates, Hugh Poor, David Payne and Wm. Givens. The court was opened on Monday, Aug. 12, 1816. Nathaniel W. Andrews was made Clerk, *pro tempore*, and Abraham Welch was the Sheriff in attendance. The Sheriff made his return of the *venier facias*, and the following persons, composing the first Grand Jury of Jackson County, responded to their names: James McDaniel, Gabriel McNeal, Geo. Campbell, Robert Erwin, Emanuel Traxler, Jas. Higinbotham, Jno. McBride, Wm. Martin and Wm. Stephenson. The other named persons who had been summoned not appearing the sheriff summoned a sufficient number among the by-standers to complete the panel of fifteen; their names were: Joseph W. Ross, Joseph Crouch, Joshua Winks, Andrew Donnally, Mason Hill and Jared Strong, the latter being chosen foreman of the jury.

The court appointed Joseph Sill as prosecutor.

The first case of record is that of Brown L. McCort *vs.* Peleg Potter, case for debt, and Josiah Shackford *vs.* Abraham Welch, also debt.

The second term of the Common Pleas Court was held in November, 1816. The grand jury was selected from the townships, as follows: Jackson Township, 1; Lick Township, 3; Bloomfield, 2; Franklin, 2; Scioto, 2; Milton, 2; Clinton, 1, and Madison 2.

The men selected for this second term of court, to serve as a jury, were: Francis Holland, Jos. W. Ross, Geo. L. Crookham, Sam'l A. Hall, Michael Stoker, Wm. Jenkins, Jno. Callahan, Jno. Atkinson, Peter Neele, John

Baccus, Jno. Snooke, Wm. Martain, Peleg Potter, E. Brandt and Ross Nelson.

The house of Wm. Givens, where the Common Pleas Court was held during the year 1816, was situated just north of the present court house. In 1817 the court was held at the house of N. W. Andrews, the Clerk; at Andrew Donnally's; at the house of Jos. W. Ross in 1818, and at the last two mentioned houses and at the Widow Richmond's in 1819.

LAND SALES.

Among the earliest recorded sales of land was the n. w. ¼ of section 20, township 6, of range 18. This was a deed from President James Madison to Emanuel Traxler, dated Sept. 27, 1814. The first deed recorded was from Daniel Hollingshead to Wm. Hollingshead, of 64 64-100 acres on section 20, township 10, of range 17. This was in Clinton Township, which was in 1850 joined to Vinton County. The next deed was for land in the same township and range, but on section 8. This deed was from James Madison, President of the United States, to John Snooks, of Athens County. It was dated June 9, 1814, but was not recorded until April 18, 1818.

VOTE ON SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

In the year 1825 a vote was taken upon the sale of school lands in Jackson County, in the several townships, which was carried by a large majority. The prices set upon these lands, in the several townships, is given below:

Bloomfield, lands valued at 25 cents per acre; Madison, 50 cents per acre; Franklin, 50 cents per acre; Lick, 25 cents per acre; Jefferson, 87 1-6 cents per acre; Hamilton, 25 cents per acre; Clinton, 37½ cents per acre; Scioto, 37½ cents per acre; Milton, 50 cents per acre; Jackson, 12½ cents per acre; Harrison, 50 cents per acre; Washington, 25 cents per acre; Richland, 50 cents per acre.

There was only one deed recorded in 1816; one in 1817, eleven in 1818, four in 1819, fifteen in 1820, and forty-one in 1821, which gives some idea of the immigration and the change of property in different hands. In fact Jackson County grew rapidly for a new country, in the decade between 1820 and 1830. Her population in 1820 was 3,741, while ten years later, in 1832, it was 5,941, a gain of 2,195, or nearly sixty per cent. The growth of the county did not stop there, but the gain the next decade was almost exactly at the same ratio of increase, that of sixty per cent. for the decade, the gain being 3,506, and the total population 9,447. To show how nearly equal the gain of these two decades were the exact figures are that between 1820 and 1830 it lacked fifty-two of being sixty per cent.; and between 1830 and 1840 it lacked just fifty-three.

DECADE BETWEEN 1840 AND 1850.

Jackson County had made pretty steady progress and that progress had not been slow. She had been receiving a healthy immigration from Pennsylvania and from Wales and England; these being mostly farmers began to develop her agricultural resources in a manner to attract others to her fruitful soil. In 1840 Jackson County was divided into the following municipal divisions, being fourteen in all, and had the following population: Bloomfield, 721; Clinton, 824; Franklin, 1,055; Harrison, 378; Jackson, 410; Madison, 724; Hamilton, 415; Liberty, 474; Milton, 912; Lick, 822; Jefferson, 752; Richland, 548; Washington, 481; Scioto, 931. Total, 9,447. It has besides its coal and iron fine quarries of stone. An article of a superior quality for miller's burrs is found, and in early times was shipped in considerable quantities, along with its lumber. The farmers began early to raise cattle as well as hogs, horses and sheep. It has also some

splendid tobacco land and this had been a leading crop. Jackson County's industry had been so divided that in cattle, horses, hogs, wool, lumber and tobacco it took a foremost rank at an early day in the counties of the State. At that time her mining interests had not been developed to any great extent though some iron ore had been shipped.

The iron business was in its infancy. Up to 1840 but one furnace was in the county—the Jackson Furnace. It was owned by Ellison, Tewksbury & Co. and was in the southern part of the county. Besides Jackson, the county seat, there were four small villages in the county, a store, postoffice and blacksmith shop being about the extent of their business. They were Allensville, Middleton, Oak Hill and Charleston.

It was stated by newspapers published in 1837 that the remains of a mastodon had been found in the county. That some well-formed teeth, and a fair skeleton, including legs, back-bone etc., had given evidence of its being a mastodon.

OLD SCIOTO SALT WORKS.

These famous salt works of Jackson had doubtless been known to the Indians for centuries. They had been known to the French settlers as early as 1745, and in 1755 a map giving the outlines of the country was published. The location of the springs was not definitely placed, but the country around in which they were located was shown on the old map. The Indians made annual visits to these springs up to the time the country became possessed by the whites. Daniel Boone, while a prisoner, being captured in Kentucky, was at these springs in company with the Indians during his prison life, and Jonathan Alder, taken prisoner in 1781, was also, while in captivity, brought to these springs and helped the Indians to make salt. Alder was captured in Virginia, in his eighth year. The Indians first brought him to these springs in 1782. Mr. Alder remained with the Indians until the treaty of peace was concluded in 1795. He was probably the first white person who knew of these springs. Before the treaty of peace was made which firmly allowed the whites to take possession of the country, it was pretty generally known that salt springs were located in Jackson County, not known by that name then. The prisoners who had escaped and the hunters who had hunted and trapped on the Scioto had found these springs or their location. The great scarcity of salt made them very valuable, being so near to Marietta and Athens, the principal settlements of the Ohio Company. This company believing that these springs were on the land purchased by the company made the following announcement:

"WHEREAS, It is believed that the great 'Salt Springs' of the Scioto lie within the present purchase of the Ohio Company, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this sixth division of land to the proprietors is made upon the express condition and reserve, that every salt spring now known, or that shall hereafter be found within the lands that shall fall to any proprietor, be and are hereby reserved to the company, with such quantity of land about them as the agents and proprietors shall think proper to assume for general purposes, not exceeding 3,000 acres; the person on whose land they are found, to receive other lands of equal value."

Unfortunately for the Ohio Company but very fortunately for the people the Ohio Company did not own these springs, for they proved to be over the line, but only a few miles distant.

The first attempt to find these springs was in the fall of 1794, by Griffin Greene, Major Robert Bradford and Joel Oaks, the two latter holding a half interest in any discovery that might be made, and Mr. Greene the other half, he paying half the expense of the trip.

They found the springs, but had a narrow escape for their lives. The Indians discovered them and made pursuit, but they having satisfied themselves of the fact of it being the springs, their location on the Indian's hunting ground and not many miles from their village at Chillicothe, immediately returned and reported their discovery. The Indians came in sight before they had got fully away, but fortunately beyond rifle shot. Previous to the manufacture of salt at these springs, all the salt used in the Ohio Company's settlements from 1788 to 1798 had been packed on horses over the mountains and of course was very dear, a bushel of eighty pounds varying in price from $6 to $10. Of course, finding these springs caused great rejoicing and the people were not slow to secure some of the precious stuff by taking kettles, going to the springs and camping out until they had made their supply. A good many stayed awhile and made salt to sell. The first made was in 1798 by persons from the Ohio Company's settlement, and the price came down from $6 and $10 to $3 and $4 per bushel, the former being the ruling price for the next ten years. In 1806 salt springs were found on the Great Kanawha, which being found far more pregnant with saline matter, works were established that soon turned out the article in sufficient quantity to meet all demands, but also to make the important item of a reduction in price. When Ohio was formed into a State in 1803, this saline was thought so important to the country that Congress set apart for the use of the State a tract of six miles square, embracing these springs within its limits. The settlers had been using these springs free for some six years, but in 1804 the Legislature of Ohio passed an act placing them under State control and appointing an agent to attend to it and rent out to persons a certain amount of territory to make salt, when the water was most abundant. Congress had ceded to Ohio these and other salt springs, which, being considered very valuable, were never to be sold by the State, and when leased, not for a greater length of time than ten years. The Jackson Saline Springs were not strong, and after being worked for some twenty years were finally abandoned, and the State secured an act of Congress allowing them to dispose of the land like any other, and it was so sold. This Legislature was secured in the Nineteenth Congress and in the winter of 1825-'26.

This put an end to these famous salines, which for years had been of such vast benefit to the pioneers of early days. Others far richer in the strength of their briny fluid have since been discovered, so that salt can be delivered far cheaper than can be made at these springs.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house history of Jackson County is an interesting one. The place where the first court was held in the county was a large one with plenty of room, under the spreading branches of a large white oak, near the slope, in August, 1816, and near the present court-house square. The next court was held in an old log cabin near the salt springs. When this old hut gave way the legal luminaries took possession of an old house near where the Methodist church is located, and made it the court-house. This was not much better than the old log hut, with the exception that it could stand alone and was a trifle nearer the then embryo city. This continued until 1821, when the new court-house, at that time, was completed, and possession was taken at the June term of the Commissioners' Court. The Common Pleas Court was held in the same room until the court-room provided for it could be finished, and it was designated as the temporary court-house. The court-house was a brick structure, square in form, two stories high, commenced in 1819 and not entirely finished inside until several years afterward, but first

occupied as a court-house in 1821. The contractor was Elijah Fitch, who took the contract Dec. 4, 1819, at the price of $4,061, and gave bonds. The work was to be commenced by the following June, to be enclosed by Dec. 1 of the same year, 1820, and the lower story fully completed by June 1, 1822. The building was to be of similar form and structure to the Pike County court-house at Piketon. Mr. Fitch's bond was endorsed by Levi Mercer, William Given, Hooper Hurst and Jared Strong. The latter not long afterward joined Mr. Fitch in erecting the structure as an equal partner. There appeared to have been no failure in regard to this edifice, and the whole, when completed, was accepted by the commissioners.

THE FIRST JAIL.

The contract to build the first jail in Jackson County was let to Ashley Gibbs, Jared Strong, John George and Levi Mercer, and bond given for faithful performance of contract, July 7, 1817, to be completed within five months. The specifications called for a two-story double log building, 20 x 30 feet, made of two thicknesses of logs twelve inches square, one thickness to lie upright and the other one a horizontal layer, and to contain a dungeon. The building was to have a good shingle roof, and the whole outside to be covered with "weather boarding handsomely planed." This ended the erection of public buildings for some forty-five years.

THE COURT-HOUSE IN FLAMES.

The "old court-house" stood the ravages of time well, and while not up to the style of the architectural beauty of later times, it showed that in its erection the contractors had rendered honest work. While time had made but little impression upon its sturdy walls, the fire fiend got in its destructive work. Sept. 21, 1860, the court-house erected in 1820 was destroyed by fire. The property of O. C. Miller, the Masonic Hall, was rented for one year in December, 1860, and afterward court was held in Gratton's Block, up stairs, until the completion of the new court-house in 1868. In 1861 a proposition to build a court-house and jail was submitted by the county commissioners to the people, and they voted it down by an overwhelming majority. The election was held in April.

This settled the question for that year, and as the war came on nothing further was done until the year 1866. The friends of the court-house movement, remembering the heavy vote cast in opposition some five years before, concluded to ask the Legislature to pass an act giving the county commissioners power to erect a suitable building for the use of the county. The act was passed. Whether or not the people generally knew of its passage no opposition was made during the time it was before that body, and there seemed to have been none after it had passed. The people probably knew a court-house had to be erected and made no comments. The bill passed in March, 1866, and the commissioners made arrangements to levy taxes and start the work. Advertisements were given of the fact that such building would be erected, and Benjamin Trago took the contract for the brick to be delivered on the ground for $6.86 per thousand. He went to work to get out the brick. Feb. 14, 1867, the contract for building the court-house was let to R. C. Saunders, of Portsmouth, for the sum of $19,760. The corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremony, May 30, 1867, and the building finally completed in the fall of 1868 at a cost of $30,000. The treasurer moved in the last week in April, being the first occupant, and the court took possession in October of that year. The following year, 1869, the sheriff's residence and jail was erected at a cost of $15,000, and completed that year. These buildings are still standing. The court-house the present year, 1883, is

being repaired, and in the court-house yard, a short distance from the court-house, a massive jail is being constructed of double layers of stone a foot square and of chilled iron, one of the most modern in construction, and for durability and solid strength has no superior in the State. The brick residence in front is of modern architecture and an ornament to the city, and has all the modern improvements. The residence and jail are two stories high, and when completed will cost $20,000. The residence is one of the prettiest in the city.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Jackson County Alms-house is situated two miles east of Jackson on a beautiful mound, with a commanding view of the fertile farm of eighty acres which surrounds it. In 1833 the Ohio State Legislature passed an act granting the commissioners of the respective counties the power to tax their counties, for the erection and conduct of infirmaries, one to each county, but Jackson did not improve this opportunity until nearly twoscore years had passed. In 1872 the commissioners purchased, after the following vote had been taken: For tax, 2,167; against tax, 674; majority for tax 1,493, 160 acres of land known as the Radcliff farm, but since have sold eighty acres.

In 1873 the present commodious and substantial three-story brick building was erected at a cost of $16,000, and the paupers of the respective township admitted in January, 1874, under the superintendency of John Hildenbrand. This gentleman after serving about three years died, and was succeeded by V. C. Martindale. Mr. Martindale filled the position until the fall of 1879 when the present worthy Superintendent, G. W. Harbarger, took charge and it has been ably conducted under his administration. The building affords room for eighty persons, all of whom are kept clean and neat. The building is well ventilated which adds much to the healthfulness of the occupants, who now number forty-five—twenty males and twenty-five females. The Infimary is almost self-sustaining.



N. S. Bundy.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE OLD PIONEER—SKETCHES OF EARLY SETTLERS—OFFICIAL LIFE—ITEMS.

OLD SETTLERS.

While there may have been now and then a settler to be found within the limits of Jackson County previous to the year 1800, the actual settlement of the county commenced about that time. When the scarcity of salt became a burden to the people, then the salt works of Indian tradition became a veritable fact, and Jackson County received her first immigration from the temporary salt boilers of Marietta and Washington County in the latter years of the eighteenth century. At the time when the savage foe had been driven from her border and the white pioneer's ax was heard to echo in its forests, Jackson County had not come into existence, and at that time, 1800, of the four counties, Scioto, Gallia, Athens and Ross, from whose territory Jackson County was formed, Ross County alone had an existence. Those that first made their homes here came principally from West Virginia as now known, yet Pennsylvania contributed quite a number. A few also came from Wales, who were followed later by quite a number of their fellow countrymen.

Quite a large number of settlers came in, and the first decade of the nineteenth century showed such an influx of settlers that, even in the year 1810, the people began to talk of a separate county organization. There were almost too many even at that date to enumerate, but we give a few of the most prominent names—men who figured at that early day more or less in municipal affairs:

John Stephenson, John Brown, Emanuel Traxler, Daniel Harris, Nathaniel W. Andrews, John James, Abraham Welch, Jared Strong, Levi Mercer, John Horton, Lewis Atkins, Gabriel McNeal, John Atkinson, Richard Johnson, Joshua Scurlock, Robert G. Hanna, Alexander Poor, Hugh Poor, John Book, John Brandon, Peter McCain, Joseph Sill, Moses Gillespie, Olney Hawkins, Jacob Mohler, Theodore Blake, James Weeks, George Martin, John Baccus, William Reed, Anthony Howard, James Dempsey, Peter Williams, William Groves, Reuben Long, Richard Johnson, James McDaniel.

OLD SETTLERS' SKETCHES.

David Mitchell.—Among those who came to make this their permanent home was the Hon. David Mitchell, who early settled on the salt reservation, where he followed his trade, blacksmithing, and administered to the wants of his neighboring friends in this line. He settled here in 1808 and remained a resident until his death. He was born and reared in Kentucky, but moved from Dayton, Ohio, to this place, and at the time was newly married. His wife died in Jackson also. He was an industrious man, close observer, and at all times willing to assist in the general improvement of the county. His desire to read and the faculty he had for remembering, coupled with his sound judgment, placed him well up in the scales of honor, intelligence and popularity, and he was elected and served two terms in the State Legislature. His political

affiliations were in behalf of the Whig party, to which he ever adhered.

Hon. John James was born in Connecticut, and on reaching the age of sixteen went to Reading, Penn., and the following year came to Marietta, Ohio, where he volunteered in the Indian war and served until its close in 1795. After receiving his discharge he made his home at Parkersburg until 1800. While there he was married to Miss Nancy Cook. He lived for a while on an island on the Ohio River, known as James Island, but in the spring of 1807 came to what is now Jackson County, settling on the Salt Reservation, with which he had become acquainted, having been over it during his service in the Indian war. Having been burned out on James Island, his means on arrival here were limited, but his will power and good right arm soon placed before him a good log house for himself and family. His first business venture was the opening of a tavern on the old Chillicothe and Gallipolis road, which he kept until the year 1819, when he sold out, crossed the creek and located near the then embryo village of Jackson. From this date on he followed farming and stock-trading until his death, which occurred about the middle of the present century, after a long and eventful life as a pioneer and frontier woodsman of Jackson County. He was six feet two inches in height, 225 pounds in weight, and was very strong, active and wiry. At the time of the war of 1812 he volunteered and marched to Fort Meigs under General Roop. He was a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and did much to build it up, but later in his life he became a member of the Methodist Protestant church. In this he took a decided part which evinced all of his good faith. He donated a lot on which to erect a house of worship, west of the present Gibson House. His wife belonged to the same church, and most of the children. He was a man who at all times kept himself posted on the questions of the day and of the Government, and in consequence of these possessions he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate in an early day.

John D. James, a pioneer of Jackson County, Ohio, is a son of Hon. John James, mentioned above. He is the fifth of the family and was born on James Island, in the Ohio River, March 23, 1806, but since 1807, has lived in Jackson County, Ohio. He has lived to see the county grow from a dense forest to a populated and well-improved country, which he was in part instrumental in bringing about. He had the advantages of only the meager educational facilities of that early day, and started in life for himself by opening a store in Jackson. This he did not continue long, but gave his attention to his farm and stock-raising. In 1832 he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Hon. David Mitchell, by whom he had thirteen children. Mrs. James was born on the present site of Jackson in 1814.

Judge Hugh Poor was born of German parentage, in the State of North Carolina, and remained there until he reached man's estate. He then went to Virginia where he married Miss Martha Hutchins, and soon after came to Ohio, settling near the hamlet of Vinton, Gallia County, in the year 1804, and in 1811 settled in Bloomfield Township in this county. He was a hard-working and honorable man, and was one of the first Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court of the county. He was successful in business, but lost largely at one time from over-confidence in his fellowmen. He, however, was fast recovering when he died, in the year 1829. He was for fourteen years Associate Judge, from the organization of the county was an upright, honest and honorable man and a prominent citizen until his death, at which time he was the candidate of his party for Representative. His wife survived him till 1860. She died in Jay

County, Ind. They had eleven children. His father lived to the age of 104 years, and died at his old home near Vinton, Ohio.

Emanuel Traxler, who became somewhat noted in the early days of Jackson County, was from Virginia, and first settled on the site of the present city of Portsmouth in 1796, but Henry Massie getting the advantage of him he was compelled to give up his claim. He first came to Jackson in 1812, and finally settled here the following year and was one of the first three County Judges of Jackson County, an honest and energetic man, a millwright by profession, and an honored citizen during life.

John Stephenson.—This was another of the early pioneers of Jackson County, coming in the year 1814, at the age of twenty years. He died June 5, 1861. He was born in South Carolina, Sept. 11, 1792, but was with his father for a few years, a resident of Cabell County, Va., from which place they came to Jackson County. Young Stephenson soon became prominent from his superior natural abilities and genial ways. He was first elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which he held for years; was Mayor of Jackson; was elected to the office of County Auditor for a number of years, and was at his death Recorder of the county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, an honored and honorable citizen.

Peter Seel.—On Friday, Feb. 21, 1868, Peter Seel, an old pioneer, died at his residence in Jefferson Township, in Jackson County. He was quite healthy until a week before his death. Mr. Seel was over eighty-four years old, and his wife, who survived him, was over eighty-one. They had lived together as husband and wife for more than sixty years, and their descendants numbered nearly 140 persons. Mr. Seel was the first white man who settled in Jefferson Township. His cabin was a few rods west of the present residence of John Phillips, near the railroad, a mile east of Gallia Station. This was in the year 1814. The county of Jackson was not organized until two years after, and the township was not named, but was known as township No. 5, range No. 18, Ross County. The nearest neighbor Mr. Seel then had was Lewis Adkims, who lived four miles from him, on the farm now owned by Joseph F. Cackley, one mile northeast from Oak Hill. His next nearest neighbor was John Clingman, where Webster is now located, in Scioto County, and ten miles from where Mr. Seel lived. Ten years after Mr. Seel settled in Jefferson Township, the following were all or nearly all the families residing in the township: Joseph Phillips, Abner Phillips, Robert Massey, Moses Massey, George Crump, Teter Null, Jesse Kelley, Solomon Mackley, John Mackley, John Walton, James Kelley, Dr. Gabriel McNeel, Joel Arthur, William H. C. Jenkins, Amos Jenkins, Enoch Ewing, John White, John Horton, Matt Farley, John Farley, Thomas Farley, and perhaps two or three others. Mr. Seel paid the first tax ever paid in Jefferson Township, being the sum of 75 cents. Mr. Seel was a native of Germany and came to this country when a youth. He never could speak the English language plainly. He could talk fluently, but retained the German brogue. Mr. Seel possessed a large amount of sterling good sense, and a considerable fund of native wit. He was a patriot. He loved Germany, and he loved the United States, and he loved Jefferson Township. Some thirty years before his death he was converted, and joined the church of the United Brethren, and remained a worthy member until his death. He was strictly an honest man, and hated trickery or dishonesty of any kind.

George L. Crookham was born of English parents, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1779, and came to Jackson, Ohio, about the year 1802, when the county was a wilderness, and where he engaged in making salt, at which business he continued until about 1812. Dur-

ing this time he was addicted to drinking intoxicating liquors, and it is said that nothing less than a pint of whisky sufficed him for a single drink. In after years he became a great advocate of the temperance movement in all its phases, and, as he never did anything by halves, he became radical on the subject of temperance, and advocated the principles of total abstinence and entire prohibition. He was also an ardent and uncompromising anti-slavery man and ministered to the wants of many a poor run-away slave. One of his buildings, containing a rare collection of plants, insects, minerals, relics, and curiosities, which he had spent many years in acquiring, was burned by some incendiary, who, probably in a spirit of revenge, resented his anti-slavery principles. To be a temperance man and an anti-slavery man in those days required an unusual amount of courage, and brought persecution, denunciation and social ostracism, which few men cared to encounter. His physical proportions were immense. He weighed not less than 350 pounds; was not tall, but broad, thick-set, fleshy, and somewhat ungraceful in his locomotion. He was rather a gourmand than an epicure. He required a great deal of substantial food, and for some years before he died ate but one meal a day, and that at noon, but that was a dinner that might have satisfied half a dozen common men. In his boyhood he attended school but little, and had few opportunities for acquiring an education. His remarkable scholastic acquirements were the result of private study under many difficulties. He was eminently what is called a self-made man, and his peculiar traits of character were so marked and unique that he stood out as a prominent figure, and attracted the notice of the public to a remarkable degree. After leaving the salt business, he bought a farm about a mile and a half from Jackson, and began teaching school, which he continued for about thirty years, and as a teacher he was very successful. In the sciences he seemed at home. He excelled in the higher mathematics, was a great naturalist, historian and grammarian—in short he seemed to grasp any and every subject as by intuition. He solved the most difficult problems in mathematics with an ease and rapidity that seemed astonishing and marvelous. His memory was equally as great as his reasoning powers, and so he became "a walking encyclopedia," being regarded as a standard authority, from which there could be no appeal. Many of the oldest citizens of Jackson were his pupils, and they will readily testify that this sketch is not overdrawn. He had sixteen children, thirteen of whom lived to maturity, and several of whom attained wealth and prominence. For several years after he ceased teaching, he continued to reside on his farm, engaged in study and intellectual pursuits. After his wife died he lived with a daughter until his death, Feb. 28, 1857, aged seventy-seven years, three months and ten days. He was a politician rather than a partisan—first a Whig and then an Abolitionist. He cared more for principles than for candidates. He never sought an office and never held one. Withal he was a good Christian and church member, fair and honorable in all his dealings.

In his manners he was without polish—a diamond in the rough. In expression he was plain, blunt, and abrupt, not sour nor surly; a good talker, not boastful, but always interesting and instructive; radical in sentiment; terribly in earnest and withering in denunciation. Many anecdotes are told concerning him. An example in algebra, which had proved too hard for a senior class in college, was solved by him in five minutes, while sitting on a woodpile. On going to Chillicothe for a certificate to teach, the examiners handed him a newspaper upside down, which he held in that position and read with the same ease that an experienced printer would have read it under similar circumstances. One of

his pupils having been nominated for the office of county surveyor, and the qualifications of the candidate being doubted, the old man said: "What! he not qualified? Why, he was one of my pupils; my best boy; he has not been sitting at the feet of Gamaliel for nothing. I'll stand sponsor for him." This, of course, removed all doubt, and the old man's confidence in the ability of his pupil was fully justified. In order to encourage his pupils and to signify his approbation, he would often place his hand upon their heads as if granting a benediction. Sometimes his hand was heavy and the pressure great, but the pupils would bear it bravely because of the commendations which he never failed to bestow. He had his playful moods, and generally was pleasant and genial, seeming to enjoy himself and to be at peace with all the world, but when he became aroused and indignant at some great wrong, his wrath was like that of an avenging angel, and terrible in its manifestations. Yet he was kind and just and free from malice and revenge. He cared little for dress or fashion. Independent in his principles, he pleased himself, and did nothing in order to court or enlist public or popular favor. Such men are never duplicated. There could be but one Crookham. No mere sketch can do anything like justice to his memory; a volume would be required for that purpose. The old man sleeps in peace and in the midst of the very surroundings where his triumphs were achieved.

SOME OTHER PROMINENT MEN.

Among the old settlers and among the first resident physicians of the county was Dr. Gabriel McNeel, who was a resident of the county at the time of its organization. He lived in Madison Township, not far from the present town of Oak Hill. He was considered an eminent man in his day as a physician, which reputation he achieved by a large and successful practice. He was also the first Surveyor of Jackson County, and surveyed the south half of the town of Jackson. He died much regretted in the year 1848.

Not all of the old settlers of Jackson County can be remembered, but a large number can. There was Judge Wm. Salter, of Portsmouth, and ex-Governor Joseph Vance, who worked at the salt works in this county, in 1803; and some years later were Moses and Robert Massie, James Phillips, Jesse Kelley, Solomon Mackley and others, in the southern part of the county. Jesse Rees, from whom Rees Ridge takes its name, was also a pioneer and lived in Jefferson Township.

The first grist-mill built in the county was a corn-mill on the Black Fork of Symmes Creek built during the year 1808 by Daniel Faulkner, and was on the land since owned by Thomas A. Albans.

Abraham Welch and William Warth were salt boilers as early as 1806 and settled on the Salt Reservation. Welch, however, opened up a tavern and kept a bar. He removed from the county in 1818. Warth removed to the Kanawha Salt Works about 1812 and followed the same business there.

Jackson County, like man ers, had in that early day the draw-back of non-resident land holders. Speculation was rife, and it often happened some of the most eligible sites for towns and farms were in the hands of those non-residents, who cared nothing for progress only so far as it advanced the value of their lands. There were in 1821, 104 non-resident holders of land in the county. There was, however, enough land to give farms to all who might come. Still the main settlement was on the Salt Reservation and in the southern part of the county at first, and quite a hamlet had squatted on section 29, township 7, of range 18. This was the village of Jackson and Lick Township. The village, however, was not laid out until 1819, but Jan. 14, 1817, the Legislature passed an act to sell the section on which Jackson was located.

EARLY PREACHERS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

The following article is taken from the Jackson *Standard* of Feb. 25, 1869, contributed by Rev. John Stewart, then of Monroe, Wis. The sketch is important, embracing as it does to a considerable extent the early church history of the county.

"I believe I was never within the bounds of what is now Jackson County, till August, 1816, at which time I assisted David Young, Presiding Elder of Scioto District, and John Tivis circuit preacher of Salt Creek circuit, in holding a camp-meeting about one mile east of where Jackson town now stands. I spent a few days there, and left for my home, which was in Athens County, Ohio. This, as I said, was in 1816. Then I was absent from that county for many years, but in the meantime I kept a lively remembrance of it from year to year till it was included in my field of labor, which was Portsmouth District in 1846. After an absence of about thirty years, which had passed away as a dream, I familiarized myself with what had occurred during that thirty years. But its history came in review and was full of interest to me as I looked back to 1816. The memorable David Young was the Presiding Elder of the Scioto District, including what is now Jackson County, and John Tivis, the preacher on Salt Creek Circuit, including what is now the town and county of Jackson.

"David Young had a popularity of so high a grade, that but few if any have been known to equal.

"John Tivis rose high as a preacher, and had few equals. They after a long life of usefulness have passed away in honor.

"In 1818, '19, and '20 John Collins was the Presiding Elder on the Scioto District, Salt Creek Circuit, including Jackson, which was a part of his charge. He was a very popular preacher, excelled by few, if any. In 1818 Burris Westlake was on Salt Creek Circuit. He was a good preacher and commanded respect. In 1819 G. R. Jones was on the same circuit, a man of clear head and pious heart. In 1820 William Westlake had the same charge bearing the same name. He was an able preacher but very eccentric. In 1821 Samuel West was the Presiding Elder in Scioto District, which still embraced Jackson. He was considered an able preacher and a sound divine.

"After a few years he retired from the itinerant work, but continues with us to this time as a local preacher, residing in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. In 1821 James Havens was on Salt Creek Circuit, embracing Jackson. He had a long and useful career, but has at last passed away. In 1822 G. B. Jones was made Presiding Elder of the Scioto District, and continued four years. He was a man of a clear head and a pious heart—one of the best of business men. The church confided much in him. In 1822 William Crawford was on Salt Creek Circuit, and was faithful to his charge. In 1823 Andrew S. McLain was on Salt Creek Circuit—a very laborious and able minister. After some years he retired from itinerant work, but was faithful as a local preacher to the end. In 1824–'25 William Page was on Salt Creek Circuit—a man and a minister approved by all who knew him. He too has passed away. He died of cancer. In 1826 the circuit was taken from Scioto District and attached to Kanawha District. Zachariah Connell was made Presiding Elder, and continued such four years. Connell was a man of talents, devoted to his appropriate work. He died at a good old age, an honor to the country and the church. John Walker was on Salt Creek Circuit in 1826. He was a faithful preacher and died of consumption, in Portsmouth, Ohio, soon after his appointment. Richard Branduff was on Salt Creek Circuit in 1827—a devoted, faithful preacher, who some years after left the Methodist Episcopal church and

joined the True Wesleyans, in consequence of slavery. He still lives and has returned to the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1828 John H. Power was on Salt Creek Circuit —a man of much ministerial ability. He has rendered good service to the church from first to last. He is now on Keokuk District, Iowa. In 1829 Absalom D. Fox and James Armstrong were on Salt Creek Circuit. Both were men of talent and influence. Fox died a few years after, but Armstrong still survives and is doing the church good service. In 1830 Isaac C. Hunter succeeded Z. Connell on Kanawha District, which still included Salt Creek Circuit. He was a man of great energy and of much power. He served the church faithfully and died at his post, in Gallipolis. His mortal remains are in the cemetery at Burlington, Ohio. In 1830 Jacob Delay was on Salt Creek Circuit. This was his home circuit. Here he had lived for many years, and was deeply imbedded in the affections of the people, whom he was appointed to serve. His family was stationary. They stayed on his farm, but it was his habit to do faithful circuit work whether his field was near or remote. He died near Jackson, and there his body rests. In 1831–'2 John Ulin was on Salt Creek Circuit—a man of wit, of lively imagination, well calculated to please and benefit those of his charge.

"Some years after he and his wife both died of cholera within a few hours of each other, in Clermont County, Ohio. There they rest. In 1833 T. D. Allen and David Canear were on Salt Creek Circuit. The writer knows but little of them, but they were under the tongue of good report. In 1834 Salt Creek Circuit was put into Chillicothe District, and John Ferree was the Presiding Elder. William P. Streetland and Stahen A. Rathburn were on Salt Creek Circuit. Streetland is a man of mark, having filled many stations as a preacher, and edited many books. He now resides, if living, in the city of New York. Rathburn, on the division of the Methodist Episcopal church, attached himself to the church South and has since died. In 1835 James B. Findley took the place of John Ferree on Chillicothe District, and F. H. Jennings and J. A. Brown were appointed to Salt Creek Circuit. There they labored during the year very acceptably.

"After a few years, by division of conference, they were embraced in northern positions. In 1836 the name of Salt Creek Circuit ceased to appear on the conference minutes, and the name of Jackson Circuit took its place. Jackson Circuit was put in the Marietta District. John Ferree was the Presiding Elder and Benjamin Ellis was on Jackson Circuit. He did the work assigned to him and departed this life at a good old age. In 1837 John Ferree was still Presiding Elder, and John F. Gray and John W. Young in the Jackson Circuit. In 1838 Samuel Hamilton was Presiding Elder on Marietta District, and Francis Wilson was on Jackson Circuit. He was a faithful man of God. After serving the church faithfully many years as an itinerant in Ohio he went to Texas and connected himself with the church South. In 1839 Francis Wilson and Samuel Bateman were co-laborers on Jackson Circuit. Bateman is still in the work. In 1840 Jackson Circuit was placed in Columbus District. John Ferree was Presiding Elder and Daniel Poe and James Parcels were on Jackson Circuit. Poe was a man of great energy and faithful to his work. Parcels, after that, fell from his steadfastness, but was restored in after life. Poe died a missionary in Texas. John Ferree was Presiding Elder in Columbus District, and James T. Donohoe was the circuit preacher, who was during a long life up and down, off and on, as occasion served. He died out of the church. In 1841 Richard Doughty was on Jackson Circuit. In

1842 Jackson Circuit was put into Marietta District, John Ferree, Presiding Elder, and Jacob Delay on the circuit.

"In 1843 Jackson Circuit was put into Portsmouth District, John Ferree still Presiding Elder, and Joseph Morris and Alfred L. Westervelt on the circuit. Westervelt, after doing good service for the church, died some years afterward of cholera in Burlington, Iowa. In 1844 John Ferree continued Presiding Elder on Portsmouth District, and Abraham Cartlich on Jackson Circuit—a quiet, exemplary, useful preacher, who is still in the work. In 1845 Ferree and Cartlich retained their fields of labor as the year before. Thus I have merely given a sketch, or merely an outline, of what the Methodist traveling preachers have had to do in Jackson County. I have given the names of those preachers sent to labor there from the year 1816 to the year 1845."

To the above can be added the Rev. John Kelley, Rev. William Fuson, Rev. John Lee, Rev. Levi McDaniel, John Young and Rev. John Bennett. These were all of the Baptist church and preached for several years, a portion of them before the organization of the county. The Union Church of Regular Baptists was erected in 1819 and was probably the first church building in the county; if not, but one other building was ahead of it. It stood for many years, and had a small graveyard attached, but the church is gone and the burial place of some of the pioneers, who gave light, progress and Christianity to Jackson County, who were buried within its sacred enclosure, is also gone, and not one stone left to tell the spot. It is now a field, and the plow and hoe have done their work of obliteration. The first preachers in Jackson County were of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, and for many years held all their services at the cabins of the settlers or at some of the school-houses. The Union Church of Regular Baptists, was first dedicated by Rev. Basil Lewis, who occupied its pulpit the first year. The next year the Rev. Levi McDaniel succeeded him. Preaching, prayer-meeting and class-meeting, however, had been held since 1808, in various parts of the county. The Presbyterians also came very soon after this and had one of their churches in Liberty Township at an early day. Since those days the churches of Jackson County have grown and prospered. In 1876 there were fifty-two churches and church property to the value of $70,150, and of eight denominations.

The first Representative from this county was Jared Strong, who at that time, winter of 1816-'17, represented Jackson and Pike counties, but was a resident of Jackson. He was also foreman of the first grand jury. The total vote of Jackson County that fall election (1816) was 252 votes, and in 1818 it had risen to 309. There was no change in the legislative district until 1846, when Jackson and Gallia were made a representative district with a united vote of 1,900. Then came Jackson and Vinton together, until 1862, when Jackson became entitled to a full representative to the State Legislature. Hon. Isaac Roberts had the honor to be first representative, and the vote polled was 2,594.

COTTON.

In early years cotton was grown in Ohio, immigrants from Virginia and others of the Southern States cultivating it for quite a number of years; still the article did not prove remunerative, the seasons proving too short to properly mature the crop, but more or less was raised, as above stated, for the family use of the planter.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The witchcraft superstition had a pretty strong hold in Jackson County for a few years in early days, and some persons were declared under the "spell."

The Welsh came to the county in 1835 and

purchased largely of Government land, besides a considerable quantity from private hands. They have proved energetic, prudent and honorable citizens. They are among the most substantial citizens of the county.

The Salt Cave, near the Salt Lick Furnace, was the cave discovered Aug. 31, 1854.

A spasmodic attempt to clean out the Old Salt Well, some half a mile below the town of Jackson, and start up the works again, was attempted in July, 1855, but it did not amount to anything.

The first daily line of stages was started from Jackson to Byer's Station, on the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, July, 1855. This gave a daily line from Cincinnati. A. French, proprietor.

The first telegraph line was projected in June, 1855.

The first railroad completed to Jackson was the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad, now Portsmouth Branch of the Cincinnati, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, which was completed from Portsmouth to Jackson in August, 1853.

McCoy and Wilson were murdered in October, 1858. Addison Kernan was arrested for the murder of Wilson.

The first steam engine used in Jackson Township was purchased by Wm. Trago, Sr., and brought to the county in the year 1840. This engine ran a grist-mill, carding machine and lath factory. The first in the county was in 1836, owned by the Jackson Furnace Co. The first telegraph line connecting Hamden and Jackson commenced work May 28, 1866, the citizens subscribing to build the line.

The mail route between Sinking Springs, in Highland County, to Jackson, via Piketon, was opened July 1, 1839.

The "Isham House" was sold in May, 1854, by Mr. C. Isham to John French for the sum of $7,500.

During the oil excitement of 1864 and 1865 they got up a stock company under the name of the "Jackson Petroleum and Salt Company." Capital stock $15,000, to be organized when $5,000 was paid in. It was organized and the following permanent officers elected the first year:

President, W. K. Hastings; Vice-President, B. Kahn; Secretary, A. Robbins; Treasurer, J. H. Bunn; Trustee, Levi Dungan; Directors, Green Thompson, Andrew Long, Isaac Stevison, Peter Pickerel, J. M. G. Smith.

The last wolf killing in Jackson County was by Cary Boyd in 1834. The last wolf seen in the county was in the fall or winter of 1836.

On Friday, May 11, 1883, John W. Jackson, a boy of twenty-one years of age, was hanged in the court-house yard for the murder of an old man, Sam'l L. Hull, for money. This is the first man ever hanged in Jackson County.

On the night of April 28, 1883, Wm. and Luke Jones, brothers, killed a man by the name of Anderson Lackey, an old and respected farmer, living six miles south of Jackson. Connected with them and witness to the murder was Laban Stephens. They all have had their trial at this writing, Oct. 1, 1883. The Jones brothers were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged Nov. 16, 1883. Stephens will have another trial in November. There is no doubt that the Jones brothers will meet their just deserts and that Stephens, although not striking the deadly blow or shooting, was accessory thereto, and if not hanged will serve the State many years in the penitentiary.

Dec. 5, 1880, Peter Becker killed James Brady in a drunken spree. He was convicted March 5, 1881, and sent to State's prison for life.

An old-time murder which created some excitement was the killing of Thomas Hinsilwood, by Phillip and Martin Zomes and a man named Flannegan, Sept. 7, 1864. No account of a trial is on record.

Nov. 14, 1873, an old lady by the name of Anna C. Tilton shot and killed Wm. Franklin Johnson, a boy about ten years of age, on his return from school. She had been considerably worried, on account of trespasses, and had threatened to shoot any one coming on her premises. The boy was not, however, trespassing, and the case was proven one of willful murder, but being a woman, and nearly seventy years of age, the jury mercifully brought in a verdict of manslaughter. She was sentenced March 8, 1874, to hard labor in the penitentiary for three years. The judge was much affected, but being a plain case, he did his duty, leaning, however, on the side of mercy. She served her time and was discharged.

The Jackson County Teachers' Association was organized in the summer of 1866, and continued its annual sessions for many years.

The court-house clock was purchased and put in place in 1868, and for fifteen years has kept excellent time.

It cost $600, and $150 to put it up and start it to running. It costs $50 per year to have it wound and taken care of.

The frame and movement weigh 400 pounds. The pendulum is forty feet long, and weighs sixty pounds. The striking part is so geared that it is impossible to strike wrong. The movement is geared for four dials, and the clock runs eight days without winding.

There were in Jackson County, in 1881, 475 persons living over seventy years of age. This number, by townships, was divided as follows: Hamilton, 14; Scioto, 22; Washington, 22; Jefferson, 42; Franklin, 43; Madison, 57; Liberty, 47; Jackson, 40; Lick, 84; Bloomfield, 42; Milton, 62.

The cost of assessing Jackson County in 1883 was as follows, by townships, with assessors names: Lick, 1st Precinct, Thomas Rogers, 33 days, $66; Liberty, Henry Coen, 42 days, $84; Oak Hill, G. B. Warren, 27 days, $54; Jefferson, John Morris, 28 days, $56; Lick, 2d Precinct, W. D. Trago, 50 days, $100; Milton, 1st Precinct, James A. Strong, 38 days, $76; 2d Precinct, S. H. Kinnison, 40 days, $80; Jackson, R. A. Fouty, 43 days, $86; Washington, J. L. Goodrich, 25 days, $50; Hamilton, Gary Jenkins, 25 days, $50; Franklin, W. H. Brunton, 37 days, $74; Coal, Samuel Pugh, 49 days, $98; Scioto, John Aten, 38 days, $76; Madison, E. E. Evans, 30 days, $60; Bloomfield, Benj. Callaghan, 32 days, $64.

The debt of Jackson County, July 1, 1883, was $20,000, being for the new jail and sheriff's residence.

The city debt of Jackson was $12,000, being for the second fine public school building. This was the amount due Oct. 1, 1883.

The county rate of taxation for 1883 was 67 cents on the $100 valuation. In addition to this there is a State tax, and the several townships have a small tax which varies from year to year.

The births in Jackson County for ten years, from 1873 to 1882 inclusive, numbered 6,328, and the deaths during the same period were 2,342. This left births over deaths for the ten years, 3,986. The gain in population in the county, in the decade between 1870 and 1880, was 1,927, or over 2,000 less than the natural increase.

OFFICERS OF JACKSON COUNTY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMMISSIONERS.

1816, John Stephenson, John Brown, Emanuel Traxler; 1817, John Stephenson, Robert G. Hanna, Emanuel Traxler; 1818, John Stephenson, Robert G. Hanna, James Weeks; 1819, Daniel Hoffman, Robert G. Hanna, James Weeks; 1820, Daniel Hoffman, Thomas Scott, James Weeks; 1821, Daniel Hoffman, Thomas Scott, James Weeks; 1822, Samuel Carrick, Thomas Scott, James Weeks; 1823–'24, Samuel Carrick, George Burris, James

Weeks; 1825, Samuel Carrick, George Burns, John Auglin; 1826, Samuel Carrick, John Farney, John Auglin; 1827, Moses Hale, John Farney, Robert Ward; 1828, Moses Hale, Samuel Carrick, Robert Ward; 1829, John Burnside, Samuel Carrick, Robert Ward; 1830, John Burnside, Samuel Carrick, Geo. W. Hale; 1831–'32, John Burnside, Timothy Ratcliff, Geo. W. Hale; 1833, John Burnside, Timothy Ratcliff, Wm. Buckley; 1834, John Burnside, John Farney, Wm. Buckley; 1835–'36, John Stinson, John Farney, Wm. Buckley; 1837, Daniel Perry, John Farney, Wm. Buckley; 1838, Daniel Perry, Martin Owens, Wm. Buckley; 1839, Daniel Perry, Martin Owens, Geo. W. Hale; 1840, John A. Swepston, Martin Owens, Geo. W. Hale; 1841, John A. Swepston, Wm. Buckley, Geo. W. Hale; 1842, John A. Swepston, Wm. Buckley, James Adair; 1843, Newel Braley, Wm. Buckley, James Adair; 1844–'45, Newel Braley, Samuel Carrick, James Adair; 1846, Ebenezer Edwards, Samuel Carrick, James Adair; 1847, Ebenezer Edwards, John Callihan, James Adair; 1848, Ebenezer Edwards, John Callihan, John Robbins; 1849, Moses Hays, John Callihan, John Robbins; 1850, Moses Hays, John Callihan, Jno. S. Stephenson; 1851, Moses Hays, John Callihan, Peter Pickerel; 1852, Moses Hays, John Callihan, Peter Pickerel; 1853, Moses Hays, John S. Stephenson, Peter Pickerel; 1854, Moses Hays, John S. Stephenson, George Burris; 1855, Peter Pickerel, John S. Stephenson, George Burris; 1856, Peter Pickerel, Geo. W. Hale, George Burris; 1857, Peter Pickerel, Newel Braley, John Sanders; 1858, Ebenezer Edwards, Newel Braley, John Sanders; 1859, Ebenezer Edwards, J. A. Sell, John Sanders; 1860, Ebenezer Edwards, J. A. Sell, Joseph Rule; 1861–'62, W. S. Schillinger, J. A. Sell, Joseph Rule; 1863–'65, W. S. Schillinger, J. A. Sell, T. L. Hughes; 1866, W. S. Schillinger, J. A. Sell, Adam Lackey; 1867, Vinton Powers, J. A. Sell, Adam Lackey; 1868–'69, Vinton Powers, Ephraim Plummer, Adam Lackey; 1870, Samuel Gilliland, Ephraim Plummer, Adam Lackey; 1871, Samuel Gilliland, G. W. Brown, Adam Lackey; 1872–'73, Samuel Gilliland, G. W. Brown, Van B. Johnson; 1874–'75, Samuel Gilliland, Abraham Johnson, Van B. Johnson; 1876, John S. McGhee, Abraham Johnson, Van B. Johnson; 1877, John S. McGhee, Geo. W. Brown, Van B. Johnson; 1878, John S. McGhee, Geo. W. Brown, P. Springer; 1879, John Williams, Geo. W. Brown, P. Springer; 1880–'82, John Williams, John S. McGhee, P. Springer.

AUDITORS.

Daniel Hoffman, 1816-'22; Alex Miller, 1822-'24; Daniel Hoffman, 1824-'26; Alex Miller (acting auditor), 1826-'27; Vincent Southard, 1827-'29; Thomas Dougherty, 1829-'31; Vincent Southard, 1831-'38; George M. Adams, 1838-'44; John Stephenson, 1844-'46; John S. Hanlin, 1846-'50; John Stephenson, 1850-'58; W. N. Burke, 1858-'60; J. Edward Jones, 1860-'62; B. Kahn, 1862'-64; Samuel Baker, 1864-'66; L. A. Atkinson, 1866-'68; Samuel Baker, 1868-'70; J. R. Booth, 1870-'74; Thomas W. Patterson, 1874-'80; P. W. Evans, 1880-'82; B. B. Evans, 1882.

TREASURERS.

John James, 1816-'18; Charles O'Neal 1818-'19; Andrew Donally, 1819-'20; William Ransom, 1820-'32; Alex Miller, 1832-'34; John M. Martin, 1834-'41; James McQuality, 1841-'49; James Dyer, 1849-'55; Thomas B. Dickason, 1855-'57; Jacob Westfall, 1857-'59; T. B. Dickason, 1859-'65; J. A. W. Long, 1865-'67; D. W. Cherington, 1867-'71; A. Kirkendall, 1871-'75; J. R. Hunter, 1875-'79; M. C. Keenan, 1879-'83;—Bunn, appointed Sept. 14, 1883, to fill out unexpired term of M. C. Keenan, defaulter.

RECORDERS.

Nathaniel W. Andrews, 1816–'27; Vincent Southard, 1827–'38; James McQuality, 1838–'41; James Farrar, 1847–'50; Daniel Perry, 1850–'53; James Farrar, 1853–'56; John C. Stephenson, 1856–'61; John M. Martin, 1861–'67; Charles Rhodes, 1867–'70; T. J. Edwards, 1870–'73; Asa A. Farrel, 1873–'76; E. H. Lewis, 1876–'82; E. B. Thompson, 1882.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Jacob Westfall, 1852–'55; Thomas N. Howell, 1855–'58; John Stephenson, 1858–'64; George W. Johnson, 1864–'67; James W. Longbon, 1867–'70; John J. C. Evans, 1870–'82; Hillborn C. Miller, 1882.

SURVEYORS.

Gabriel McNeal, 1816–'30; John Keenan, 1830–'34; Beverly Keenan, 1834–'38; Oliver N. Tyson, 1838–'46; Joseph Hanna, 1846–'59; Beverly Keenan, 1859–'62; Parker Smith, 1862–'65; Beverly Keenan, 1865–'74; John D. Brown, 1874, resigned spring of 1879 and Evan C. Jones appointed; Evan C. Jones, 1879 (present time).

SHERIFFS.

Abraham Welch, 1816–'17; Joseph Armstrong, 1817–'23; William White, 1823–'24; Joseph Armstrong, 1828–'32; John Duncan, 1832–'35; Joseph Armstrong, 1835–'38; John Duncan, 1838–'40; Daniel Perry, 1840–'44; Sabin Griffis, 1844–'48; James Shepard, 1848–'52; Vinton Powers, 1852–'56; Banister Brown, 1856–'58; William D. Trago, 1858–'62; John M. Jones, 1862–'64; Joseph H. Wilson, 1864–'68; Johnson Wade, 1868–'72; R. W. Hubbard, 1872–'74; John M. Ewing, 1874–'78; E. T. Jones, 1878–'80; W. B. Cherington, 1880.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Joseph Sill, 1816–'20; Samuel F. Vinton, 1820–'24; Richard Douglas, 1824–'25; Joseph Lake, 1825–'29; John T. Brazee, 1829–'30; Thomas Scott, 1830–'32; James Hughes, 1832–'36; Elihu Johnson, 1836–'40; James Hughes, 1840–'42; Levi Dungan, 1842–'46; Elihu Johnson, 1846–'48; T. R. Stanley, 1848–'50; Levi Dungan, 1850–'54; Davis Mackley, 1854–'56; Isaac Roberts, 1856–'58; James Tripp, 1858–'62; John C. Stephenson, 1862–'64; William K. Hastings, 1864–'68; John L. Jones, 1868–'76; C. A. Atkinson, 1876–'80; E. C. Powell, 1880–'85.

CLERK OF COURTS.

Nathaniel W. Andrews, 1816-'23; A. M. Faulkner, 1823-'29; Daniel Hoffman, 1829-'37; Jacob Westfall, 1837-'51; John J. Hoffman, 1851-'57; Porter Du Hadway, 1857-'60; Joshua E. Ferree, 1860-'66; C. C. James, 1866-'72; John D. Mitchell, 1872-'75; Wm. H. Horton, 1875-'81; Frank Crumit, 1881.

JUDGES.

1816—Second Circuit, John Thompson, Pres. Judge; Hugh Poor, David Payne, William Givens.

1819—Eighth Circuit, Ezra Osborn, Pres. Judge; Hugh Poor, David Payne, David Mitchell (after June 19).

1823—E. Osborn, Pres. Judge; Hugh Poor, David Mitchell, William Givens.

1825—E. Osborn, Pres. Judge; Hugh Poor, David Payne, William Givens.

1826—Thomas Irvin, Pres. Judge; Hugh Poor, William Givens, David Payne. James Stephenson became Associate Judge in 1827, vice William Givens.

1830—Thos. Irvin, Pres. Judge; David Payne, James Stephenson, John James.

1832—Thomas Irvin, Presiding Judge; James Stephenson, John James, David Mitchell.

1833—George Burris, Associate Judge, vice John James.

1834—Sixth Circuit, Frederick Grimki,

Pres. Judge; David Mitchell, James Stephenson, George Burris.

1836—John H. Keith, Pres. Judge; James Stephenson, George Burris, James Dempsey.

1837—John H. Keith, Pres. Judge; James Stephenson, George Burris, Thomas Vaughn.

1842—John H. Keith, Pres. Judge; George Burris, Thomas Vaughn, Asa Dudley.

1847—John H. Keith, Pres. Judge; Thomas Vaughan, Asa Dudley, Robert Mims.

1848—William V. Peck, Pres. Judge, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit.

1849—William V. Peck, Pres. Judge; Thomas Vaughan, Robert Mims, Patrick Murdock.

1850—William V. Peck, Pres. Judge; Thomas Vaughan, Robert Mims, George W. Hale.

1851—William V. Peck, Pres. Judge; Thomas Vaughan, Robert Mims, George M. Adams.

POPULATION OF JACKSON COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS FROM 1840.

Population in 1820, 3,746; in 1830, 5,941. Square miles, 410.

Townships.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Bloomfield	721	1,402	1,775	1,775	1,557
Franklin	1,055	1,295	1,434	1,665	1,502
Hamilton	415	665	923	1,108	819
Jackson	410	713	1,044	1,532	1,869
Jefferson	752	1,036	2,058	3,002	2,443
Liberty	474	1,017	1,393	1,747	1,734
Lick	822	1,501	2,334	3,746	5,213
Madison	724	1,515	2,081	2,174	2,113
Milton	912	1,472	2,365	2,372	3,404
Scioto	931	1,347	1,484	1,505	1,579
Washington	481	756	1,050	1,133	1,403
Clnt'n, Har'sn'Rch'ld	1,750				
Total	9,447	12,719	17,941	21,759	23,686

In 1840 Jackson County was divided into fourteen townships which were consolidated into the above in eleven in 1850. The townships were Clinton, 824; Harrison, 378, and Richland 548. These figures of population should be, and are added to 1840 column.

To the above list of townships must be added that of "Coal." This township is formed from the territory of Lick and Washington townships, and was not organized until January, 1883, consequently its population was included in the townships from which it was taken in the census of 1880. It is the center of the coal region, and the development of its interests in that line is very rapid, as the township is entirely underlaid with coal, and it is in active development by home and foreign capitalists.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GEOLOGY AND THE MINERAL RESOURCES, COAL AND IRON INTERESTS.

GEOLOGY OF JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.

BY ANDREW ROY.

Jackson County is located in Southeastern Ohio, and is bounded by Vinton County on the north, by parts of Vinton and Gallia counties on the east, by portions of Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto counties on the south, and by portions of Scioto, Pike and Ross counties on the west.

Geologically, the county lies in the "Lower Coal Measures" of the State. On the western margin the valleys cut down into the sub-conglomerate and sub-carboniferous strata. On the western border of the county the coal-bearing strata attain a thickness of fully 600 feet, and inclose eight to ten different beds of coal, ten to twelve various beds of iron ore, and three to five beds of limestone.

On the eastern flank of the coal measures, the strata are less than 100 feet in thickness and only one seam of coal is due. The coals in most active demand are drawn from two beds, locally known as the Jackson shaft coal and the Coalton or Wellston coal. A good seam of cannel coal is mined on Coal Run, Milton Township, ranging in thickness from eighteen inches to two feet. Two valuable beds of coal calculated to play an important part in the future developments of the mineral resources of this county are known as the Limestone coal and the Waterloo coal. These seams are only met in the western portions of the county. The Limestone coal, which lies fully 150 feet lower than the Waterloo bed, occupies a much greater area than the Waterloo seam. The other coals of the county are not as persistent as the beds named but they have not been developed to any exeent and their value and chief properties are not as well known in consequence.

The Jackson shaft coal ranges in thickness from three to four feet. The seam is homogeneous and the coal is dry-burning in character, which fits it for furnace use in a raw state. It is remarkably free from sulphur or other impurities, but it contains a rather large per cent. of ash and is not prized as house or steam fuel for this reason. The Wellston or Coalton seam, which lies 150 feet above the shaft coal, is not only the best coal seam in the county but is one of the finest grades of bituminous coal in the United States. It burns with a bright flame, contains an unusually small percentage of ash, is rich in carbon, free from impurities of all kinds. It is dry-burning in character, which fits it for furnace use as it comes from the miner's pick, but is rather tender and does not bear handling well. This is its only imperfection. Were it as hard and capable of bearing transportation as the great vein coal of the Hocking Valley or the Briar Hill coal of the Mahoning Valley, it would rank as one of the finest bituminous coals in the world. These two beds, which are the lowest workable coals in the series, are found in the western and middle parts of the county. Eastward they plunge out of sight and are re-

placed by the limestone coal which comes in on the tops of the hills, immediately above the gray on ferriferous limestone, 420 feet above the Jackson shaft coal.

The Jackson shaft coal is opened and mined on Salt Creek, near the town of Jackson, the county seat.

The Coalton coal is extensively mined on Horse Creek and Pigeon Run. At Wellston and vicinity a number of mines are also extensively worked. Both beds are reached by shafting, but the shafts are very shallow rarely exceeding 100 feet in depth.

LIMESTONE ORE.

The limestone ore is the most valuable as it is the thickest of the series of ore beds. It lies from 400 to 420 feet above the base of the coal measures and is not due in the western half of the county. This ore rests upon a stratum of gray limestone from two to twelve feet in thickness, and the ore and lime rock are frequently mined together and used in the same furnace. The ore is from eight to twelve inches in thicknesss, on an average. Sometimes it is wanting altogether and occasionally it swells to four and five feet in thickness.

The other ore beds of immediate commercial value are the Limestone Kidney, which lies thirty to forty feet below; the Little Red Block, forty feet lower; the Sand Block, still lower, from twenty to forty feet, and the blue limestone ore, 140 to 150 feet below the gray limestone. Each of these seams, which are mined by stripping the vein, are thinner, and not equal in quality to the gray limestone ore.

The best known beds of limestone are "The Gray" and "The Blue." The blue limestone is frequently a double bed, a stratum of shale from two to twelve feet separating the seams. The gray limestone is the most valuable bed and is the rock exclusively used in the blast furnaces of the county. The lower lime rock of the series is called the Maxville limestone. It is a patchy deposit, and is oftener wanting than present where it is due. This deposit lies about 200 feet below the gray limestone.

According to a rough estimate, from the best data on hand, there are about 25,000,000 tons of Jackson shaft coal in the county; 175,000,000 tons of the Coalton or Wellston coal; 587,520,000 tons of the limestone coal and 50,000,000 tons of the Waterloo coal. This estimate does not include any intermediate seams,of which no approximate estimate can be made, as few of the beds are mined to any extent. It may be safely estimated, however, that these seams in question contain a larger quantity of coal than is contained in the beds named. Of the available amount of limestone ore, 50,000,000 tons would be a moderate estimate. No calculation can be made as to the quantity in the other ore beds of the county. There is much more than will probably ever be mined, owing to the thinness of the beds. The amount of available limestone for furnace flux is practically inexhaustible. The strata intervening between the beds of limestone coal and iron ore consists of sheets of sandstone, shale and fire-clay of varying thickness. Some valuable beds of sandstone for building purposes are found in the coal measures of the county but they belong to no particular horizon.

The fire-clay deposits, which are generally met immediately below coal seams, have not yet been utilized, but they are well adapted for making fire-brick, drain tile, etc.

The rocks on the western border of the county are of older geological age than the coal bearing strata. They consist of the conglomerate rock, which forms the floor of the coal measures, and the Waverly sandstone, which lies immediately below the conglomerate.

The Waverly sandstone is a very superior

building stone, which in the adjoining county of Pike forms the basis of a very important industry.

THE MINES AND FURNACES.

There are very few counties in the State which exceed Jackson County in its inexhaustible supply of coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clay. Iron and coal mining has been extensive for many years, but in the last few years a greater incentive to the manufacturings in these articles has been given, and coal mining especially has received a new impulse. In the manufacture of fire-clay into fire brick, tiling, etc., not so extensive work has been done, although there are several fire-brick manufacturing companies, notably those at Oak Hill, who are doing a fair business. However, taking the mineral resources of Jackson County altogether—the coal mining, the iron and fire-clay manufacturing—and it is all as yet in its infancy.

Some of those who are operating in coal and of the mines and furnaces will be found hereto annexed.

Jones & Morgan, Jackson Hill Coal.—This company was originally the Morgan Coal Company, Mr. Jones being a silent partner. It was first opened July 5, 1878. It is a three-foot vein, and is about half a mile east of Coalton. The vein was entirely free from sulphur, bone and slate, and its purity and burning qualities were proved so great as at once to give it a marked success. An analysis in 1882 of the coal showed the following result:

Water in coal, 7.050; coke in coal, 58.303; volatile hydro-carbon, 33.417; Ash, 1.200; 100.000. Sulphur in coal, .674.

This analysis proves this to be a most excellent coal and one of best for many uses, especially as a stove and grate coal and for steam purposes generally. It is remarkably free from sulphur, and as it makes a hard, compact coke, an excellent coal for the smelting of iron. It proved also, by actual test, as a superior coal for steamboat use. The capacity of the mines is 150 tons daily.

No. 4, Drift Mine, is located one-fourth mile east of Coalton, and is known as the "Drift Mine," belonging to the same firm which assumed the style of Jones & Morgan, Jan. 1, 1879. It is a three-foot vein, and the coal is of the same vein and quality as that above, with a capacity of 100 tons daily. This mine was first opened by McKitterick Bros., in June, 1878; was purchased by D. C. Jones in September following, and then united with Moses Morgan with the name and date of the firm as above given.

Mine No. 3 is located one mile east of Coalton; was opened by the firm in April, 1880, but the property had been leased by D. C. Jones in 1879, opened by Z. Williams in 1878, and finally purchased by Jones & Morgan in 1880 as above. The vein is a thirty-four inch one, but is not as good coal as the three other veins mentioned, containing more bone and sulphur. The mines No. 1 and 2 are located on the T., C. & St. L. narrow gauge railroad and on the Ohio Southern Railroad; No. 3 is on the narrow gauge only, and No. 4 on the O. S. Railroad only. The mines are fairly ventilated, and Drift No. 1 is equal to any mine in the State.

Springfield Coal Co.—This company's mine is located on section 5, township 7, of range 18, Jackson County, and the proprietors are H. L. Chapman and E. S. Kelley. The property consists of 200 acres of coal lands, and the vein is three feet and of the best quality of Jackson Hill coal; is free from bone, sulphur, or slate, with an analysis similar to that given to the Jones & Morgan coal. The mine was opened in January, 1881, and was ready for business the 15th of May following, at a total cost of some $20,000. The tracks are of T rail, a splendid furnace, giving excellent ventilation, drainage good, and the capacity of the mine about 300 tons daily. There are

three main openings and eight main entrances giving ample ingress and egress. It has proven an excellent steam coal for furnaces in the blasting of iron, and for domestic purposes. They have secured as bank boss Jno. Hayes, of Zaleski, who, combines with a thorough knowledge of the business that strong energy which practical knowledge alone can give. The mines have the Mitchell patent tippel, Morrow dumping and weighing machine, Fairbank standard track scales, and lying on the Ohio Southern Railroad, with four tracks, it combines the best facilities for shipping of any other mine in the county, being able to load nut, lump and slack coal all at the same time. Upon this land are also found two veins of iron ore, one known as the block and the other the kidney ore, lying respectively thirty and forty feet above the coal. In conclusion, we give the remarks of Mr. H. L. Chapman in reply to a question of the author, "Jackson Hill coal cannot be too highly estimated for domestic and steamboat purposes, and the Jackson shaft coal cannot receive too much praise for iron purposes."

The Star Mines are located at Jackson, Ohio, and contain an area of 180 acres, seventy acres of which have been worked and are now abandoned. The shaft was sunk in 1863 by John Jones, T. M. Jones and Alanson Robbins, who, in 1865, sold the mine to the Star Furnace Co.

In 1868 this company employed Henry Price as engineer and bank boss, who has since served as such. The facilities for handling the water is acknowledged to surpass any mine in the State of Ohio.

It is conducted with four pumps and as many engines, which draw from the mines or have a capacity of 520 gallons per minute, moving night and day, and Sundays.

The irregularity of the floor makes it more difficult to successfully handle the water.

The water is strongly charged with salt, which is alone an evidence of the superior quality of coal the mine contains.

The coal is No. 1, Jackson coal, as called in geological survey, supposed to be the lowest strata of coal.

It is a vein of four feet underlaid with fire-clay varying from three inches to five feet; underneath this is found the conglomerate rock or Upper Waverly sandstone of irregular thickness.

The coal is overlaid with shale forming a splendid roof.

The ventilation of the mine is not surpassed anywhere as it has one down and one up cast, giving constantly about five miles of a good current of air in the mine.

The mine contains three-quarters of a mile of T rail, and has also in use two and a quarter miles of strapped rail.

There are forty men employed and the mine has a daily capacity of 120 tons.

In 1870 there was $8,000 expended on improvements. The irregularities spoken of are general in all places of coal No. 1. The vein dips forty-five feet in a distance of 200 yards, and it again dips twenty-two feet within forty yards, and in a general southeasterly direction. The coal mining at this shaft is all used by the Star Furnace, located within the city limits of Jackson.

The J. S. Carr Mine.—This mine, located on the Ohio Southern Railroad, on section 8, township 7, of range 18, is owned by J. S. Carr. It covers an area of thirty-five acres, and was opened in the summer of 1881. It required an expenditure of some $1,500, and the first coal shipped was in the summer of 1882. The vein has a thickness of 30 inches, is a sample vein of the Jackson Hill coal, being free from impurities and unsurpassed for steam purposes and domestic use. It has a floor of fire-clay and stone, and a roof of slate, and above this is found the kidney and block iron ore, a fair vein of each. It has the usual siphon drainage, has two cross entries,

one 100 yards and the other 60 yards, and the mine is in a good condition. Superintendent, J. C. Carr, and manager, John Danhan.

Mine of Murfin & Co.—This company was organized in 1882 and made the purchase of the coal of 125 acres, then the surface and coal acreage of six acres. The shaft was sunk in the summer of 1882, commencing the same in June. It is 106 feet deep, as follows: three feet of soil; fifteen feet sand rock; thirty-five feet slate; eight inches of coal; twelve inches fire clay; nine feet of rock; eight inches of coal, and then rock to the coal vein, which they are working. This vein is three feet nine inches in thickness, and is well adapted to steam, smelting and domestic purposes, and is very free from impurities. It has a main entry of 180 feet, and as it holds its thickness it is likely to become one of the most valuable mines in the county. It will be developed to its full capacity.

The mine is on the Ohio Southern Railroad. The dump and hopper scales are attached and a powerful steam engine is the source of its motive power. The outfit was put in operation at the cost of $20,000 and has both a good bottom and roof. The Superintendent is Mr. H. C. Murfin and the bank boss Daniel J. Horry.

Price Brothers' Mine.—This mine is located on the Ohio Southern Railroad. The brothers, W. T., J. H., J. E. and B. F. Price, owned 500 acres for several years, but did not open their present drift mine until 1878, commencing to take out coal in the fall of that year. They have a thirty-inch vein of the celebrated Jackson Hill coal, with a capacity of 100 tons of screened coal daily. They have two main openings to their mine, laid with T rail. The floor has a thickness of fire-clay, varying from three to nine inches, and a roof of blue slate, strong and safe. Iron ore, as in other places, is found above the coal seam. The mine has all the necessary machinery for profitable working, with B. F. Price as Superintendent and J. E. Price as bank boss.

Diamond Coal Mine is situated on the Ohio Southern Railroad, about two and one-half miles from Jackson, and is at present owned by Chapman & Williams, successors to Roderick, Williams & Van Fanson they opened the mine (drift) in the spring of 1880, at a cost of some $1,800, and, including its fixtures, it has cost them some $3,000. It has two main and two cross entrances, and the tracks mostly of T rail. It is of the Jackson Hill variety, free from sulphur, bone or slate, and lies upon a bed of fire-clay from one to three feet in thickness, with a good slate roof. It can be advantageously worked, and has an output of seventy-five tons of screened coal daily.

The Kitchen Mine.—This mine is owned by Dr. B. F. Kitchen, and is in Madison Township, on section 32, about two miles southeast of Oak Hill, and is near the Centerville station of the T., C. & St. L. Railroad. It is a gas coal, is excellent for domestic purposes, but not so free from impurities as the Jackson Hill or shaft coals. The seam is a fine one, fully four feet in thickness. It is overlaid with ferriferous limestone from six to eight feet in width, with a floor of sand-rock. This mine is known as No. 4. No. 5 is another of the Doctor's mines, located on the same section, and lies with an average of from sixteen to twenty-four feet above No. 4; is three and one-half feet in thickness, with a slate roof of ten feet, and a bed of fire-clay for a flooring, of some eighteen inches in thickness. This is a drift mine, and was opened in 1882. The coal is of a different quality from the vein below it, No. 4, and makes a fair quality for rolling-mill use, as well as being purer, and is also a good house coal.

No. 6 mine lies sixty feet above No. 5, is on section 29, adjoining section 32 on the north, and was opened the present year, 1883. The vein varies in thickness from thirty to thirty-six inches, and is a prime article of

smelting coal, for which it is well known, while equally available for other uses. It is a clean, clear burning coal, free from impurities, and easy of access. This mine, like the other two, is on the T., C. & St. L. Railroad.

Forest Coal Mine.—This was the original Alice Coal Company's mine, who opened in May, 1881, at a cost of some $8,000. The present owners are Messrs. Mohler, Kessinger & Sumners. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 8, township 7, of range 18, Coal Township. The vein is thirty inches in thickness, of the best of the famous Jackson Hill coal, is free from impurities, and fit for almost any use. The mine has two main and two cross entrances, T rail, requires no drainage, is well ventilated, and has the dump and hopper scale. The coal has a good slate roof, while the floor or underlay is of fire-clay and sandstone. The company has 160 acres of land.

J. C. Hurd & Co.'s Mine.—This company, composed of J. C. Hurd, Jacob Dungan, Thomas Dungan and Elta Dungan, was organized in May, 1881. They leased the mines they are now operating, located on section 7, township 8, of range 18, in Coal Township. The shaft was sunk only fifty feet when they struck a vein of as good coal as there is found in Jackson County, free from all impurities, bright and clear in its burnings, no clinkers or slugs, ashes light, and in every way superior coal for domestic or steam purposes. The mine was opened at a cost of $8,000, has a good roof, dry, is supplied with a thirty horse-power engine, and all the necessary fixtures of a well-equipped mine for profitable working. The mine has an output of 150 tons daily, and the lease covers eighty-five acres of splendid coal land. It is well ventilated, lies convenient to the Ohio Southern Railroad, and has telephone connection.

Standard Coal Company.—The mine of this company is located two miles east of Coalton, and has a splendid vein of coal three and one half feet thick, and of a pure nature. It is superintended by Moses Morgan, and is owned, one-half by Jones & Morgan, Geo. M. Jones one-fourth, and David Armstrong one-fourth. It is on the line of the Ohio Southern and Narrow Gauge Railroads.

Kyle's Slope Mine, one of the leading mines in the vicinity of Jackson, is operated by Kyle, Shotts & Co., and was opened by them in 1875. The vein is a splendid one, three and a half to four feet thick, and impregnated with considerable salt water, containing no sulphur, brine or slate, hence is a first-class coal. The mine is a dry and healthy one, they work good men, and it has a daily capacity of from 150 to 175 tons. It is situated near the village of Jackson; is forty-five yards in length from the mouth to the bottom of the coal, the dip being ten inches to the yard. The main entry goes south from the bottom of the slope. One entry is opened on the east and one on the west of the south entry. As the mines which extend north and south from these butt entries are advanced sixty or seventy yards, they are cut off by laying the track along the heads of rooms in the last break throughs. This is a system of opening a mine which lessens the cost of getting the coal for a year or two as the expense of driving entries is saved. There is a strong draft of air in this mine when the furnace is well kept up, and it was reasonably well distributed. The coal is of excellent quality for furnace use. The mine seems to be free from heavy hills or hollows, and the roof is generally good. In regard to the claim that this coal is the equal, if not superior, to any other for use in blast furnaces, the following analysis is given :

Specific Gravity	12.82	
Combined Water		7.75
Ash		2.03
Volatile Matter		31.27
Fixed Carbon		58.95
Cubic Feet Permanent Gas per lb	2.51	
Sulphur	.53	

Emma Mine, Coalton, Ohio, opened April 24, 1882. This mine is owned and operated by the Emma Coal Co., of Jackson, Ohio, the Superintendent being Moses Jones, and mining boss, Thomas Douglas. The mine is in fair order. They employ twenty-three miners and six daymen.

Darling Mine, Coalton, Ohio. This mine is owned and operated by Pimlot & Hall, John F. Hall being Superintendent, and Daniel Griffiths, mining boss. The mine is worked on the single entry plan. They employ fifty-two miners and nine daymen.

Garfield Mine, Coalton, Ohio, was opened April 24, 1882. This mine is owned and operated by Rittenhouse Coal Co., Mr. Rittenhouse being Superintendent, and W. H. Gillman, mining boss. The mine is in good order. They employ twenty miners and four daymen. The mine is worked on single entry.

Thorn Hill Mine, Wellston, Jackson County, started a working force April 25, 1882. This mine is owned and operated by the Thorn Hill Coal Co., the mining boss being Thomas Duffy. The mine is worked on double entry, and is in good condition. They employ twenty miners and three daymen. This is a new mine and is hardly fairly opened out.

Comet Mine, Wellston, Ohio, was opened up April 25, 1882. This mine is operated by the Comet Coal Company, the Superientendent being Adam Scott; mining boss, James Palmer. They employ twenty-five miners and three daymen, and the inside workings are in good order.

Eureka Coal Mine.—Work was commenced on this mine in February, 1881, by J. A. Long and A. L. Atkinson, who were the owners of eighty-four acres of an excellent coal vein, four feet in thickness, and, in addition, twenty acres of surface and. It is a fine steam coal, free from sulphur and good for house use. Their first year's output was 600 car-loads. They are now keeping thirty hands employed. Mr. J. A. Long is manager.

The E. S. Kelley Coal Co.—This company is at Coalton and their mine was opened in 1878, by T. M., E. T. & Miles Jones at a comparatively nominal cost. It is a drift mine, three and a half foot vein, and they are turning out some fifteen car-loads daily. The mine is thoroughly ventilated.

Milton.—This mine, owned and operated by the Milton Furnace Coal Company, is a shaft opening, seventy-four feet deep. It is situate in Milton Township, and is the oldest opening in the Wellston, or Coalton, or Hill coal, which is the same vein under different names. This shaft was sunk in 1873. There are three separate openings, all shafts, the first being the hoisting shaft, the second the escape shaft, in which a good and substantial stairway is placed—the first stairway in a coal mine in the State, though there were numerous ladders; the third shaft is the air shaft, at the bottom of which the ventilating furnace is placed. The average thickness of the vein is three feet ten inches. They mine only about what is needed at the blast-furnace, which is an average of fifty tons per day.

Wellston Shaft, No. 1.—This mine, which is situate in Milton Township, was opened in 1874. It is a shaft fifty-five feet deep. The main entries of the mine run east and west from the bottom of the shaft. These entries were started double, and were the only entries opened in the mine until about a year ago. The present mining boss of this mine is a graduate of the School of Mines in Clausthal, Hanover, one of the numerous schools for the education of the practical miners. Previous to this, shaft No. 1 had been badly worked and worse mapped out.

Wellston Shaft, No. 2.—This mine, which is also a shaft, is seventy-four feet in depth, and is situate 3,000 feet south of shaft No. 1, both of which are owned and operated by the Wellston

Coal and Iron Company. Shaft No. 2 was sunk in 1881, and has done very little shipping to date. The workings of both shafts are through on each other, and both are ventilated by one furnace, located in the old mine. The ventilation of both mines was good.

At shaft No. 1 two blast-furnaces are erected, only one of which is in blast, which is supplied with coal from the mine.

Southern Ohio Coal and Mining Company.—No. 1 of the Southern Ohio Coal and Iron Company is situate at Coalton, in Washington Township. This mine, as also No. 2, was opened by Patterson Brothers in 1879, since which time the Southern Ohio Coal and Iron Company was organized, who own these mines and several others. The mines of this company at Coalton are drift openings.

No. 3, Corse.—This mine, which belongs to the Southern Ohio Coal and Iron Company, is opened on the Wellston coal, and is situate in Milton Township.

Eliza.—This mine lies in Milton Township, and is owned by the Eliza Furnace Company. The opening is a shaft seventy-six feet in depth, which was sunk in 1876. A blast-furnace stands along side of the shaft, which is fed by the coal as it comes out of the mine. This mine, when first opened, was well laid out under ground, and during the year 1879 was operated with much system. It has been now for some months in charge of a practical miner as foreman, and the workings are assuming symmetry and business-like appearance.

The mine has not been worked steady since it was opened, and only three or four acres have been excavated. The coal is of excellent quality, and is used exclusively in the blast-furnace.

Fluhart's Mine.—This mine, which is situate in Milton Township, is owned by Theo. Fluhart & Co., and is a shaft, eighty-seven feet in depth, and was recently sunk, ground having been broken in June, 1881, and coal reached on the 1st of August following. The hoisting engine is one of Crane Brothers' Patent Hoists, and has but one fluid-boiler. The engine and boiler are located at the end of the pit. Up to July, 1882, 2,300 tons of coal had been excavated, mainly from entries. The work is well laid out underground.

Mohler's Mine, operated by Thornhill, Mohler & Co., is a drift opening, and is situate in Washington Township. The mine was opened in 1878. A small furnace, only three feet wide and scarcely two feet above the bars, is employed to ventilate the workings, as also the workings of Thornhill's drift—these two mines being in communication with each other—at present all the coal from both openings being delivered through the Mohler mine.

Huron Shaft.—This mine is in Jackson Township, and was opened in 1874. The shaft is seventy feet deep. The coal is used exclusively in the furnace of the Huron Iron Company, who own the mine. This mine lay idle for three years during the panic. There are two entries working at present—the George Davis and Sunfish entries. The air of the mine was well distributed, but the current was rather feeble. A new air-shaft will soon be sunk.

OTHER MINES.

During the past two years a large number of new openings have been made, mainly between Coalton and Jackson, on the line of the Ohio Southern Railroad. They are reached by short branch roads. On the Ada switch branch, one mile south of Coalton, six mines have been opened—four slopes, one shaft and one drift, and during this year have shipped quite extensively. The drift mine has been shipping for two years. On the north side of the Ohio Southern three branch roads are laid to mines, several of which have been shipping for three years. They are mostly small mines. The seam of coal in which the Wellston and

Coalton mines are opened gradually loses height to the westward. It is upward of four feet at Corse, and as it is followed to the west it seems to gradually thin down, until, in the hills surrounding Jackson, it is only eighteen inches.

The following sketch is taken from an article written by Colonel Andrew Roy, of Glen Roy:

"EARLY COAL MINING IN OHIO.

"The great Apalachian coal field, the largest known coal field of the world, extends throughout portions of nine different States, namely: Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, and occupies an area of at least 50,000 square miles, being 750 miles in length and from 30 to 150 miles in width.

"Fully 10,000 square miles of this area are situate in the State of Ohio, about one-fourth of the State being covered with coal-bearing strata. The western margin of the Ohio portion of the great coal field runs through the counties of Trumbull, Geauga, Portage, Summitt, Medina, Wayne, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Perry, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Pike and Scioto, and the coal measures are spread over all the territory lying east of this line of out-crop to the State line on the Ohio River.

"The coal measures of the State are divided into three series, namely: 'The Lower Measures,' 'The Barren Measures,' and 'The Upper Measures.' The Lower Measures are about 500 feet in thickness; the Barren Measures, 400 to 500 feet thick, and the Upper Measures about 600 feet thick. All the coals of any immediate commercial value are met in the Lower and Upper measures.

"The coals in present course of development are mainly drawn from four or five different seams, No. 1, No. 2, No. 6, No. 7 and No. 8 of the geological nomenclature. In mining districts, however, the coals are known by other names than numerals, as for example, the 'Briar Hill Coal,' the 'Massillon Coal,' the 'Nelsonville Coal,' the 'Ohio River Coal,' and so on, and so they will ever be, these names indicating the districts from which the coals are mined, and giving them a commercial value which dealers easily comprehend. The coal beds in their progress through coal are very changeable in their character and thickness.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF COAL IN OHIO.

"The existence of coal in Ohio was noted by the frontiersmen and by travelers from the earliest settlements. In 1755 a seam of coal was discovered on fire near Bolivar, in Tuscarawas County. A map of the western country, now in possession of Judge P. H. Ewing, of Lancaster, published in the year 1788, notes several sections of coal and iron ore bed; and Harris, in his tour in 1803, states that on the banks of the Hock-hocking 'quarries of excellent freestone beds of pit coal, iron ore, lead, strata of white and blue clay of excellent quality, red bole, and many other useful fossils are found.'

"The first coal mined at Mineral Ridge occurred in the year 1835, the mines being opened on Coal Run, on the lands of Michael Ohl. In 1833 Rodger Hill, a Pennsylvanian, who had formerly mined coal in Beaver County, of that State, moved to Mineral Ridge. He pointed out a coal bed to Mr. Ohl, which on being opened proved to be four feet thick.

"The first iron manufactured from raw coal in the United States occurred in the Shenango Valley, of Pennsylvania, and the Mahoning Valley, of Ohio, from the native coals of these districts, the first metal made in this manner being manufactured at the Clay Furnace, in Mercer County, Pa., in the year 1845, by Messrs. Himrod and Vincent. The following year Messrs. Wilkinson, Wilkes & Co. built a stone coal furnace at Lowell, Ohio, and used raw coal.

"The beds of coal of the Hocking Valley, which lie above the level of the streams, laid bare by the action of the waters of the Hockhocking, were noted by the first white settlers who penetrated that region, and coal was mined for domestic and blacksmithing purposes from the settlement of the valley.

"The late Thomas Ewing was one of a firm who opened the first mine at Nelsonville at the Doors Run Canal Basin, in 1840. The mine was reached from the canal by an incline plane. Only the lower four feet were mined, the upper two feet being left for a roof. Twenty years after this mine was opened the top coal abandoned by the first workers was recovered and shipped to market. C. Fay, John Carruthers, C. and L. Steenrod and J. F. Somers were among the pioneer miners of the Hocking Valley. The best market for coal at that time was Newark, Ohio. Until the year 1842 more coal was consumed in Newark than Columbus. The earliest buyers of coal of any consequence in Columbus were John L. Gill and the old Neil House.

"The first systematic coal mining in Ohio on the Ohio River below Wheeling was commenced at Pomeroy, in 1833. Samuel Wyllis Pomeroy, of Boston, Mass., purchased the coal lands on which the Pomeroy Mines are now opened, in the year 1803. In 1818 he wrote to a merchant in Cincinnati to ascertain the consumption of coal between his property at Pomeroy and the Falls of the Ohio, with the object of opening the mines. The reply was as follows:

"'I am able to communicate to you the following information:

	Bushels
Cincinnati steam mill consumes annually	12,000
Iron foundry	20,000
Steam saw-mill	5,000
Manufacturing Company	5,000
Sugar Manufacturing Company	2,000
Amount	44,000
In Maysville (or Limestone), used or sold	30,000
In Louisville	30,000
Madison Mill (140 miles below Cincinnati)	12,000
Total	116,000'

"Coal did not enter into domestic use in the towns on the Ohio River until the year 1833. The cost and scarcity of boats for transporting coal down the river induced the proprietors of the Pomeroy Mines to build a steam tow-boat to transport the loaded coal boats from the mines to Cincinnati and bring them back unloaded. A gang of ship carpenters, caulkers, etc., were brought from Baltimore to Pomeroy in 1835 to build a steam tug, which was named the Condor. She was the first tow-boat on the Ohio River."

The gray limestone is very extensive in the county, exceeding in quantity both coal and iron ore. Sandstone is also to be found in immense quarries.

JACKSON COUNTY COAL NOTES.

The first stone coal worked in Jackson County, was on section 36, on the farm now owned by George Reigle. The vein of coal was twelve inches thick and mined by removing the surface. This was in 1823. Also about the same time a vein of a better quality was found and used on section 26, but the vein was only six inches thick. This was on land now owned by Columbus Weed. The coal was considered the best of smithing coal, was hauled to Scioto and Pike counties for smithing purposes, and was used for several years before coal was known to exist near Jackson, the county seat. The first coal bank opened in Jackson County, Ohio, is said to have been known as Congress Bank, located two miles southwest of Coalton. The coal was dug and hauled to Chillicothe, Ohio, where it was used for blacksmithing. The bank was operated and opened by Charles McKinnis.

The Allen bank, near Chapman's works, was opened soon after, the coal being hauled to Jackson, where Judge David Mitchel used it for blacksmithing. The date of opening these mines cannot positively be determined. Coal found under sour, flat, wet land contains more or less slate, sulphur, bone, etc. The coal

which underlies rich sandy soil is sure to be of a good quality. Generally in mining districts when boring you strike fresh water in the coal, but this is not so in the Jackson shaft coal; there you strike the salt water which is really the secret of its superior quality, as sulphur will not mix with the salt water. The first geological survey for coal or examination professionally of the mineral interests of Jackson County, was by Prof. Matthews in 1838, who pronounced it rich in coal and iron ore. About 1860 the first coal shaft was sunk in Jackson County by James Linn and Harrison Crooks. The coal was discovered in sinking a well; afterward a shaft was sunk and considerable coal was taken out. On account of the creek bed being directly over the mine, it was finally abandoned. The shaft is directly back of the Eagle Mills, on Water street. The discovery of coal here led to the building of the Orange furnace.

DISCOVERY OF SMELTING COAL.

The discovery of the Jackson coal for smelting purposes will no doubt be fresh in the minds of many citizens of Jackson when reading the circumstance as it occurred. In 1863, when the darkest days clouded our nation, there was a Mr. A. S. Kyle made his appearance. The purpose of his coming no one knew, and but little was thought about it until some days had elapsed, during which time he had been noticed going out in the morning, staying until evening around the hills and ravines surrounding the town of Jackson, and in various places boring into the earth. This created considerable suspicion, and he was suspected to be a Southern spy, which so excited the people as to call a meeting and appoint the proprietor of the hotel where he was stopping to call at his room and demand him to make his business known. This he respectfully declined to do until a certain time, saying that if he did now it would ruin his business; also stating, that if they would treat him as a gentleman they would find him to be such. Several days had passed and he was fully satisfied in his investigation, when within the short period of twenty-four hours he leased about 2,000 acres of land. The superior quality of the shaft coal led many to engage in mining for this coal. During his research he discovered the iron ore. In 1864 Mr. Kyle, in partnership with two other gentlemen, opened the first slope mine in Jackson County, known now and owned by the Globe Furnace Company. A. S. Kyle is the discoverer of smelting coal at Ashland, Ky.; also at Brazil, Ind. He has through life been engaged in prospecting for and opening mines. He is a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was reared and still resides, but his son, J. C., is a resident of Jackson, and partner of the firm of Kyle, Shotts & Co. In connection with the above, and which seems would throw some doubt upon Mr. Kyle being the first to discover this important quality in the Jackson coal, the following item was published in the Jackson *Standard*, in March, 1854. Mr. Kyle had undoubtedly heard of this quality in the coal, and came here to test the report for himself, not to discover it. The item reads:

"IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.

"We understand that on or about the 20th inst. there will be experiments made to bring into use the Jackson coal for iron-making. The Washington Furnace Company has made preparations to test the matter to full and decided satisfaction. Much depends upon the success of this imporant matter. If it is possible that our coal can be used in the manufacture of iron, Jackson County can build all the railroads in the State. Her wealth could not be surpassed by California. We look with an anxious eye to the success of this great and important experiment."

And in July, 1855, the following item was also published in the *Standard:*

"COKE.

"A Mr. Joseph Crouther has succeeded in coking or rather charring Jackson coal, which is in every sense of the word calculated for furnace use, and our furnace men say will answer the same purposes as charcoal, for making iron. He is, we believe, engaged by the Salt Lick Furnace."

ANALYSIS AND COMPARISONS.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF TRIALS OF YOUGHIOGHENY AND WELLSTON, JACKSON COUNTY, COAL, SEPT. 9, 1874.

KINDS OF COAL.	DURATION OF TRIAL.	REVOLUTIONS MADE.	GALLONS OF WATER DELIVERED.	POUNDS COAL CONSUM'D	POUNDS ASHES REM'NG
Wellston Coal..	20 Hours	15,665	4.502,121	18,420	726
Youghiogheny.	20 Hours	14,040	4,035,096	15,600	876
		1.625	467,025	2,820	150

Lbs. Wellston coal burnt per hour	921	Gallons of water raised per lb. Wellston coal	244.41
Lbs. Youghiogheny coal burnt per hour	780	Gallons water raised per lb. Youghiogheny coal.	258.66
Revolutions per minute on Wellston coal	13.05	Head against pump trial, Wellston coal, 172 ft.	11 in
Revolutions per minute on Youghiogheny coal	11.7	Head against pump trial, Youghiogheny coal, 144 feet	9 in
Percentage ashes remaining Wellston coal	3.94	Percentage in favor of Wellston, Jackson County coal	12.88
Percentage ashes remaining Youghiogheny coal.	5.63		

I certify that this statement is a true copy from the records on file in Pumping Works Office. THOS. J. BELL, *Clerk.*

IRON SMELTING COALS.

Below is the analysis of the best iron-making coals in the State, taken from the records of the State Chemist, Prof. Wormley:

	NELSONVILLE MINES.	STRAITSVILLE MINES.	SUNDAY CREEK MINES.	LOST RUN HOCKING CO. MINES.
Specific Gravity	1.285	1.291	1.287	1.290
Water	6.20	7.90	5.85	6.80
Volatile Matter	31.30	34.63	35.21	36.16
Fixed Carbon	59.80	54.29	53.62	54.99
Ash	2.70	3.18	5.32	2.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur	0.97	0.98	0.51	1.07
Color of Ashes.	Gray	Dull White	Fawn	Lt. Fawn

Analysis of Prof. Wormley, of Jackson County Hill Coal, geological survey of Ohio, Vol. 1870, Page 140:

Specific gravity	1.239
Combined water	5.25
Ash	1 50
Volatile matter	29.75
Fixed Carbon	63.50
	100.00

JACKSON SHAFT COAL.

Specific gravity	1.282
Water	7.75
Volatile matter	31.27
Fixed carbon	58.95
Ash	2.03
	100 00
Sulphur	0.53
Color of ashes	Reddish
Character of coke	Pulverulent

JACKSON HILL COAL.

Water	7.60
Volatile matter	30.96
Fixed carbon	57.65
Ash	3.79
	100.00
Sulphur	0.49
Color of ashes	White
Character of coke	Pulverulent

"RANDOM THOUGHT."

Among a series of very interesting articles published in the Jackson *Standard* by the editor, D. Mackley, Esq., under the above head, is found the following article on the mineral supply of Jackson County. It followed an article on the stone deposit of the county. He said:

"I cannot leave the subject of the sandstone without alluding to the beautiful and romantic appearance it gives to several portions of our country. The beautiful scenery near Diamond Furnace, known as the 'Tea Rocks,' is familiar to every person in the vicinity of Jackson. These rocks rise to a great distance, almost perpendicular, and are covered with wintergreen and laurel. The scenery all the way down Salt Creek is beautiful. I remember going down this creek on the 10th day of November, 1862, and I remarked then

that the scenery along these cliffs of sandstone could not be surpassed. A perpendicular wall of sandstone would arise to a distance of three or four hundred feet. On the top of this was scrubby oak, the leaves of which were of every shade of color from orange to crimson and scarlet. Mixed with these were laurels, pines and cedars, clothed in dark green, and poplars of a bright saffron color. Under these great stone ledges the water had scooped out caverns, where were pools of water, filled with fishes.

"The scenery along Buck Lick, in Hamilton Township, is fully as fine as along Salt Creek, only the sandstone does not rise so high; but the water in the creek is purer.

"The Black Fork of Symmes Creek is an ugly stream, but the sandstone along this creek makes some curious if not fine scenery. This has been the most crooked stream I ever saw. It winds its way among the hills of sandstone, running toward every point of the compass. Some places it will run due south for half a mile, then turn around a sharp point of sandstone and run due north about the same distance, making a narrow ridge of that length, and if the point could be cut through it would not be more than 200 yards across. The creek has been impinging upon the sandstone for ages, and is every year straightening its course. Formerly the beavers would run a dam across from one point to another and thus raise the water so that it would cover a great extent of the low bottom. Then the water would break over the point with a tremendous current, and cut down the sandstone until a new channel would be formed, leaving a portion of the point away out in the bottom, looking like a great mound of sandstone, and covered with such trees and shrubs as grow upon the upland. Where the water pitched over the rock and struck the bottom below, it cut out a great excavation, which, after the new channel had been completed, would become an extensive pond. All this may be seen at the end of the point south of Jefferson Furnace, and also nearly opposite the furnace and half a mile above. The first-named locality is the place where I have hertofore spoken of the mineral springs, where so much soft mud had been thrown up that cattle became swamped, and this gave the name of "cow pond" to this place.

"Between Jefferson and Monroe furnaces, near the top of a high hill, called Reese's Ridge, is a cave in the sandstone, known as the Saltpetre cave. Going up the point from the place where Jesse Reese, the tailor, settled many years ago, you pass on a mile or two and then turn to the left, and a short distance from the top of the hill, in the head of a steep hollow, is the Saltpetre cave. Like all other places where the rain is shut out, the dirt at the bottom of this cave is strongly impregnated with saltpetre, and it was manufactured here to some extent at a very early day. I remember being in this cave on a Christmas day, with a friend, years ago. We had our rifles with us, and amused ourselves by shooting at a mark in the cave. The sound of a rifle was almost deafening. Where the ball struck the solid wall of sandstone it only made a small spot, chipping out a small space in the stone. The ball was spattered about in drops, as if it were melted. Whether the great heat caused by the friction between the lead and the stone melted the lead, or whether the concussion shattered the lead to fragments, I am unable to state.

"Our county abounds with limestone, sandstone, burrstone, marble, salt and lumber. As regards agriculture, Jackson County can boast of as good crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, buckwheat, etc., as any county in the State."

JACKSON COUNTY MINING INSTITUTE

The Jackson County Mining Institute is an association of mining bosses, mining engineers and owners of mines, having for its object the development of the mineral resources of Jackson County, the improvement of the social status of miners, improving the systems of working and ventilating mines, etc., by means of meetings of members. The Institute meets four times a year and reads and discusses papers relating to the above subjects. Officers: Andrew Ray, President; Henry Price, Vice-President; D. H. Horry, Secretary; Thomas Cole, Treasurer.

BLAST FURNACES.

The manufacture of iron from the native ore, native coal and limestone of Jackson County, has long been an absorbing and important business. This county, in 1882, ranked third in the State in the production of pig iron, producing an aggregate of 63,960 tons of both hot and cold blast. The county was surpassed by Mahoning County, which produced 121,864 tons, and Lawrence County, which produced 92,177 tons.

In 1871, which year may be taken as a fair one by which to compare modern iron interests, the product of pig iron in the world was, approximately, 13,315,000 tons. Great Britain led with a product of 6,500,000 tons, and the United States ranked second with a product of 1,912,000 tons. Ohio ranked second in the States, being exceeded only by Pennsylvania. The entire product in Ohio was 426,626 tons. Jackson County ranked fourth in the State with a product of 34,416, being preceded by Mahoning, Trumbull and Lawrence counties. Jackson County ranked first in the production of iron ore. The number of tons of pig iron manufactured in Jackson County for the year 1876, the number of bushels of stone coal, and number of tons of iron ore mined is here given:

	Tons iron.	Tons ore.	Bu. coal.
Bloomfield	4,700	3,000	12,000
Franklin	.....	1,475	7,315
Corporation Jackson	3,000	....	400,000
Jefferson	3,160	10,137	111,561
Lick	.....	2,081	208,900
Madison	.....	2,780	30,500
Milton	15,420	7,500	864,124
Total	26,280	26,977	1,634,400

The number of men engaged in mining ore in the county is returned as 240, and in mining coal, 195. Milton Township returns sixty barrels of lime manufactured.

The twenty-two furnaces erected in the county have cost from $75,000 to $100,000 each, so that, approximately, there has been expended $2,000,000 in the erection of furnaces.

The manufacture of pig iron has been a business of immense profit, and has brought a fortune to many a man, but the amount of capital required is so great that unless a large amount can be kept in reserve the future success of a furnace is apt to be governed by the fluctuations in the money and iron markets, so that quite a number have failed taking with them many a man to financial ruin.

Iron furnaces were erected and operated in Adams, Scioto and Lawrence counties at an early day, and furnace men were aware that there were rich deposits of iron ore in Jackson County as early as the year 1830, but the county was so far from the Ohio River that it was thought the cost of hauling the iron to market would take off all the profits. About the year 1836 Rogers, Hurd & Co., who had been engaged in the manufacture of iron in Lawrence and Scioto counties, purchased land and erected the Jackson Furnace, in Hamilton Township, in this county. This was the commencement of the iron business in the

county, and the engine used to blow the bellows was the first steam engine that was ever operated in the county. Mr. J. M. G. Smith, afterward connected with other furnaces in the county, was the manager of Jackson Furnace, Jacob Hurd was clerk, and J. H. Ricker was storekeeper. The furnace continued to operate with a few stops for repairs until 1874. It met with reverses and changed hands a number of times, but it was in the midst of a rich field of ore, most of which was taken from a nearly six-foot bed near the top of the hills in the immediate vicinity. Had this vein held out in quantity and quality, as it at first promised, it would have furnished food for Jackson Furnace 300 years. It yielded 10,000 tons to the acre.

The next furnace erected in this county was Keystone. This was about the year 1848. It is situated on Little Raccoon, in Bloomfield Township. It was the intention of the proprietors to send the iron down the creek in boats when the water was high, and thus reach the Ohio River. After the land had been purchased there was quite a panic among the proprietors, as they feared that there was so much flint in the ore that it could not be worked. Mr. John McConnell, of Wheelersburg, and perhaps others, sold out. This fear proved groundless, and Keystone has been one of the best paying furnaces in the county. John Campbell, the great iron king of Southern Ohio, was one of the original proprietors of Keystone. Further notice of this venerable furnace will be found in the township history of Bloomfield.

There have been erected in all twenty-two furnaces within the limits of Jackson County. Of these Lick Township leads with nine, Milton has six, Jefferson three, Madison two, Bloomfield one, and Hamilton one.

Of those now running, or about to go into operation, Milton Township leads with six, viz.: Buckeye, Cornelia, Latrobe, Milton, Wellston and Eliza; Lick follows with three—Star, Fulton and Tropic; Jefferson has two—Monroe and Jefferson; Bloomfield has one—Keystone, and Madison one—Madison Furnace.

Jackson Furnace, as already stated, was the first within the limits of Jackson County, having been built in 1836. The others will be noticed briefly in chronological order.

Keystone Furnace was the second, built in 1848.

Buckeye Furnace was built in 1851, and is still in operation.

Cornelia Furnace was built in 1854; was run for a while under the name of the Iron Valley Furnace, then under the name of the Lincoln Furnace, and finally under the name of the Cornelia Furnace it still bears. Its operation has been successful and nearly constant.

Latrobe Furnace was built in 1854.

Jefferson Furnace was built in 1854 by the Jefferson Furnace Company. It has been very successful, and has turned out the best iron ever produced in the county. [See history in article on Jefferson and Madison Townships, as prepared by Hon. T. L. Hughes, one of the original owners.]

Monroe Furnace, located in the southern part of Jefferson Township, was built in 1854, and at once put in operation. It has run constantly up to the present time, with the exception of short stops for repairs. John and Isaac Peters and John Campbell were among the first owners, but the Peterses sold for $129,000 their entire interest, in December, 1866, to John Campbell, Thos. McGoverey, Wm. M. Bolles, James Y. Gordon and P. S. Iams, most all of whom reside in Portsmouth. The above are the principal owners at the present time.

Cambria Furnace, situated in Jefferson Township, but now torn down, was built in 1854 by David Lewis & Co. It was a charcoal furnace, as all others in the southern part of the county, it being too far south for

the Jackson shaft coal, and the coal in the hills is generally of a poor quality. It was run successfully until about 1878, when it was abandoned, and has been since torn down.

Limestone Furnace, situated in Madison Township, was finished in 1855 and went into blast in 1856. It was built by a large company of Welshmen, under the name of Evans, Walterhouse & Co. It was purchased in 1856 by a Mr. Corn, and in 1858 passed into the hands of a receiver. It closed up in about 1860, the owners being unable to run it for want of capital.

Madison Furnace, also situated in Madison Township, was built in 1855, and is still running successfully. The builders were a private company, composed of John P. Terry, of Portsmouth, John Peters and others. Shortly before the war Terry sold to E. D. Ricker, and the firm name became E. D. Ricker & Co. In 1869 the furnace passed into the hands of Peters, Clare & Co., and in 1871 it again partially changed hands, the owning firm becoming Clare, Duduit & Co., who own it at the present time. It has been running constantly since started, with the exception of one year (1877).

Young America Furnace was built by the Young America Furnace Company in 1856. Of this company James H. Miller was the President, and J. W. Laird, Secretary. The financial crash of 1857 falling upon it so soon crippled it fatally, but it continued to operate until 1860, when it closed, and has since gone to ruin. Part of the machinery was afterward used in the Orange Furnace. It was situated in the northern part of Lick Township, in what is now Coal Township.

Diamond Furnace was finished and put into operation in January, 1856, by the Salt Lick Furnace Company, as the furnace was at that time called Salt Lick Furnace. R. C. Hoffman was the President of the company; J. J. Hoffman, Secretary, and A. Gratton, Manager. The other owners were Moses Sternberger, Patrick Murdock, Ezra Stewart and R. H. Stewart. The name was changed to the Diamond Furnace in about 1860, and did but little work after this date. It passed into the hands of Smith, Tod & Co. in 1864, and in 1867 it was torn down and the machinery removed. It was the first furnace in the county to adopt the use of stone coal in the place of charcoal, and was built especially with that view. This being an experiment the construction was not properly adapted to the use of stone coal, and it was mainly for this reason that it went down. It was situated in Lick Township, one-half mile west of Jackson.

Orange Furnace, built within the limits of the town of Jackson, was projected and started by Peter Pickrel and Captain Lewis Davis in 1853. Afterward D. D. Dungan and Alanson Robbins were taken into the company called the Orange Furnace Company. It went into blast as soon as completed, 1864, and continued to run until about 1874. It was the first furnace built within the limits of the town, and was the first successful stone-coal furnace in the county. It was continued in operation with success until the panic of 1873, through which it could not survive. It had changed hands a number of times, going into the hands of Fallis & Rogers, of Cincinnati, and finally into the hands of James and A. A. Watson, of Cincinnati, who lost largely in outside speculations, thus hastening the ruin of the furnace.

Star Furnace, situated in the edge of the town of Jackson, was completed in 1866 by the Star Furnace Company, composed at that time of D. D. Dungan, James Chesnut, B. Kahn, Alanson Robbins, Isaac Brown and John M. Jones. Of this company Isaac Brown was elected President; A. Robbins, Secretary, and John M. Jones, Manager. The furnace is still running under the same name, and owned by the original partners except

those who have died, their interest falling to their heirs. At present Isaac Brown is President of the company and B. Kahn, Secretary.

Fulton Furnace, also within the town limits of Jackson, was finished and put in blast in 1868. The land had been purchased and work begun on the shaft in 1865 by Captain Lewis Davis, immediately after he had severed his connection with the Orange Furnace. Partners were taken in and more land purchased, and the shaft and furnace completed, but the coal proving very impure the shaft is not worked, the coal at present being gotten from the slope at the Globe Furnace, which is owned by the same company. At the time of the organization of the company, Samuel McCormick was elected President, and J. E. Ferree, Secretary. Since its organization the stock of this compaay has changed hands several times. The principal owner is Thos. T. Jones, who is President of the the company.

Globe Furnace, situated at the western limit of the town of Jackson, was built in 1872 by Watts, Hoop & Co., and run without success until it burned down in 1876. In December, 1873, the Fulton Furnace Company consolidated with the Globe Furnace Company, and the name of Globe Iron Company adopted. The original owners of this furnace were: J. M. Watts, Peter Hoop, Jr., C. S. Dickason and T. P. Sutherland. The slope made at the time this furnace was built, for the production of coal, is still worked, the coal being especially adapted to iron smelting.

Huron Furnace is situated in the southwestern limit of the town of Jackson. It was built in 1873 by the Huron Iron Company, Lot Davis, President, and Moses Jones, Secretary and General Manager. After about one year Wm. Vaughn was elected Manager and John L. Davis, Secretary. The original capital was $113,500. Ten acres of land were purchased, and 200 acres of coal in the vicinity. The furnace went into blast in April, 1875, and ran one year. After lying idle about three years it started again in November, 1879, and ran steadily until February, 1883, when the entire property went into the hands of a receiver, was closed up and sold for $30,000 to the First National Banks of Jackson and Portsmouth, Ohio. When sold Lot Davis was again President and Manager; J. D. Clare was Vice-President and David Davis, Secretary.

Milton and Wellston Furnaces, situated in Milton Township, were both erected in 1873.

Tropic Furnace, situated in the northern part of the town of Jackson, was built in 1874 by the Tropic Furnace Co. The President of the company was Ezekiel T. Jones; Secretary, D. D. Morgan. It was successfully operated from 1873 till 1875, and then after lying idle from 1875 till 1879 was again put in operation and run till the spring of 1883 when it stopped for repairs. L. H. Chapman is the President of the company at present and J. C. Jones, Secretary.

Ophir Furnace was built in 1874. It was built for a cold blast furnace but changed to a hot blast in 1875. It was built by the Ophir Furnace Co., consisting of W. T. Washam, John Mitchell, Charles James, Mark Sternberger, H. S. Bundy, Robert Hoop, George Hoop and William S. Baker. Robert Hoop was elected President and William S. Baker, Secretary. The furnace was situated four miles north of Jackson in what is now Coal Township. It was in blast about two years but was not successful. The machinery was sold and used in the construction of the Eliza Furnace.

Eliza Furnace, situated in Milton Township was built in 1878, and is now in active operation.

JACKSON COUNTY RAILROADS.

When the railroad fever broke out over the State, Jackson County was no exception to the general rule. The people wanted the

iron horse and were anxious to contribute to the desired end. The railroad companies were an accommodating class of people, and were at any time ready to receive subscriptions that were worth from 90 cents in bonds to 100 cents if paid in cash, and were equally ready to issue common stock, at par, in payment of the same, worth somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 cents a bushel, or 1½ cents a pound at a paper-mill.

Among the first railroad projects started in Jackson County, was that known as the Iron Railroad. A charter was secured by Act of Legislation, March 17, 1849. The capital was $500,000, and the line was located from a point on the Ohio River, in Upper Township, Lawrence County, to the southern line of Jackson County, with power to extend it north to a junction with what was then known as the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. The starting point was fixed April 9, 1849, a town site selected as its terminous or beginning, and the embryo city was named "Ironton." Thirty-one years later that city had a population of 8,857, and at this writing, 1883, 10,000 wide-awake and energetic citizens. Some effort was made to build the road, but it came to naught. Jackson County subscribed to the road but it lay dormant for a number of years.

The next move was the Hocking & Scioto Valley Railroad. This road was willing to accept $100,000 from Jackson County, and issue stock as aforesaid, but was also willing to give the county commissioners time to be released from their subscription to the Iron Railroad which the year before had been voted by the people.

The history of the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad will be found in general history, with the amount of money subscribed by Scioto County, etc., so that a full history is not necessary here, simply giving the local actions of the people and authorities in regard to it. The vote of $100,000 was in the affirmative, and the only point at issue was to arrange to turn it over to the Scioto & Hocking Valley Company and get a release from the Iron Railroad Company. The former company made the following agreement:

"OFFICE OF THE SCIOTO & HOCKING, }
VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. }
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, *Sept.* 9, 1850.

"WHEREAS, The authorized officers of this company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 7, 1850, have required the commissioners of Jackson County to cause a vote to be taken by the qualified electors of said county at the ensuing annual election on the question of their subscribing $100,000 to the capital stock of this company; and whereas the qualified voters of said county have heretofore voted for a subscription on certain conditions for the same amount to the Ironton Railroad Company; and whereas it is not presumed that the people of Jackson County then contemplated or would now be willing to be held for a subscription to both roads, and it being believed that the road contemplated by this company will obviate the necessity of any other road through that part of Jackson County, it is therefore hereby agreed on the part of the company that the payment of the subscription to this board, if assented to by the vote which as above stated has been required, shall not be exacted by this company contrary to the wishes of the people of Jackson County until the commissioners of Jackson County shall be relieved by compromise or other means of any liability to the Ironton Railroad Company in consequence of their said late vote."

The Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad was completed to Jackson in 1853, and something over a year later to Hamden Junction, making connection with the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Jan. 16, 1861, a proposition was made to the commissioners of Jackson County to release all the interest in the road to private parties, they agreeing to construct

the road from Hamden Junction to Newark, Ohio, and the county to take their stock in lieu thereof. The county commissioners declined the modest offer.

TWO OTHER LINES.

An east and west line a few years later began to agitate the people, as a line to Waverly and from thence in a northwesterly direction to strike the Marietta road would shorten the distance to Cincinnati some twenty-five miles, saying nothing about the delay at Hamden Junction. The people voted on this proposition under the "Act of 1872," but the proposition was lost. During the summer of 1874 the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad was agitated. It was a narrow gauge, and the company got a charter granted by the Legislature, Dec. 17, 1874, and March 2, 1875, a company was organized and officers elected. In the meantime Jackson County had subscribed $70,000 to the narrow gauge railroad. $39,000 was placed in the First National Bank, $5,000 in the Iron Bank, and the furnaces subscribed $26,000. The road was put under contract from Springfield to Jackson, the following October. A small depot was put up in February, 1876, near the Chillicothe bridge. James Emmitt was President, James F. Ely, Vice-President, and W. W. Bell, Secretary and Treasurer. H. L. Chapman, of Jackson; James Emmitt, of Waverly; R. R. Seymour, of Bainbridge; W. W. Bell, of Greenfield; James F. Ely, of Washington; John H. Thomas and John Foos, of Springfield, Directors. The first rail was laid and spiked on Thursday, Dec. 7, 1876, near the Chillicothe bridge or Tropic Furnace. May 31, 1877, the road was completed from Jackson to Waverly except ballasting. The company, however, got into debt and trouble soon after and they were unable to build any more road. Considerable work was done between Waverly and Springfield, but the Jackson people made their connection with the Scioto Valley road at Waverly. In the meantime suit was brought, judgment rendered, and the sheriff closed it out in October, 1879, to Samuel Thomas, of Columbus, Ohio. There was a strenuous effort made to redeem it, but it failed, and Mr. Thomas and others filed papers of incorporation, changed the name to "Springfield Southern Railroad," capital $1,000,000, to run from Springfield to Rockwood, in Lawrence County. The company also changed it to the standard gauge, four feet, eight and one-half inches. Jan. 1, 1880, the change of gauge was completed, and the first through train from Springfield to Jackson came through on that day, the force of men finishing the track just ahead of the train. No great demonstration was made, but supreme satisfaction expressed at its completion. In March, 1882, the road was sold to the I., B. & W. Railroad Company and was again re-organized under the name of "Ohio Southern," and is now operated under that name.

NARROW GAUGE.

A branch of the T., C. & St. L. R. R., which runs from Dayton to Ironton, Ohio, passes through the entire length of Jackson County. It enters the county with the C., W. & B. line from the west, and leaving it at Byer's Station, in the northern edge of Washington Township, runs south to Coalton. Then turning to the east it sends a branch to Wellston, while the main line passes by Berlin in Milton Township, intersecting the Portsmouth branch of the C., W. & B., and from there runs nearly south, bearing slightly to the east until it leaves the county from the southern edge of Madison Township. It sends a branch to Keystone Furnace while the main line passes one-half mile west of Winchester, in Bloomfield Township, and in Madison Township it passes by Madison Furnace. It was built through the county, commencing in 1877, and completed in 1883.



Moses Sternberger.

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURE, CEREALS AND STOCK.

MATERIAL WEALTH.

The wealth of a county, the culture and moral characteristics of her people, the richness of her soil, and the disposition to labor to secure this productiveness, is what places her people in the front rank with those who believe that wealth, progress and refinement are the open sesame of a happy life, and a future which shall be bounded by a golden shore when the "dark river" shall have been passed. The mineral resources of the county and her iron interests have been fully written up in these pages, and the agricultural wealth is equally and well worth a careful exhibit. The resources of Jackson County do not lie altogether in her mineral productions, great and inexhaustible as they are, but she has a large area of productive agricultural lands that are able, with proper culture, to support the labor necessary to develop her coal and iron ore, her fire-clay and quarries of fine sand stone.

But while it may be said that her agricultural lands are limited, yet for the production of grasses, for hay and for pasture, she has nearly her whole entire area for profitable use. Jackson is well watered for all stock and farm purposes. The principal streams are—Salt Creek, Raccoon and Turkey creeks and numerous small tributaries, besides a large number of springs, while, by going from twelve to forty feet below the surface inexhaustible wells of pure water can be obtained. There are richer counties, agriculturally speaking, than Jackson, but her soil is rich enough to make full return for the labor bestowed, and in stock-raising it can be made one of the richest counties of the State.

In her early days the agricultural productions were not reported, and in assessments the gross amount of these productions only were given. There were some partial returns made during the decade between 1840 and 1850, but no specified detail given. The real estate was valued in 1846 at $1,126,874. In 1850 the real estate had risen to $2,000,262.

The crop of cereals and value of chattel property for 1883 was as follows:

Township.	No. Acres.	Bush. Wheat.	No. Acres.	Bush. Corn.	Chattel Property
Bloomfield	1,310	12,221	1,443	34,143	$31,796
Madison	1,426	14,053	1,942	40,437	38,480
Jefferson	612	7,025	1 258	26,735	22,660
Hamilton	520	4,543	1,250	23,887	28,121
Franklin	1,457	15,401	1,945	41,390	47,155
Milton	1.550	15,272	2,090	50,000	46,719
Washington	769	8,267	866	17,645	11,722
Jackson	377	3,403	759	15,082	6,852
Liberty	997	9,118	1,285	25,556	11,257
Scioto	1,727	17,204	1,622	36,420	13,985
Lick	1,450	14,557	1,289	32,592	83,925
Total	12,195	121,064	15,749	343,897	$332,672

Two years later the crop showed but slight gain in both wheat and corn, but the increase in chattel property was marked:

THE CROP OF 1854.

Township.	Wheat. Acres Sown.	Wheat. Bushels produc'd	Corn. Acres planted.	Corn. Bushels produced.
Bloomfield	1,347	13 765	1,242	32,895
Milton	900	7 986	1,459	44 985
Washington	829	8,744	995	21,935
Jackson	481	4,530	1,105	24,363
Liberty	1,069	10,641	1,209	27,295
Scioto	2,371	23,981	2,012	51,098
Hamilton	906	7,273	1,008	16,560
Jefferson	1,074	11,091	1,174	18,450
Madison	1,774	18 576	1,836	32,755
Franklin	1,785	17,404	1,995	53,817
Lick	879	8,579	874	20,456
Total	13,415	132,570	14,910	344,609

VALUATION OF CHATTEL PROPERTY.

Township.	1854.	1853.	Increase
Bloomfield	$140,777	$78, 876	$ 61,901
Milton	176 116	113 669	62,447
Washington	49,488	38,793	10,696
Jackson	37,692	21,859	15,833
Liberty	47,700	29,530	18,170
Scioto	67,559	23,162	24 397
Jefferson	94.876	57,826	37,050
Madison	137,021	84,016	53,005
Hamilton	95,048	53,950	41,098
Franklin	119,393	71,970	47,423
Lick	70,684	40,954	29,730
Town of Jackson	125,606	94,618	29,988
S. & H. V. R. R.	15,288	4,000	11,288
Total	1,176,248	$733,223	$443,025

The increase in personal property for the next few years was rapid, but it made a rapid decline in the closing out of a few furnaces in 1858 and 1859, so that the assessed valuation of 1861 of chattel property was less than in 1854, Milton Township showing the greatest decline and Jefferson the greatest advance, but a general falling off of $245,000. The amount, by townships, will show how the changes were in comparison with the year 1854.

CHATTEL PROPERTY, 1861.

Lick	$74,150
Milton	92,026
Washington	42,621
Jackson	24,053
Liberty	41,252
Scioto	66,277
Hamilton	60,124
Franklin	107,516
Jefferson	150,587
Madison	131,837
Bloomfield	96,244
Corporation of Jackson	95,282
Total	$931,859

In 1861 there were 468 sheep killed by dogs, and in 1864, 381 were killed, valued in all at $1,786, while others were injured to the amount of $214 more.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

	1870.	1875.	1880.
Orchard Products	$109.659	$ 209	$126,981
Home Manufactures.	5,209		
Maple Sugar, lbs	80	690	312
Maple Syrup, gals.			84
Sorghum Molasses gal	42,523	18,517	31,330
Corn, bu	469 920	644,614	417,730
Oats, bu	119,534	57,230	43,545
Barley, bu			327
Buckwheat, bu	499	1,350	1,310
Tobacco, lbs	1,143	824	805
Wool, lbs	69,162	30,736	43,420
Potatoes, Irish, bu	33,637	46,620	27,016
Potatoes, Sweet, bu	1,565	782	358
Hay, tons	15,879	9,472	13,979
Ass'd val. Real Estate	$2,463,247	$3,057,273	$3,166,371
Ass'd val. Pers'nl Est	$1,801,747	$2,099,220	$1,756,789
Total Real and Per.	$4,264,994	$5,156,493	$4,923,160

STOCK STATISTICS, JACKSON COUNTY.

	1870.	1875.	1880.
Horses	4,785	4,324	4,166
Cattle	15,123	12,730	15,431
Mules	567	530	626
Sheep	15,462	9,799	13,486
Hogs	12,466	10,505	8,907

CROP STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Wheat, acres, 9,642; bushels, 115,831; acres sown for 1883, 12,017; cost of fertilizers bought for crop of 1883, $7,223; rye, acres sown, 69; bushels, 352; acres sown for crop of 1883, 33; buckwheat, acres, 37; bushels, 270; oats, acres sown, 2,239; bushels, 34,042; acres sown for 1883, 2,005; barley, acres sown, 5; bushels, 125; corn, acres planted, 13,484; bushels, 348,191; acres planted for the year 1883, 11,450; meadow, 20,418 acres; 21,809 tons hay; clover, 267 acres; 151 tons hay; potatoes, 393 acres; 17,044 bushels; acres planted for the year 1883, 277; tobacco, 3 acres, 550 pounds; butter, 318,500 pounds; cheese, 1,260 pounds; sorghum, 148 acres, 86 barrels

sugar; 8,853 gallons molasses; bees, 392 hives; 3,290 pounds honey; eggs, 173,877 dozen; sweet potatoes, 10 acres; 682 bushels; orchards, acres occupied, 3,072; apples, 69,814 bushels; peaches, 2,996 bushels; pears, 15 bushels; cherries, 75 bushels; plums, 18 bushels; number of acres cultivated in the county, 52,000; acres pastured, 101,493; wood land, 43,013; waste land, 23,925; total number of acres owned, 220,431; wool, 39,819 pounds; milk cows, 3,760.

STOCK STATISTICS, 1883.

	NO.	TOTAL VAL.
Horses	3,638	$189,856
Cattle	15,547	259,245
Sheep	12,449	26,159
Hogs	7,850	28,143
Mules and Asses	583	36,575
Total value		$539,978

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, 1846 to 1883.

1846	$1,126,874	1870	$2,711,490
1853	2,000,262	1880	3,076,624
1859	2,268,505	1882	3,216,263

From these figures it will be seen that Jackson County has steadily advanced from the first published returns of 1846 to that of 1882, in the value of her real estate. In 1870 personal property was valued at $2,099,220; in 1880 this had decreased in round numbers $342,431, while the assessment of 1882 showed a gain of some $5,000 over 1870.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

While some fairs and shows were held in early times, the first agricultural society which could be called such was not inaugurated until the year 1855, but a large amount of preliminary work was done in the fall of 1854. In December of that year a call was made for a meeting of the farmers and others, to be held at the court-house Jan. 6, 1855. The proceeding of that meeting is given below in full. The report reads: "County Agricultural Society. Pursuant to previous notice a number of the citizens of Jackson County met at the court-house, on Saturday the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for forming a county agricultural society. The meeting was organized by the appointment of George Burris, Jr., President, and Dr. O. C. Miller, Secretary. The president called upon R. C. Hoffman, Esq., to state the object of the present meeting, who responded by stating that the object of the meeting was to either resuscitate the old agricultural society, which existed some years since, or to organize a new one. Mr. H. suggested that as the old organization had failed to meet for some years, perhaps it would be better to refer the whole mattet, viz. (the papers of the old organization and the question of organizing a new one), to a committee consisting of one or more from each township in the county. After various suggestions by gentlemen present, it was finally resolved that a committee consisting of three members for the township of Lick and two for each of the other townships in the county be appointed by this meeting, to which the whole matter of forming a new or resuscitating the old society be referred to said committee, to meet at the court-house on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and report their proceedings to a meeting of the citizens of the county, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day. The following named gentlemen were appointed as said committee, to wit: R. C. Hoffman, H. C. Messenger and William Nally, of Lick Township; Andrew Crooks and Alfred Harrison, of Liberty; George W. Culp and Joseph Aten, of Scioto; Solomon Dever and Samuel Stephenson, of Hamilton; James Johnson and A. E. Carrick, of Franklin; William Burris and George Poor, of Bloomfield; Aaron McLaughlin and Joseph Cackley, of Madison; George Burris, Jr., and H. S. Bundy, of Milton; Jacob A. Sell and Thomas W. Leach, of Washington; John Stinson

and William Arnold, of Jackson; William J. Evans and Nelson Harrison, of Jefferson.

The meeting proved successful and another was called which met Jan. 20, 1855, and elected their officers as follows: President, Joseph Aten; Vice-President, Wm. Burris; Sec. H. C. Messenger; Treasurer, Jonathan Walden; Managers, Walker Bennet, A. E. Carrick, Thos. W. Leach, James Johnson, and Geo. Poor.

Active preparations continued to bring the matter into shape to hold a fair in the fall of that year. To accomplish this desirable action another meeting was called which met at Jackson, July 4, 1855, when it was resolved that a county agricultural fair be held at Jackson, on the first Wednesday and Thursday in October, the 3d and 4th.

The fair was held on the days named, in a lot opposite Trago's brick yard, and as the first fair held in the county, it was considered a great success. Fairs were held annually, or nearly so, up to 1880, and improved somewhat in every department.

The best fair held before they closed entirely was that of 1877 when the premium list amounted to $448 in round numbers. This was the twenty-third annual fair.

The fair of 1878 was a failure, the expenditure exceeding the receipts about $60.

There was something wanting in the management and the farmers gave up the matter apparently satisfied that the future would be no improvement on the past. The fair was held in 1879 and 1880 and then closed its eyes.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MILITARY HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.

BY H. C. MILLER.

THE PIONEER MOVEMENTS.

The military history of our people begins prior to the organization of the county. In the early pioneer days, when salt was made at the wells in this vicinity, the Indians were troublesome, and the white settlers often found it necessary to defend themselves and their homes by a resort to arms. The savages of that day were regarded as wild animals, and the killing of an Indian was only like the killing of a dangerous beast that threatened life or property. But this kind of warfare faded out before approaching civilization.

1812.

Jackson County began its military history by sending a company to the war with England, in 1812. The third auditor of the Treasury Department has kindly furnished a roll of this company, as follows :

Muster Roll of Captain Jared Strong's Company, Ohio Militia, of the First Odd Battalion, Second Brigade, Second Division, late in the service of the United States, commanded by Major Benjamin Daniels, from the 29th of July, 1813, to the 19th of August, 1813, inclusive :

Captain, Jared Strong; First Lieutenant, John Gillaspie; Ensign, Wm. Howe; First Sergeant, Wm. Given; Second Sergeant, John Lake; Third Sergeant, David Mitchell; Fourth Sergeant, Philip Strather; First Corporal, Salmon Goodenough; Second Corporal, Alex. Hill; Third Corporal, Joseph Lake; Fourth Corporal, William Higginbotham; Drummer, Harris Penny; Fifer, James Markey.

Privates.—Wm. Hewitt, Thos. M. Caretall, Jesse Watson, Joseph Robbins, Wm. Ellerton, James Phillips, Samuel Aldride, John Serjeant, Samuel Bunn, Stephen Bailey, Henry Rout, Joseph Clemens, Joseph Skellenger, John Ogg, James Higginbotham, Wm. Black.

I certify that the within muster roll is correct, and that the service performed was marching into the Indian country for the relief of Fort Meigs, then besieged.

R. J. Meigs,
Late Governor of Ohio.

MEXICAN WAR.

About the year 1848, near the close of the war with Mexico, a company of militia left Jackson for that war. It was commanded by Captain William Cissna, who had been at the head of the militia displays here for several years, and whose gay uniform and big white and red plume was the center of attraction on "big muster" days. This company was small, perhaps not over twenty men, and only went as far as Portsmouth or Cincinnati, and was ordered back, on account of the end of that war. The men of this company are now all dead, and there appears to be no rec-

ord of it at Columbus or Washington. And this sketch is made from the personal recollection of the writer, who was then quite a small boy.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When the rebels began war in April, 1861, and fired on Fort Sumter, the echo of the guns resounded even into the hills of Jackson County. And though the present generation knew little of war, there was now considerable interest manifested in the hunting up of old flags and drums, and those who could play the fife and drum were sought, and bands were formed. Even before the proclamation of the President came there was a movement in the way of organization of a military company. The first company was recruited by Captain John J. Hoffman. And it may be interesting to know who composed this company.

Reference is therefore had to the history of the Eighteenth Ohio Regiment.

The following editorial appeared in the Jackson *Standard*, May 30, 1861, relating to the departure of this first company for the seat of war.

"OUR BOYS ARE GONE.

"Captain Hoffman received orders last week to move his company at once to Camp Scott, at Athens. On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, we noticed them falling into line to the tune of 'Dixie's Land.' Messrs. Day & Saylor then took their likeness, when each member was presented with a Testament procured by the ladies of Jackson. Accompanied by the Jackson brass band and a large crowd of citizens, they marched to the depot, when the hour of trial came. Mothers parting with sons, sisters with brothers, and friends with friends and neighbors. The scene was most solemn and impressive, and there were few in that great crowd who could refrain from tears. The boys were much affected at parting with those who were so very dear to them, but they bore the parting with stout hearts, and many promises to those they left behind that they would endeavor to do their duty. The whistle sounded, and amid the waving of the last adieu the train rolled on, and this band of noble-hearted young men were on their way for the defense of their country's honor. The young men composing this company had become much endeared to our citizens by their manly conduct during their stay in our place. They were the best young men of our county, and will give a good account of themselves. They were the finest looking men, as to size and personal appearance, which we have seen, and we were informed by a gentleman who has seen service, that they were much above the average as to intelligence, size and personal appearance."

EIGHTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment, at the time when Jackson County was represented in it, was a three months' regiment, going out under the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. The first enlistments in this county were into this organization. A full company was raised in the town of Jackson in April and May, 1861, and served in West Virginia under Colonel T. R. Stanley, being discharged about August, 1861. The following is a complete roll of this company:

Captain, John J. Hoffman; First Lieutenant, David Dove; Second Lieutenant, John Andrews; Third Lieutenant; Samuel S. Hawk; Ensign, John Walden; First Sergeant, G. W. Whitman; Second Sergeant, S. N. Misner; Third Sergeant, John H. Martin; Fourth Sergeant, Ephraim Gard; Fifth Sergeant, William H. Burnside; First Corporal, Martin Cramer; Second Corporal, John Dauber.

Privates—Francis Smith, Jefferson Canter, R. H. Hammons, F. S. Wallace, C. R. McCarty, William Alton, James M. Lucas, Asa

A. Farrar, E. J. Hammons, Joseph Meyers, Thomas Harwood, Levi Arnold, John McGhee, Edward J. Mc Corkle, D. H. Cherington, William H. H. Rose, John Graham, Charles Martin, C. P. Stephens, Thomas McKeever, J. F. Helphenstine, N. G. Simmons, Samuel Sowers, Andrew Ervin, T. J. Leach, W. J. Mc Arran, James Milliken, H. M. Sexton, W. S. Bundy, Milton Brown, A. Criswell, Creighton Ward, W. H. Smith, Andrew J. Daily, A. B. Garrett; Harrison Miler, Edward Snyder, Jefferson Howe, Josiah Simmons, P. M. Lovejoy, William Bennett, Uri S. Keith, H. Farrar, Thomas Plummer, A. Louderbach, Harrison Cummins, William O'Rourke, James D. Roberts, Richard A. Meeks, Martin Howe, Mitchell J. Canter, William Fielding, Harrison Nickell, W. H. H. Keister, William Sell, Thomas Mc Cormick. Andrew Miler, Jordan Chaffins, Levi Mooney, Joseph Burke, Cleaveland Lackey, Samuel Mc Clasky, David E. T. Jones, Richard Jones, Samuel Gohem, Henry Bushbaum, John W. T. Poor, James A. Umblely, A. F. Shields, Nathaniel T. Hoover, Benjamin Prim, Thomas Swan. J. H. Langsdale, James L. Kelly, Francis Burns, Augusta Clemens, R. D. Shields, Andrew Summers, John Rice, D. S. Barton, John Tilley, Vincent Radcliffe, Joseph Summons, Joseph Coy, Henry Gillespie, Emerson McMillan, Alexander Johnson, Murray Mc Millan, John Williams, T. McCole, Harvey Stephenson, Harvey Miller. Total, 104, officers and privates.

TWENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The first three years' men from Jackson County were recruited by Captain Mendall Churchill, at Keystone Furnace, and the company went into the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, in August, 1861. It moved from camp Aug. 20, 1861, and went to St. Louis to enter the service in Missouri. It did nobly its part in the Missouri campaign in the fall and winter of 1861, and in early spring of 1862 was found in Mississippi, and soon joined Sherman, and was with him through the terrible 1864 campaign in Georgia, and was with him in the glorious triumph of the National army in 1865. Without an attempt to throw a shadow over any other regiment from Ohio, certainly no one will find fault if we tell the plain truth, that the Twenty-seventh was the banner regiment in which our county was represented, being in service first, staying to the very end of the war, in the hottest, hardest campaigns. Our limited space prevents a list of its battles, or a fair report of its glorious record.

It was discharged in July, 1865. Captain Churchill's Company (E) was full and had in it ninety-four men. In 1863 he came back and recruited a large number of men, sixty-nine of whom were from this county, and they were assigned to his own and other companies, and in all there were in this regiment 163 men from this county. Captain Churchill was promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General. Lieutenant Samuel Thomas was promoted to Captain in this regiment, and afterward accepted the Colonelcy of a colored regiment. Lieutenant Charles W. Greene was also promoted to a Captaincy in the regiment and John A. Evans and W. D. Phillips came up from the ranks to be Captains.

THIRTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at Camp Morrow, Portsmouth, Ohio, in the summer 1861. It was first commanded by Colonel J. W. Sill, who was promoted to Brigadier-General and afterward killed in service. He was succeeded as Colonel by O. F. Moore, of Portsmouth, Ohio. The writer knows of nineteen men who went from Jackson County into this regiment. They went to Portsmouth to enlist. This regiment served with distinction in Kentucky, Middle and West Tennessee, fought

at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge,and went with Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta, and accompanied him to the sea, and in his march through the Carolinas, north, to the end of the war. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Quite an extended notice of this regiment will be found in the war history of Scioto County.

THIRTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at Camp Putnam, Marietta, Ohio, in August, 1861, and was commanded by Colonel George Crook. It began service early in the war, in West Virginia, and after a bloody campaign there, and in Maryland in 1862, fighting at South Mountain and Antietam, it went South in 1863, and fought at Chickamauga, Hoover's Gap, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, where it suffered greatly. The regiment then returned to West Virginia and took part in the battles at Cloyd Mountain, Lexington, Lynchburg, Cabletown, Kernstown, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in 1864, and made for itself a glorious record, as one of the fighting regiments of the war. There were two companies in this regiment from Jackson County, as follows: Company D, 91 men; Company K, 88; total 179.

The officers from Jackson County were: Captains—Wm. H. Dunham, L. M. Stephen n Wm. A. Walden, Benj. F. Stearns, John D. Mitchell, Jacob Reasoner.

First Lieutenants—James W. Delay, David Montgomery, Fred. S. Wallace.

Second Lieutenants—Milton Brown, Wm. J. Montgomery.

The regiment was mustered out at Wheeling, July 27, 1865.

FIFTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at Jackson, Ohio, in the fall and winter of 1861-'2.

In February, 1862, it moved to the front, proceeding to Paducah, Ky., and reported to General W. T. Sherman. Long confinement on transports, using river water, made half the officers and 300 men sick, and when the great battle of Shiloh came the regiment was in bad condition for a fight. Notwithstanding this disorder, the regiment did tolerably well in that battle, some of the companies keeping perfect order, and the regiment joined in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and in a brilliant charge (on the 8th day of April) blotted out any stain that may have attached to the honor of the regiment, and from thence it entered upon a record that for endurance and bravery was not excelled by any regiment in the National army.

Beginning at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, the regiment was in the actions before Corinth, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, Black River, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Ruff's Mills, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, and Jonesboro', and went with Sherman to the sea, fighting at Fort McAlister (Savannah) and North Edisto, and marched through the Carolinas, with Sherman's "bummers," through the rebel capital to Washington, and was at the Grand Review, and even after that was sent again South to look after that remnant of rebellion in the Southwest, and was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 11, 1865.

This regiment has been accused of cowardice shown at Pittsburg Landing, in its first battle. We have said that the regiment was at that time half disabled from sickness; and it will also be remembered that it was a new regiment, and that it had a commanding officer (Colonel Appler) whose conduct showed him to have been a coward. In proof of this, I here quote from his official statement:

"Seeing an overwhelming force of the enemy overlapping the regiment on either flank, I gave the order to retreat, and soon after left the regiment." General Sherman at the time spoke of the conduct of the regiment as discreditable, though he praised it for gallantry

next day. And afterward in a letter about Pittsburg Landing, to the *U. S. Service* Magazine, in 1864, said: "I also take pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure have more than redeemed their good name, among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-Third Ohio, Colonel Appler.

"Under another leader, Colonel Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, is with me now, and can march and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiments in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio."

The Fifty-third Ohio has a history of having traveled 6,400 miles, having been engaged in sixty-seven battles and skirmishes, and lost in action sixty officers and men killed, and 264 officers and men wounded.

Jackson County was largely represented in this regiment.

Captain H. C. Messenger took in a full company (D) of eighty-five men, and Captain J. R. Percy's company (F) was largely composed of Jackson County men. There were also several men in Company I, and a few in other companies. It is claimed that there were fully 200 men in this regiment from this county. The following is a list of the Jackson County officers: Captains, H. C. Messenger, J. R. Percy, C. K. Crumit, Jas. H. Boyce, Wm. W. Gilbert; First Lieutenants, Geo. W. Cavett, S. N. Misner, Jno. D. Moore, James D. Roberts, Calvin D. Brooks; Second Lieutenant, Francis B. Gilbert.

FIFTY-SIXTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in the fall of the year 1861, and in February, 1862, it was moved by river to Paducah, Ky., and was soon in line of battle before Fort Donelson. It passed by and took a hand in Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Champion Hill, Jackson, Miss., Port Gibson, Vicksburg (where it was forty-two days and nights in the trenches under fire), Carrion Crow Bayou, Sabine Cross Roads, Moneth's Ferry, Snuggy Point, and many other battles. No other men from Jackson County were called to serve so long at such an extreme southern point of latitude, as the regiment passed much of its term of service in the yellow fever district, in the Lower Mississippi, and closed by a long garrison duty at New Orleans, and some of its men were not discharged until April, 1866.

There were forty men in this regiment in Company K, under Lieutenant Martin Owens. There were thirty-five Welsh boys in Company C, and a number in Company E, under Captain J. H. Evans, and a few men scattered through other companies, making an aggregate of ninety-five men in the regiment from Jackson County. I have only been able to get a list of a few of the honored dead, through the kindness of Lieutenant Thomas J. Williams of the Welsh Company (C), to-wit:

Richard T. Davis, killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863; Henry Richards killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863; Evan D. Evans, died at Crump's Landing, March 25, 1862; Isaac J. Jones, died at St. Louis, April 5, 1862; Thomas J. Morris, killed on Red River, May 4, 1864; Evan Morgan, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1863; Daniel Phillips, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 25, 1862; John H. Williams, killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.

The Fifty-sixth was a fighting regiment, and in becoming hardened to extreme Southern temperature, and drinking water from rivers and bayous along the line of its march, the ranks became decimated so there was not much left of the organization when the war was over, and the few who reached home deserve to be all placed on the pension roll as disabled veterans.

A further account of the action of this regiment and a more extended list of killed and wounded will be found in the history of Scioto County.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This was a three months' organization of 1862. There were twenty-nine men from Jackson County in Company E, under Lieutenant George W. Johnson, and a few men in Company H, making an aggregate of forty men. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase in the summer of 1862, under Colonel Banning, and moved to Baltimore, thence to Harper's Ferry, and was "scooped" in the fatal surrender of Colonel Miles in September, 1862. It was mustered out at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1862.

SEVENTH OHIO CAVALRY.

This regiment was raised in August, 1862, by order of Governor Tod, and was called the "River Regiment," because ordered to be recruited in the river counties of Ohio. It is said that 1,600 men were recruited in six days for this regiment, 400 more than could get into it. It had twelve companies of 100 men each and rendezvoused at Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1862. The principal service of this regiment was rendered in Kentucky and East Tennessee, and it was known as one of the best cavalry regiments in the army, having the dash and courage to make it effective. It took part in the pursuit of the rebel John Morgan through Southern Ohio, in the summer of 1863.

Jackson County was represented in this regiment by fifty men under Lieutenant Benjamin Trago, belonging to Company G, which company was detailed most of the time as a body guard to General Schofield and others, and accompanied the army (Twenty-third Corps) into Georgia and North Carolina. The regiment was discharged July 4, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

NINETY-FIRST OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in Southern Ohio in the summer of 1862, and served in West Virginia and over in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and Lynchburg in old Virginia.

James W. Longbon, of Jackson, was for a time Adjutant of this regiment.

Company K, was from Jackson County, and its officers were:

Captain, Levi M. Stephenson; First Lieutenants, Lewis A. Atkinson, Milton Brown; Second Lieutenants, Jacob Thompson, Jerome Plummer, Vincent Radcliff.

Promotions.—First Lieutenant L. A. Atkinson to Captain, Jan. 3, 1864; Sergeant Jerome Plummer, to Second Lieutenant, Jan. 3, 1864; Sergeant Vincent Radcliff, to Second Lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1864; Sergeant Milton Brown to Second Lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1864; Second Lieutenant Milton Brown to First Lieutenant, Jan. 26, 1865.

Resigned.—Captain L. M. Stephenson, Sept. 28, 1864; Captain L. A. Atkinson, Feb. 3, 1865; Second Lieutenant Jacob Thompson, Dec. 2, 1862.

Dismissed.—Second Lieutenant Jerome Plummer, Aug. 7, 1864.

Died in the Service.—Barnabas Canter, died Aug. 29, 1863; Henry Downey, died Nov. 1, 1864; A. Gotschall, died Oct. 27, 1863; H. Holcomb, died March 24, 1863; Chris. Murray, drowned at Adamsville, Ohio, July 15, 1863; Wm. Rook, died July 27, 1863; J. H. Rickabaugh, died Oct. 7, 1864; Henry Rider, died April 1, 1863; John Lucas, killed at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864; Peter Pyles, killed at Winchester, Va., July 20, 1864; James L. Rhodes, died of wounds, Oct. 11, 1864.

List of Battles in which this Regiment was Engaged.—Buffalo, West Va., Sept. 26, 1862; Fayetteville, Va., May 19, 1863; Blakes Farm, Va., May 21, 1863; Cloyd Mountain, Va., May 9, 1864; New River Bridge, Va., May 10, 1864; Cow Pasture River, Va., June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17, 1864; Stephenson's Depot, Va., July 20, 1864; Winchester, Va., July

24,1864; Martinsburg, Va., July 25,1864; near Charlestown, Va., Aug. 24 and 26, 1864; Opequan or Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

This regiment traveled a distance of 1,229 miles while in service. The regiment was discharged June 30, 1865, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, having served the U. S. for two years, ten months and eight days.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment was rendezvoused at Newport, Ky., in the summer of 1863, and was employed during the fall of that year in building fortifications around Covington and Newport, Ky., for the defense of Cincinnati.

This regiment contained a larger number of men from this county than any other single organization.

The officers from Jackson County were:

Lieutenant-Colonel, F. M. Keith; Majors, R. W. Caldwell, H. L. Barnes; Chaplain, Jacob Delay; Adjutant, Wm. S. Martin; Captains, Wm. J. Evans, Company H; James C. Cadot, Company B; First Lieutenants, Sam. Saylor, Company K; Jos. S. Jeffries, Company A; Jos. Rule, Company H; Clinton D. Evans, Company A; Second Lieutenants, Lot Davies, Company H; David Delay, Company K; Uri. S. Keith, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Chas. M. Stinson, Company —; Hillborn C. Miller, Company G; James Martin, Company B.

The number of men in Company A was 99; Company D, 28; Company H, 120; Company K, 9. Whole number of men, 256; officers, 19; total, 275.

The regiment was organized as the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, at Camp Portsmouth, Ohio, in September, 1862; eight companies, 796 men. Aug. 12, 1863, the regiment was re-organized with the First Ohio Heavy Artillery of twelve companies, of five officers and 147 men each—an aggregate strength of 1,839 officers and men. In January, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and moved out from Camp Nelson, in the memorable cold January of 1864, to make the long and weary march through a wilderness across the Cumberland Mountains to Tennessee, via Hall's Gap, Pt. Burnside, Chitwood, and Jacksboro. From Pt. Burnside forward the way was so rough and uncivilized that all transportation was by pack-mules, wagons being an impossibility. Arrived at Knoxville, March 7, 1864.

In the spring of 1865 the regiment was brigaded with the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, First United States Colored Heavy Artillery, First and Second North Carolina Infantry, Fortieth United States Colored Infantry and Wilder's Independent Battery, as the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Cumberland, Colonel C. G. Hawley, commanding the brigade. This brigade, about 7,000 strong, remained in East Tennessee and North Carolina, occupying mountain passes, to prevent escape of retreating rebels from Virginia.

The regiment was mustered out, the old One Hundred and Seventeenth men on July 20, and the rest July 25, 1865.

The following are the Jackson County men who died in service:

James Winters, Company H, Carthage, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863; David Crabtree, Company H, Ashland, Ky., Dec. 2, 1862; John S. Jones, Company H, Covington, Ky., Aug. 26, 1863; Parkason Shumate, Company H, Camp Nelson, Ky., March 9, 1864; Wm. W. McCune, Company A, Covington, Ky., March 10, 1863; Wm. Brooks, Company A, Covington, Ky., Feb. 24, 1864; John W. Donahey, Company A, Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1862; Amos Garrett, Company A, at home, March 22, 1865; Moses Hawkins, Company A, Covington, Ky., April 15, 1863; Harrison Toland, Company A, Cleveland, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1864; Geo. W. Ross, Com-

pany H, Camp Nelson, Ky., Dec. 2, 1863; Wm. W. Tanner, Company H, Knoxville, Tenn., 1864; Edwin H. Tutten, Company H, Holston Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., 1864.

SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment was authorized and organized in the summer of 1863. It contained twelve companies, and when full consisted of 2,400 men, rank and file. It was recruited for garrison duty, and the men were drilled in infantry and artillery tactics, and armed with "Enfield rifles." The rendezvous was at Covington (Ky.) barracks. It did effective service in Kentucky and East Tennessee. Jackson County had a fair representation in this regiment, twenty-five men in Company F having enlisted under Lieutenant Jno. Q. Gibson, who was subsequently Chaplain of the regiment. The regiment was mustered out of service Aug. 23, 1865.

SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised at Camp Logan, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and was mustered in December, 1861, with Colonel Orland Smith in command. Jackson County had a squad of forty men in this regiment, who went into Captain Silas Iron's Company (G), and enlisted at Chillicothe. These men were from the vicinity of Raysville, in this county. John Hildenbrand, late Infirmary Superintendent of this county, was a First Lieutenant in this regiment. This was a brave regiment and was badly used up by the war. There were very few of the Jackson County men who returned without injury by wounds or impaired health. The regiment went into active service in West Virginia, and passed through a hard campaign in Virginia in 1862; and in the hottest year of the war (1863) was at Gettysburg, and moved south and joined Hooker's command in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Participated in all the fights of that terrible campaign and moved on to Atlanta and went with Sherman to the sea and right on through the Carolinas to the great victories that ended the war.

The following is a list of the principal battles in which this regiment was engaged:

Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, Peach-tree Creek, Averysboro, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Marietta, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville, and was present at the closing scenes of the war; marched through Richmond and to Washington; passed in grand review, and was honorably discharged July 20, 1865.

It served three years and eight months, always in active service. It marched several thousand miles, and participated in twenty battles and many skirmishes. As proof of its gallantry and services, out of 1,200 men (including recruits), 285 sleep beneath the sod, and 586 were wounded.

The following is a list of the Jackson County boys who died in service: William Burns, killed at Kennesaw Mountain; Isaac Willis, killed at Gettysburg; Benjamin Fitzgerald, died of wounds; Mason Brown, killed at second Bull Run; Enoch M. Detty, died of wounds at Gettysburg; Elisha Leake, killed at Gettysburg; James Ray, killed at Gettysburg; William Radcliff, died June, 1863; Alexander Speakman, died at Fairfax Hospital, 1862; Jacob Sigler, died in hospital near Atlanta; James P. Wellman, died of wounds, November, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH OHIO INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1863, and was a six months' organization. It was placed under Colonel H. D. John, and was brigaded with the Eighty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-second Ohio Battery, and a regiment of Tennessee mounted infantry, and placed under General

De Courcey, and moved to Cumberland Gap, in which vicinity it served to the close of its term, and was mustered at Cleveland, Ohio, in March, 1864. There were thirty-two men in this regiment from Jackson County, under Captain Oliver S. Miller.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND OHIO INFANTRY, O. N. G.

The Ohio National Guard was authorized by the Governor in 1864, and into that organization went two companies from Jackson County, as follows:

Company A, sixty-nine men; Captain, Samuel White; First Lieutenant, Andrew Miler; Second Lieutenant, V. B. Johnson. Company B, eighty-four men; Captain, T. J. Evans; First Lieutenant, J. W. Vaughn; Second Lieutenant, William Claar. These men served for 100 days within the State of Ohio, doing guard duty at Gallipolis, Ohio. It was mustered out at Gallipolis, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD OHIO INFANTRY.

This was a one-year regiment recruited in the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio, in September, 1864. Colonel J. R. Hurd commanded it. It was assigned to duty at Nashville, and was there when the rebel General Hood invaded Tennessee and invested Nashville. From thence it moved to Columbia and Johnsonville, Tenn. Its principal duties were, guarding prisoners and trains on military railroads, and its duties were well performed. Jackson County was represented in this regiment by a squad of sixteen men under Lieutenant Charles Hunt, and were assigned to Company C, commanded by Captain Coleman Gilliland. There was also a squad of men in Company D, of this regiment, under Lieutenant Moses Morgan, of Jackson County. There was also a squad of twenty men in this regiment (Company F) under Lieutenant James N. Hanna, company commanded by Captain Miles Blake, making an aggregate of fifty men in the regiment from Jackson County. The regiment was discharged and paid off at Camp Dennison, July 5, 1865.

These are the names of the dead from Jackson County from Company C, to-wit: James McCulgan, drowned July 1, 1865; George P. Price, died at Nashville, Jan. 17, 1865; Ward W. Kessinger, died at Nashville, March 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, in September, 1864. It moved to Nashville and reported to General John F. Miller. It was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and was present at the battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. It served there until June 18, 1865, when it was ordered to Columbus, and discharged. The regiment was composed of 700 men, and was commanded by Colonel H. H. Sage. Jackson County had a full company (C) of ninety-five men in this regiment, under Captain D. J. Jenkins and Lieutenant Eben Jones and Lieutenant Evan E. Edwards. There were also eleven men in Company D, under Lieutenant Vinton Evans, in Captain James Grafton's company, and a number of men were also in Captain Stephen Morgan's company, E, making an aggregate number of men from this county in this regiment of 126 men.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was a one-year regiment, going out from Camp Chase on March 14, 1865. It went to Charleston, Va., and reported to Major-General Egan. After a thorough drilling the surrender of Lee caused a breaking-up of the division, and this regiment was ordered to Washington City, where it remained, doing

garrison duty, until Oct. 24, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. Jackson County had a representation in this regiment, a company of fifty men, under Lieutenant W. W. Buckley, and it was the last body of men that went out from this county, recruiting being stopped on account of the close of the war soon after.

SECOND WEST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

This organization was completed at Parkersburg in the fall of 1861, and was composed wholly of Ohio men. At the time the men were ready for muster Ohio was not receiving any more cavalry regiments and hence the companies went over to West Virginia, Governor Pierpont offering inducements, and having gone to Washington to get an order to enable him to raise a regiment of cavalry. The regiment was mustered in under Colonel John J. Hoffman. Many of the men of Captain Hoffman's old company in the three months' service had re-enlisted for three years, and went into this regiment. Company H was composed wholly of Jackson County men and was officered as follows: Captain, David Dove; First Lieutenant, John Walden; Second Lieutenant, James Umpleby, and had eighty men in it. Captain Dove was promoted and became Colonel of the regiment. He was a ver brave man, and was severely wounded, and died, after discharge at Jackson, in 1868. Lieutenants Walden and Umpleby were each promoted to Captains.

Later in the war, Orderly Sergeant J. A. Smith was commissioned to go home and recruit men for the regiment, and took out a full company of ninety-five men, which was called Company G. This made an aggregate number of 175 men in this regiment from Jackson County. It was a brave, dashing regiment and rendered effective service for the Government in West Virginia. It began its career by a fight at Prestonsburg, Ky., Jan. 10, 1862, and after that entered upon a series of battles in West Virginia, as follows: Lewisburg, May 23, 1862; Sinking Creek, Nov. 26, 1862; Lewisburg, May 2, 1863; Charleston, Dec. 20, 1862; Wytheville, July 18, 1863; Buchanan, June 14, 1864; Lexington, June 10, 1864; Buford's Gap, June 21, 1864; Lynchburg, June 17, 1864; Liberty, June 20, 1864; Bunker Hill, July 17, 1864; Kernstown, July 23, 1864; Stevenson's Depot, July 20, 1864; Moorfield, Aug. 7, 1864. Winchester, July 20 and 24, Aug. 17, Sept. 19, 1864; Darkesville, July 19 and Sept. 3, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Aug. 15, Sept. 27, Oct. 9, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; Brown's Gap, Sept. 26, 1864; Waynesboro', Sept. 28, Oct. 2, 1864; Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Sailor Creek, April 6, 1865; Deep Creek, April 8, 1865; Appomattox, the end of the war, April 9, 1865, and many other skirmishes, making in all a total of more than fifty times that the men of this regiment were under fire. In addition to those named, there were the following named commissioned officers from Jackson County in this regiment: Captain, J. A. Smith; First Lieutenants, J. W. Ricker, Milton McMillin and S. S. Hawk; Second Lieutenants, Martin Cramer, Emerson McMillin and William J. Kirkendall. The following is the death roll of Jackson County men of this regiment: *Killed*—George W. Hale, Scott Gard, William A. Garvin, Wesley B. Hutchinson, Marion McMillin, James H. Smith, Benjamin Prim, George A. Simpson, Griffy Zin, Josiah Harding. *Died*—Jacob Millhuff, William Brooks, Andrew Weed, Samuel Claar, John Hooley, Ripley James, Harrison Burnside, Jonas Smith, John Collard, William Dawson, David Smith and Elias N. J. Moreland. The regiment was mustered out at Wheeling in the summer of 1865, after nearly four years' service. Its record is a noble one.

COLORED TROOPS.

In the year 1863 the Government decided to employ colored troops in the suppression of the Rebellion. Jackson County was ready

to do her full share in this department of recruitments, and forthwith a company of fully 100 men was raised and went into the Fifth United States Colored Troops and was sent east to the Army of the Potomac, and fought like tigers to the end of the war. The rebels were much incensed at the action of the United States in sending their own slaves against them, and "no quarters" was the rebel order as to colored troops. These troops were officered by white men. Robert H. Jones, of Jackson County, now Representative of the county in the Ohio Legislature, was a Captain of Company A, of the Fifth Regiment. There were also a number of men from this county who went to Massachusetts to enlist before there was an opportunity given here. And a squad of men from here also went into the Eighty-eighth United States Cavalry Troops, which was changed to the Ninth United States Heavy Artillery. And a few men went out as recruits in 1864 to the Fourth Regiment, United States Cavalry Troops. And a few went into the Twenty-seventh United States Cavalry Troops. It is estimated that an aggregate number of 150 colored soldiers from Jackson County fought for the Union in different organizations during the late war. They were brave, and since it was death to become a prisoner, they fought for their lives, and for the freedom of their race. Their valor was rewarded, and slavery abolished forever. No class of people were benefited more by the war than the negroes of the South; and no class of troops fought harder than did the colored soldiers. They deserve all that was achieved for them.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

In addition to those already named, it is known that Jackson County had men in the following organizations: Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, Fifth Ohio Battery and Eighth Ohio Sharp-Shooters, aggregating a number of 140 men.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The men of Jackson County were so generally distributed through the United States army that it has been said that no great battle was fought during the late war in which there was not a representation from this county. The following are the number of men who went to war from Jackson County, from 1861-'65, by townships: Lick Township sent 266; Hamilton, 172; Jackson, 98; Scioto, 132; Franklin, 232; Jefferson, 345; Madison, 211; Milton, 246; Washington, 90; Liberty, 130; Bloomfield, 203; total, 2,125.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of men in different organizations from Jackson County during the late war: First Ohio Heavy Artillery, 275; Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, 25; Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, 50; Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (three months), 104; Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 163; Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 19; Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 179; Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 200; Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 95; Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 41; Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 40; Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 103; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 32; One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 50; One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 153; One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 126; One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 50; Second West Virginia Cavalry, 175; colored troops, 150; miscellaneous organizations, 90; total, 2,125.

At a public meeting held in the Masonic Hall in Jackson, April 10, 1862, it was unanimously resolved that it was the imperative

duty of the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, that three suitable persons, including one physician, be selected to proceed to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., for the purpose of rendering assistance to the wounded soldiers from this place in the battle there on the 6th and 7th inst. The commissioners on this suggestion, held a special meeting, at which $150 were voted for the purpose of defraying in part the expense of a committee appointed at said meeting. Order drawn in favor of Dr. O. C. Miller. The township trustees had been made a committee to look after the needs and relief of the families of volunteers. This arrangement was revoked Oct. 11, 1861, and the following agents were appointed: For Jefferson and Madison, William J. Evans; Franklin and Bloomfield, George Poor; Scioto and Hamilton, Solomon Vooris; Milton and Washington, John Fowler; Lick and Jackson Corporation, H. H. Fullerton, Liberty and Jackson, John Stinson. The county made apportionments of large sums during the war for the relief of the families of volunteers in the several townships: June 8, 1864, $2,000 were apportioned; June 6, 1865, $3,000; Sept. 6, 1865, $1,000.

THE MORGAN RAID.

On the the 16th of July, 1863, the rebel John Morgan, with his force of several thousand cavalry and a battery of artillery, invaded Jackson County, coming in from the west, and crossing the line near Beaver, Pike Co., Ohio. This was a little speck o' war that our people were unused to, and for which they were not prepared. It was 9 o'clock in the evening when the advance guard of the rebel army entered the town of Jackson. Our people had heard that Morgan was in Ohio and coming this way; but yet they hardly believed it until the sharp crack of a few revolvers and the cries of "Halt dar, sir!" and "Put down dat window!" compelled us to acknowledge that a real rebel invasion was at hand. The rebel forces arrested a large number of citizens who were out on the streets, and took them to the Fair Ground, and kept them under guard until noon next day, when they were paroled and set free, just as the rebels were leaving town. During the night the depot of the M. & C. R. R. (Portsmouth Branch) was burned by the rebels, and several railroad bridges were also fired; and during the forenoon of the 17th the *Standard* printing office was destroyed, and the stores of the town robbed and pillaged. A portion of the force went east to the town of Berlin, in this county, and burned the large flouring mill belonging to Rufus Hunsinger & Co. The rebel army left town and moved out on the Gallipolis road about noon, and by 2 o'clock there was not an armed rebel in the town. A short distance out of town an inoffensive citizen named Harvey Hamilton Burris, familiarly known as Doc. Burris, was shot down dead by the side of the road by a drunken rebel soldier. The rebels took a large number of horses from the citizens, and a vast amount of other property, much of which they wasted and destroyed. The State of Ohio sent out a commission in 1864 to examine and audit the claims for property taken by both the rebel army and the Union army in pursuit of it, but no payment was ever made by the State. Some of these claims have been collected from the United States Government, where it could be proven that the property taken and used by the United States, or where it was taken by the rebels and subsequently recaptured by the United States army and recognized in the use of the United States army.

In the evening of the 17th of July, 1863, the advance of the United States army in pursuit of Morgan entered the town of Jackson. Although the rebels had apparently eaten up about everything, it was remarkable what quantity of provisions the loyal citizens brought out to feed these tired, hungry Federal

soldiers, as the army passed through the town that night. One of the first things Colonel Carpenter (who commanded the advance) did was to pitch the *Express*, a Democratic newspaper office, out at the window, in retaliation for the destruction of the *Standard* office by the rebels.

The result of Morgan's retreat through Ohio (for it was a retreat rather than a raid) is generally known. His whole force was captured in Ohio, and the chief sent to the Ohio Penitentiary, from which place he escaped and reorganized his army, and raided through Kentucky and into East Tennessee, where he was killed in September, 1864, at Greenville.

FRANCIS SMITH.

There lived in Jackson County, long before the war of the Rebellion broke out, in the days when the slave power was dominant and defiant, a man who believed with his whole heart that slavery was wrong and who had the courage to say so. He was called an Abolitionist, and he was rather proud of the title, though it was not a popular name then. This man was "Old Frank Smith." He lived at Middleton, in this county, and moved into Jackson shortly before the war began. He talked a great deal about slavery and predicted its downfall, and when the clouds began to gather for war, and politicians said it would all blow over, he insisted that it was but the sure beginning of a terrible war by the South to hold its slave power and extend it farther; but he foresaw, he thought, the end of the struggle, and the doom of tyranny and the victory for freedom; and in such a war he wanted to fight and die, if necessary. He was then (in 1861) over sixty-two years of age; and when the call came for 75,000 men, and the first drum beat for volunteers, Francis Smith was the first man to enlist in Captain J. J. Hoffman's Company for three months, in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When his short term was out, he again enlisted in Company F, of the Fifty-third Ohio Regiment, and went into the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and was the first man killed from Jackson by the rebels. According to his own request, he was buried on the field where he fell.

The following appeared in the Jackson *Standard* of April 24, 1862:

"OBITUARY OF FRANCIS SMITH.

"Last week we briefly announced the death of Francis Smith, of our town, who was killed at the recent battle of Pittsburg Landing. When the pro-slavery Rebellion broke out, and the President called for 75,000 men for three months, Mr. Smith at once volunteered, although he was then over sixty-two years of age. He served his time under Captain Hoffman in Western Virginia, and was honorably discharged. He again volunteered in Captain Percy's Company, Fifty-third Regiment, for the war. He was sick from the time he arrived in Tennessee up to the time of his death, and was just able to get around in camp. He was killed early in the battle, but his body was not recovered until after the rebels had been driven out of our camp on Monday evening. He was shot in the head, and in the breast and right hand. The rebels stole his boots, watch and spectacles.

"He hated slavery and intemperance, and never let an opportunity escape to strike a blow at either. He possessed a considerable fund of native wit, and his keen sarcasm and ultra anti-slavery principles often brought upon himself the curses of those who worship slavery as their god.

"Mr. Smith had been a member of the M. E. church for some eighteen years. We heard him speak in the watch meeting at the M. E. church, in this place, on last New Year's eve. He said it might be the last time he would ever be permitted to speak in that building; but he felt that it was his duty to defend his country, and if he fell in battle, he had a bright hope of immortality."

ROBERT W. CALDWELL.

It is but simple justice to a soldier, whom I believe, after a full investigation of the matter, to have been unjustly condemned, to use a page of this history in his vindication.

When the war began, one of the first men to spring to action was Robert W. Caldwell. He was a man of strong feelings, very positive and fearless in the expression of his sentiments, and unquestionably brave and loyal. He assisted in raising the first company for the three months' service in the spring of 1861, and was tendered the Captaincy, which he declined in favor of Captain Hoffman. In 1862 he raised a company and went into the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was, in 1863, changed to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and Captain Caldwell was made a Major. He had charge of the recruiting in Jackson County when the regiment was enlarged. About this time persecution began, and was kept up by those who seemed to have determined upon the destruction of Major Caldwell's military career. The mustering and disbursing officer at Cincinnati, to whom Major Caldwell reported his bills for subsistence of recruits, requested the signing of blank accounts by Major Caldwell (a dangerous practice, prevalent in the army), and these accounts appear to have been filled afterward with figures greater in amount than should have been. Who did it, I do not know, but, after a time, charges were preferred against Major Caldwell, who was charged with "presenting claims against the Government of the United States, knowing the same to be false and fraudulent." A court-martial convened at Cincinnati in March, 1864, and convicted Major Caldwell, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $2,000 and work two years on fortifications, and be dismissed the service. The labor portion of the sentence was remitted, and Major Caldwell was set at liberty.

Recently, the following letter and order were received from the Secretary of War which explain themselves:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, Jan. 30, 1880.

SIR: Referring to the application for pardon of R. W. Caldwell, late Major First Ohio Heavy Artillery, I have the honor to inform you—the case having been referred by the President of this department—that the Judge Advocate General reports that no disability was incurred under any law of the United States by the sentence or conviction in this case, and that there remains, therefore nothing therein upon which the pardoning power can act, except the unpaid fine of $2,000. An order declaring the remission of said fine has accordingly been issued this date, and the same is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient esrvant.

(Signed) ALEX RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 30, 1880.

By order of the President, the fine of $2,000 imposed upon R. W. Caldwell, late Major First Ohio Heavy Artillery, by the sentence of General Court-Martial, of which proceedings are published in General Court-Martial, Order 131, War Department, May 30, 1864, is hereby fully remitted, and the said Caldwell is declared to be henceforth free and discharged of the same.

(Signed) ALEX RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

This is but a short account of a long story, but it contains the essence of the whole, and from it all we find that partial justice seems to have dawned upon a loyal heart who was for a long period under clouds of cold ingratitude.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

The nation has been kind to its defenders, and the widows, orphans, and dependent

parents of the fallen heroes. Through the kindness of the magistrates who prepare quarterly vouchers of the pensioners of Jackson County. The following figures are accurate, as far as they go; but a few magistrates fail to report, and hence no doubt some pensioners have been omitted, which would make the aggregate a trifle larger. The following table gives the number of each class of pensioners, and the amount drawn per month, quarter and year. [Pensions are now paid quarterly by checks sent from Columbus, by mail, direct to the pensioners.] As space is limited a full list of names, numbers of certificates, and other details cannot be printed, but the table will contain the essence of the matter.

	Number	Drawn per month.
Soldier pensioners, last war...	117	$801.00
Soldier pensioners, war of 1812	2	
Widow pensioners, last war...	32	368.00
Widow pensioners, war of 1812	10	
Mother pensioners, last war...	10	95.00
Guardian pensioners, last war..	3	28.00
Totals.....	174	$1,292.00
Total amount drawn per quarter.....		$ 3,876.00
Total amount drawn per year.....		15,504.00

Averaging for eighteen years, since close of war, would aggregate the large sum of $279,072.00.

And it will be remembered that many pensioners have been dropped from the rolls in these eighteen years, from death, re-marriage, children passing sixteen years of age, change of residence, recovery, forfeiture, etc., which, being considered, would swell the amount, according to careful estimates, to near or quite $400,000 paid to Jackson County pensioners from 1865 to 1883. And these pensions will go on during the lives of the pensioners.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Francis Smith Post, No. 365, *Jackson, Ohio.*—Commander, T. W. Patterson; Senior Vice-Commander, H. C. Miller; Junior Vice-Commander, George Pugh; Adjutant, John M. Ewing; Quartermaster, Robert H. Jones; Chaplain, G. A. Ewing.

Colonel David Dove Post, No. 301, *Coalton, Jackson County, Ohio.*—Commander, Samuel Llewellyn; Senior Vice-Commander, T. J. Evans; Junior Vice-Commander, Newton Kessinger; Adjutant, Joseph Smith; Quartermaster, George Reese; Chaplain, Nicholas D. Oaks.

Lieutenant Fellers Post, No. 194, *Raysville, Jackson County, Ohio.*—Commander, Isaiah H. McCormick; Senior Vice-Commander, H. H. Thacker; Junior Vice-Commander, Isaac Clark; Adjutant, J. A. Shepqard; Quar ermaster, Samuel Ray; Chaplain, Thomas Dearth; Surgeon, E. J. McCormick.

James Smith Post, No. 337, *Wellston, Jackson County, Ohio.*—Commander, E. B. Bingham; Senior Vice-Commander, W. H. Lewis; Junior Vice-Commander, William Montgomery; Adjutant, Thomas McGuire; Quartermaster, Harvey Wells; Chaplain, L. H. Bingham; Surgeon, William Sylvester.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CITY OF JACKSON—ITS RUGGED FEATURES IN 1823—ITS CULTURE, REFINEMENT AND WEALTH IN 1883.

CAPITAL CITY OF THE SALT CREEK VALLEY.

Jackson, the capital of Jackson County, is very pleasantly situated on a rising plateau in the valley of Salt Creek. The ground descends from every direction, the city being located on the crest. It cannot in the true acceptation of the term be called a handsome city, but with its surroundings and the gentle slope in all directions, its straight and cleanly streets, Jackson Court-House is a very pleasant city to look upon and to reside in. But there is another view of Jackson that, to the eye of the true and energetic business man, is really beautiful. This is the evidence practically seen on every hand, of the immense mineral resources which lie under and within the city limits and cover the hills and valley surrounding her. Furnaces in full blast, with coal shafts to furnish the coal necessary for the blast at their door, ore of fine quality contiguous, and these evidences of wealth inexhaustible, as it has been shown, give an evidence of beauty that can be realized with a wonderful amount of pleasure by the business man and the capitalist. She is therefore very pleasantly situated, nothing to offend the eye, and in her natural resources, which give material wealth and continued prosperity, she is really beautiful. The city lies within a mile of the geographical center of the county. It is located on the salt reservation on the southwest side of Salt Creek, the valley of which almost completely surrounds it. And therefore the great beauty of the capital city lies in her hills of coal and iron ore, of her splendid sandstone, in the wealth of timber, in her salt licks which are doubtless as valuable as others in the State, if depth enough is given to reach the real brine, and the wealth of the agricultural productions of the county, which find a market among her enterprising business men.

WHEN LAID OUT.

The town of Jackson was laid out May 8, 1817, and a Mr. Fletcher, of Gallia County, was called upon to survey the town site. This was what was afterward called the "north half." The south half, so called, was laid out in 1819 by Dr. Gabriel McNeel, a prominent physician of the county at that day, and who afterward, or rather at the time, was the first surveyor of Jackson County. This last half was finished by the surveyor Nov. 4, 1819. The streets run south, fifty degrees east, and south, forty degrees west; are wide, and from the county court-house, which stands on the crest of the town site, the streets gradually slope in every direction. This gives the city an excellent drainage. The streets are kept clean. There are gutters of brick on each side; good brick sidewalks with here and there a flagstone. This makes Jackson one of the healthiest, as well as one of the most enterprising and solid towns in the State. It lies seventy-three miles southeast from Columbus, the capital of the State, forty-four miles from Portsmouth, on the Ohio River, twenty-six

miles from Waverly and thirty-two miles from Chillicothe, by present railroad route. The first Director of the town was Joseph Armstrong, and he was succeeded by A. Miller, David Hoffman, and he again succeeded the latter in 1832 and '33.

PROGRESSIVE.

The land upon which the town of Jackson was located was ordered sold, being part of the State Salt Reservation, by an act of the Legislature passed Jan. 14, 1817. Thirty years after she was laid out or in 1847, she could boast of a population of only about 400 people. At that time it had one each Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Protestant Episcopal church; eight stores, one newspaper, one blacksmith shop, one tailor shop, one shoe shop, one hotel, the Isham House, two carpenters and one saloon. The cemetery was laid out in the north part of the town in the year 1818, and the first death, or rather burial, known was Charles O'Niel, whose gravestone was dated May 16, 1819.

As Jackson was a flourishing town, the people decided to become an incorporated village, and this was effected early in 1847. The act of incorporation reads as follows:

"ACT INCORPORATING THE TOWN OF JACKSON.

"SECTION 6. That so much of the township in the county of Jackson as now is or may hereafter be included in the recorded plat of the town of Jackson is hereby erected a town corporate, to be known and designated by the name of the Town of Jackson, and by that name shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession:

"SEC. 7. That the town named in the preceding section of this act shall severally be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all restrictions of the act entitled 'An act for the regulation of incorporate towns, passed Feb. 17, 1839, and the act amendatory thereto.'

"SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from its passage, Feb. 8, 1847."

The first election for town officers was held April 17, 1847, at the court-house, at which election sixty-seven votes were cast. The following officers were elected, viz.: Mayor, George M. Adams; Recorder, John J. Hoffman; Trustees, Jacob Westfall, Elias Long, John Hatton, William Ott and James Fauar. On the 24th of the same month the above officers were sworn into office by William Trago, Justice of the Peace, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. At the meeting of May 7, 1847, a code of by-laws was reported by Jacob Westfall, John Hatton and J. J. Hoffman, committee, and in that was provided the annual election of one mayor, one recorder and five trustees; also the election by the council of a town marshal, town treasurer and three street commissioners, each to hold office one year. These officers first chosen were: Marshal, Wm. McKinnis; Treasurer, Philip P. Price; Street Commissioners, Daniel Hoffman, Banister Brown and Wm. Trago.

In 1850 Jackson Court-House contained a population of 577. About this time the railroad fever broke out, and Jackson, by energy and liberal subscription, succeeded in getting what is now known as the Portsmouth & Jackson Branch of the Washington, Baltimore & Cincinnati Railroad. This gave her an upward impetus, and a local census taken in May, 1853, showed a population of 900, a gain of 323 persons in three years, and 132 families in place of ninety taken at the previous census. This was a rapid gain, and the groundwork was then laid for her solid progress. There was advance in every department of trade, and to the census figures above taken was that of her business interests and general progress. Thus in the various departments of business, etc., there were eight dry-goods stores, one wholesale and retail

drug and grocery store, one retail drug and grocery store, one wholesale and retail clothing store, two boot and shoe stores, one book store, one jewelry store, one wholesale and retail grocery store, seven retail groceries (all without license to retail spirituous liquors), two coach and carriage manufactories, four saddle and harness manufactories, six boot and shoe manufactories, one hardware store and gunsmith shop, one stove store and tin manufactory, three tailor shops, two carpenter shops, one cabinet manufactory, two milliners and mantua makers, one bakery, two tanneries, two steam mills, four hotels, four churches—one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Baptist, and one Episcopal Methodist—five practicing physicians, and five lawyers. This, compared with the business of 1847, shows a wonderful increase. The assessed valuation of chattel property in the city reached the sum of $81,000, which was but $2,000 less than the whole of Lick Township was assessed the year before. In fact, this rapid growth was nearly all within the preceding eighteen months from July, 1853. The feature of the year 1853 was the completion to Jackson, on Aug. 18, of the railroad above mentioned. A grand jubilee was held; speeches, a free dinner, and about 5,000 persons were on hand to welcome the "Iron Horse," and take charge of the edibles so freely and hospitably extended to all. The same year the steam flouring mill enterprise took shape. The mill was owned by Walterhouse & Bunn; was a frame building, four stories high, in dimensions 36 x 48, and had three run of French burrs. J. J. Hoffman had been elected Mayor, but resigned in May, and J. W. Laird, Recorder, was appointed in his place, and John S. Taylor succeeded to the Recordership. The next greatest move in Jackson's progress was also in this same year of 1853, when the lots in the Jamestown addition were offered for sale in July. July 28, 1853, a motley crowd greeted the auctioneer, ready to purchase the lots offered. Twenty-four in-lots sold for $2,568, averaging over $100 per lot, and three out-lots sold for $648, over $200 per lot. The sales of the day amounted to over $3,000. The Isham House was then owned by C. Isham, who in the following year, 1854, sold it to A. French for $7,500. In 1855 Smith & Sons became the landlords by lease, and kept it for two years, when Mr. French took it again. In 1856 the Union School-house was erected, with six rooms.

The first steam engine in the county was put up in Jackson City.

The first daily stage line connected Jackson with the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, at Byer's Station, in July, 1855.

The city's progress was steady up to the time of the civil war. It met with a slight loss in July, 1863, by the Morgan raiders, but little besides public property was destroyed, if we may except the *Standard* office and railroad buildings.

The population of Jackson increased from 900 in 1853 to 1,473 in 1861. The decade between 1850 and 1860 showed an increase of 200 per cent., and the next ending in 1870, notwithstanding the war and the draft upon her able-bodied men, she rose to 2,016, about thirty-three and one-third per cent., and the past decade, which came to a close in 1880, gave Jackson a population of 3,021, within a very small fraction of fifty per cent., for that decade. This was a rapid as well as a substantial growth, and she may now be said to have a population of at least 3,500 at this time, Oct. 1, 1883.

SEVERAL ITEMS.

The Jackson *Union* was printed in 1848 by Alonzo Hard. He sold the office Feb. 24, 1849, to Jacob Westfall and Martin Owens, to be delivered April 29, 1849, the end of his first year. The price paid was $225. It was not heard of afterward.

In August, 1870, the city council rented a council room of the township trustees to hold their meetings, at $75 per year.

Dec. 10, 1870, the city also rented of the township trustees a part of lot 9, for jail purposes, at a rental of $2 per annum. Nothing was said by the trustees about security for the rent, having, it is supposed, full confidence in the financial standing of the city. A jail was to be erected within one year.

The present city council chamber is in Jones's Music Hall; formerly for awhile it was in Gratton's Block.

The first railroad train to Jackson, now the Portsmouth branch of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, (C., W. & B.) Railroad, arrived in July, 1853.

The narrow gauge railroad was completed from Waverly to Jackson May 31, 1877. The gauge was changed to standard and the first train arrived from Springfield to Jackson Jan. 1, 1880. The road was then called the "Ohio Southern," its present name.

A market house was erected in 1856, J. B. Wood contractor.

A weighmaster was appointed in the person of D. W. Winfough, his duty being to see to the weighing of coal, hay, etc.

The chattel property of the city was placed by the assessor in 1880 at the value of $299,087. The assessed value of real estate in 1882 was $505,549. The assessed value of personal, $375,087. Total real and personal of Jackson $880,636. This gives a gain in personal property in two years of $75,395.

The telephone opened for business in Jackson Aug. 11, 1882.

The town clock in the court-house tower was put up in the fall of 1868.

In political matters the town of Jackson votes a majority for the Republican ticket.

The first Mayor of Jackson was George M. Adams. He was sworn into office April 24, 1847.

NEWSPAPERS.

Jackson Standard.—The first newspaper published in Jackson County was commenced in the summer of 1846, under the name of the Jackson *Aurora*. It was published by Hoy & Hubbard. It was at first neutral in politics, and subsequently Democratic for a short time, until purchased by Colonel Thomas Hughes in March, 1847, when it became Whig. At the same time the name was changed to the Jackson *Standard*, which it has since borne. It remained Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, since which time it has supported those principles. Hughes was succeeded by J. W. Laird, afterward by Laird & Mathews, then by Thomas B. Mathews, and again by Mathews & Laird in 1854. In about 1856 Hoffman & Mackley became the owners, and in 1861 Davis Mackley, the present owner, became editor and proprietor. Since he became the sole owner Mr. Mackley has given his entire attention to the publication of the *Standard* and intends to, so he says, to the end of his life. The old press was broken and a large amount of damage done to the plates and type in 1863 by John Morgan and his troops in their raid through Ohio. Since that time a new steam press with all the modern improvements has been purchased by the enterprising editor, and at this time the *Standard* press ranks among the best in Southern Ohio. The *Standard* has a circulation of about 1,300. It is noted for its random thoughts and early recollections. The author of this sketch is under many obligations to the editor for information contained therein.

Davis Mackley, editor of the Jackson *Standard*, was born Dec. 11, 1818, in Gallia County, Ohio. His early educational advantages were very much limited, both by the character of the schools at that time and the lack of means in the family to enable him to

attend a higher school. He found an alternative in private study, and having purchased a few books gave them his diligent attention until he became able to teach. He entered upon this profession in 1837 and followed it until 1854, when he entered a store at Oak Hill, as salesman. He had studied law some and was admitted to the bar. After remaining in the store two years, during which period he also looked after the legal business of his employer, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Jackson County and removed to Jackson. After the expiration of his term he followed up the practice of law for twenty-five years. Having become connected with the *Standard* in 1856, and sole owner in 1861, he gradually transferred his entire attention to the paper to the neglect of his opportunities as a lawyer.

He was Mayor of Jackson in 1857, and held the position of Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor for four years, when he resigned.

He has been twice married; first, in July, 1842, to Mary Steece, a member of one of the earliest families in Athens County, whose father, Henry Steece, served in the Ohio House of Representatives in 1824. In 1858 he married Mrs. Eliza Hawk, a widow lady of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Mackley is the father of seven children, only four of whom are now living.

Jackson Herald.—The Iron Valley Express was started by a Mr. Turner in 1856. Mr. Turner was the editor but the capital was furnished by a large company, prominent among whom was John Sanders, who still resides in Jackson. Mr. Turner was succeeded as editor by John C. Stephenson, and he was succeeded by J. W. Bowen in November, 1862. It was a Democratic paper, the organ of that party in the county, but was very small and barely kept alive. In 1863, after the barbarous destruction of the *Standard* office by General Morgan's rebel troops, this office was attacked and pillaged in a scarcely less barbarous manner by the Union troops, under General Hobson. After this the editor became discouraged and abandoned the press. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to revive the paper, but it remained of little force until 1866, when Mr. Mackley of the *Standard* took hold of it. The subscription list was largely increased. In 1868 Smith Towsley purchased the paper, and ran it until he sold to the present owners and editor, W. C. Gould. Mr. Gould purchased a half interest in July, 1875, and took charge of the editorial work. In October, 1879, he purchased the other one-half interest, and has since been the proprietor and editor. The name was changed to the Jackson *Herald*. It is Democratic in politics.

William C. Gould, editor of the Jackson *Herald*, was born in Carlisle, Pa., April 13, 1824. His father, Henry Gould, of American birth, resided in Carlisle where young Gould received his education in the public schools. He entered the printing office of the *American Volunteer* at Carlisle in August, 1838, as office boy, and remained in the office seven years and learned the trade of a printer. He afterward published a paper for one year at Littlestown, Adams Co., Pa. He removed to Ohio in May, 1848, and began the publication of the *Democrat* at Eaton, Preble County. He was there six years, holding the position of Postmaster two years under President Pierce. He resigned the position, sold the paper to his brother and went to Lebanon, Ohio, in 1855, and published the Lebanon *Citizen* four years. From there he went to Logan, Ohio, in May, 1859, and, in connection with his brother, C. M. Gould, published the *Hocking Sentinel* until April, 1865, when he sold his interest to his brother and went to Washington C.-H., Ohio, and bought the *Ohio State Register*. While in charge of this paper he was message clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives in the session of 1867-'68. He sold the *Register* in the fall of 1874, and in the following winter helped to

establish the Columbus *Sunday Herald.* He remained in connection with this paper as business manager until the following summer, when he came to Jackson and purchased of Smith Towsley a one-half interest in the Jackson *Herald.* In 1879 he purchased the remainder of the paper and has since that time been sole editor and proprietor.

Jackson Journal.—The first issue of the Jackson *Journal* appeared July 5, 1882. It was founded by J. L. Davis and J. M. Tripp as a Republican political organ and a local newspaper. It was received with great favor, the subscription list soon running up to a large number, reaching, one year after its founding, 1,700. It was a nine-column folio paper, printed on a steam-power press and issued weekly. The establishment has in connection a good outfit for job work, including two presses, and does a large custom business. T. C. Gerkin purchased the interest of J. M. Tripp in August, 1853. Before this change both partners had taken part in editing the paper, but since the accession of Gerkin he has taken charge of the business and press management and Davis was left in charge of the editorial work.

John L. Davis, editor of the Jackson *Journal*, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1856. His father, Lot Davis, has been for many years a prominent furnace man of the county. J. L. Davis was reared in the vicinity of Jefferson and Buckeye furnaces, where he attended school and afterward completed his education at the Marietta College, from which he graduated in 1879. He then became a partner in the Huron Iron Co., and was bookkeeper and secretary of the company until he resigned in the summer of 1882 to establish the Jackson *Journal.* He was married in October, 1881, to Miss Maggie Crossland, of Jackson.

In 1848 Owens & Westfall started a paper under the name of the Jackson *Union.* It was Democratic in politics, and was discontinued in about two years from the time it was started.

BANKS.

The first effort at money changing in Jackson was by a broking firm, started in 1855, composed of Walker Bennett, J. W. Laird, James Farrell, T. R. Stanley and W. K. Steel. These men were the founders, but others came in afterward, while some of the above retired. The business was kept up until Jan. 1, 1858, when the firm went into liquidation.

C. Isham and James Dyer also conducted a broking business about the same time. Neither firm had a charter.

In June, 1865, Kinney, Bundy & Co. opened a private banking business in Jackson, but their establishment was also unchartered. In the following year the business changed hands, and the firm became Chapman, Clare & Co. Out of this the First National Bank was established, receiving its charter in the year 1870. H. L. Chapman had been President of the old firm, and was chosen first President of the First National.

The First National Bank of Jackson was established Dec. 7, 1870, with the following officers: H. L. Chapman, President, J. D. Clare, Vice-President; Volney H. Benton, Cashier; H. L. Chapman, Peter Pickrel, J. D. Clare, Isaac Brown and Volney H. Benton, Directors. With but slight changes in the directors this arrangement was continued until 1877, when Mr. Chapman resigned the presidency and Peter Pickrel was elected President; J. D. Clare retained the position of Vice-President; David Armstrong, Cashier. These, with the following Directors, are the officers of the bank at the present time: T. J. Edwards, J. D. Clare, John D. Davis, Peter Pickrel and T. S. Matthews. The bank has a paid-up capital of $50,000 and bank property worth about $10,000.

Iron Bank of Jackson.—This banking

house was established Sept. 15, 1873, with a capital of $75,000, one-half of which was paid up. The organizing members were: Isaac Brown, B. Kahn, James Chesnut, T. P. Sutherland, C. S. Dickason, Judge James Tripp, W. C. Evans, W. T. Sappington, H. C. Robbins, T. W. Robbins, R. S. Wilcox and the Cornelia (then Lincoln) Furnace Company. The officers elected at the time of the organization were: Isaac Brown, President; T. P. Sutherland, Vice-President; W. T. Sappington, Cashier. The Directors were: Isaac Brown, James Chesnut, James Tripp, T. P. Sutherland, and W. T. Sappington. The present officers are: Isaac Brown, President; James Chesnut, Vice-President; T. P. Sutherland, Cashier, and T. T. Jones, Assistant Cashier. The bank has at present a paid up capital of $30,000, and a surplus fund of $10,000. The company owns besides, real estate and fixtures worth $10,000. It is supplied with time lock and all modern fixtures. The bank opened for business Dec. 8, 1873.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The telephone system in Jackson, which is known as the Bell Telephone, was established in the summer of 1882, the date of its first use being the 11th of August, 1882. It was established by the Midland Telephone Co., of Chicago, and sold by them to the Central Union Telephone Co., of Chicago, who have the right of all towns in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. At first there were forty-four instruments subscribed for in Jackson and vicinity, and by the following January the number had increased to eighty-three. There are now seventy-nine instruments, including a number at Coalton and Wellston. There are at present about fifty miles of wire. The system is in charge of W. C. Isham, Manager, and R. W. Swan, operator.

READING ROOM.

The movement to start a reading room in Jackson was inaugurated by some enterprising ladies of the town in the fall of 1882. Subscriptions were raised to nearly $400. An organization was formed after the interest of many of the leading citizens had been enlisted, a room was rented on the corner of Pearl and Broadway, and a large number of new books purchased which, in connection with valuable donations, formed a fair nucleus for a public library. The room was largely patronized for several months, until the short nights of the following summer, when it was thought advisable to close up until the following October. In the meantime a committee has been at work on further subscriptions.

SILVER CORNET BAND.

The Jackson Silver Cornet Band was organized in 1868, with Wm. A. Steele as leader. The band soon obtained quite a reputation for its musical proficiency and has steadily been kept up. When a vacancy has occurred by absence, removals, etc., others have been induced to take the vacant places. Mr. Steele held the leadership until 1881, with the exception of one year, 1878, when William Tripp filled the place. On the withdrawal of Mr. Steele, Mr. Wallace held the position for a few months until the election of Henry Olendorf, who still holds the position. The band is composed of twelve members and is one of the best in the State.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Jackson was first organized with a hand engine soon after the war. They continued this primitive style until 1872, when the town authorities purchased a steam fire engine, and erected an engine house on Pearl street in 1873. It is between Broadway and Church streets. The old fire company, with the hand engine, had been a volunteer company, but on the purchase of the steam engine a paid fire company was organized. The old hand engine, at the re-

quest of a volunteer company of colored men, was turned over to them, and for several years they proved a reliable, prompt and active company. The engine giving out the company was disbanded. The company is composed of ten men, with Samuel Stephens as Captain; James S. Baker, Lieutenant, and James H. Andrus, engineer. It is a thoroughly reliable, active and brave company, and is fully equal to the demand that has ever been made upon them. The engine is of first-class make, and of sufficient power to meet the requirements of the city.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Hamden Express Company began doing business here soon after the completion of the Portsmouth branch of the M. & C. in 1853. E. D. Meacham was appointed agent of this company in May, 1864, and continued until its consolidation with another.

The American Express Company also had an office here for a few months in 1865. But in that year, soon after the latter had started, the business of both companies was bought out by the

Adams Express Company, whose office had been established here some years, and was taken charge of by W. C. Evans. E. D. Meacham had been the agent of the company from June, 1862, to May, 1864.

The M. & C. Express Company established an office as soon as their company was organized, and as theirs was the only railroad here they took charge of all the express business to the exclusion of the Adams Company. W. C. Evans was made the first agent of this company also. When the Ohio Southern Road was completed in 1878, the Adams Company again established an office here and took all of the business on that road. The office was kept at first at the depot by the ticket agent, but is now kept in town by W. A. Steele, special agent.

The M. & C. Express Company was changed to the C., W. & B. Express Company in the spring of 1883, and is now kept at their station by D. L. Pickrel.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests of Jackson are yet in their infancy, if we except the pig iron. Jackson not being surrounded by an agricultural country, and being very rich in minerals and timber, her progress will be measured in the future as she shall struggle to become a great manufacturing town. With coal, iron ore, timber, fire-clay, sandstone and limestone, there is nothing needed but brains, energy and capital to concentrate here, to build up a large and extensive manufacturing town. Her manufacturing interests are now represented as follows:

The Old Jackson Foundry.—This was the first foundry in Jackson and stood across the creek in what is now James's Addition. It was built in about 1850 by J. D. James, McCormick, Price and others. It only employed five or six hands and made small castings and some stoves. In 1854 James sold his interest to a Mr. Holliday, and a few years later the property was owned by Hoop, Trago & Co. They afterward sold to Peter Pickrel and others. From this time until it burned recently Mr. Pickrel was the principal owner, the firm going by the name of Pickrel & Co. The property was valued at $15,000.

Mitchell's Foundry and Machine Shop.—This manufacturing enterprise of E. W. Mitchell was founded in 1881. In that year he erected the building at the corner of Main and Locust streets, and, having procured the necessary machinery, set in operation his present establishment. The cost was about $15,000, including grounds. The products of the shop are heavy castings for furnaces, house-front castings, all kinds of architectural iron work. Constant employment is given to twelve men. The propelling power is a twenty-five horse-power engine.

JACKSON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

This establishment, situated near Fulton Furnace, was founded in 1874 by Mr. B. Gray, the present owner. The building is a three-story brick, 26 x 60 feet, with an L 35 x 70 feet, only one story high, sheds, etc. Total cost of construction about $9,000. The motive power is a twenty-five horse-power engine constructed by Mr. Gray himself. An average of five hands are employed the year around. The products are hot-blast car wheels and all kinds of castings.

Eagle Mills.—The Eagle Mills at Jackson are situated on the corner of Water and Locust streets. The mill, a frame building, and machinery, was moved from Salt Creek, four miles north of town, to Jackson in 1851 by Andrew Crooks and son. It was a steam mill and was moved here on account of the destruction of John and Levi Davis's mill by fire, which left Jackson without a mill. Crooks took in James Lenn as a partner in 1863. This firm soon sold out to Peter Hoops & Son who operated the mill until January, 1874, when E. B. Cavett, Henry Huntsinger and Rufus Peters purchased the property and the name changed to Eagle Mills. Since 1876 Peters & Huntsinger have been the owners. Since they have come into sole possession almost all the machinery has been replaced by new, with the addition of modern improvements. The mill is run by a forty horse-power engine, has three sets of burrs, and has a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour daily. The mills are managed by Rufus Peters. The entire property is worth about $10,000.

Franklin Mills.—This establishment was first started in Jackson in 1854 by Bunn, Walterhouse & Bunn. Three years later the Bunn brothers became sole proprietors, but in 1858 Peter Pickrel and John Davis became members of the firm which then became known by the name of Bunn, Pickrel & Co. About this time they added to the original mill a woolen factory, the aggregate cost of both mills being about $20,000. Subsequently Captain Lewis Davis became a partner and remained so during the late war. The building is a three-story brick, 85 x 60 feet in size. The woolen mill department was added in 1860. An important feature of the establishment is the manufacture of woolen cloths and yarns. The proprietors buy large quantities of wool in its season and consume it during the year in the manufacture of the above-named articles. The grist-mill has three sets of burrs and a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day. The entire mill is valued at about $25,000. The present owners are, John Davis, three-eighths; Harvey Huntsinger, one-fourth; Rufus Huntsinger, one-eighth; T. P. Sutherland, one-eighth; and Rufus Peters, one-eighth.

Jackson Planing Mill Company.—In 1874 a planing mill was erected by Evan M. Thomas and Evan J. Williams, on Bridge street, near Salt Creek. The mill and machinery were of modest proportions, costing about $3,500 including real estate. The mill was run successfully, and in 1877, Mr. Thomas having bought his partner's interest, became sole proprietor. In the following year the entire establishment, including considerable stock, was burned, and, there being no insurance, resulted in a loss to the proprietor of about $6,500. In three weeks after this misfortune Mr. Thomas began the re-construction of the mill, taking as a partner Mr. David F. Edwards, and in the opening of 1879 the establishment, after an outlay of about $3,500, was again ready for operation. The motive power is a fifty horse-power engine. The mill dresses lumber, manufactures window and door frames, sash, blinds, scroll work, etc. In 1882 Mr. Thomas again came into the entire possession of the mill, having purchased Edwards's share for $4,000. He soon took in David T. Davis as a partner, and in January, 1883, sold the entire establishment to H. H. Marshman & Co. and the firm took the name of the Jackson Planing Mill Company.

Furniture Manufactory.—The Furniture Manufactory of John Dauber was started in 1864, under the firm name of Dauber & Draudner, the members of the firm being John Dauber and John Draudner. The manufactory was then located where J. A. Lloyd's merchant tailoring establishment now is, on Main street. Three years afterward Mr. Dauber bought out his partner, and continued the business by himself until 1870. That year he moved to his present location, corner of Main and Railroad streets, and took his brother, Lewis Dauber, into partnership with him, the style of the firm being Dauber Bros. This firm continued until 1880, when John Dauber bought his brother's interest and is the present proprietor. The main building is 101 x 20 feet, frame; there have several additions and small buildings since been put up for the accommodation of his stock, etc. He does a general manufacturing business of furniture, coffins, etc., besides running a planing mill and lumber business in connection. Value of buildings, stock, etc., between $15,000 and $18,000.

Carriage and Wagon Manufactory.—The carriage and wagon manufactory of S. M. Lake was ushered into existence in 1874, on Portsmouth street. Mr. Lake continued in that location about two years, when he changed his location to Pearl street, where he remained a short time. In 1877 he moved to his present location at the corner of Broadway and Water streets. During the time he has been at this stand he has built a good substantial brick shop. In 1880 he built the main shop, two story, 40 x 25 feet, and in 1882 built an addition, two story, 30 x 25 feet. At present he is doing a good business and is improving every year with the growth of the city. He manufactures carriages, buggies, wagons, etc., and does repairing of all kinds.

Carriage Manufactory.—Jacob W. Beyron commenced the manufacturing of carriages in 1871, on Church street, where he continued for some six years. He then moved his business to the corner of Water and Broadway, where he remained some three years; then he again made a change of location, going to the corner of Church and Pearl streets. Here he remained about two and a half years, when he built a frame shop, two story, 60 x 19 feet, on the alley just back of the Isham House, where he is now located and doing all kinds of carriage and wagon work. He makes a specialty of fine carriages and buggies, although he does some wagon work. A repairing shop is kept in connection with the manufacturing department.

Laird's Brick-yard.—The brick-yard of J. W. Laird in Jackson was established in 1880, and is one of the leading business enterprises of Jackson. The total cost of the establishment in its present condition was about $6,000. It has all the modern improvements, continues to operate the year round, turning out annually about 5,000,000 building brick. All things considered, it is one of the most successful brick manufacturing establishments in the State.

JACKSON IN 1883.

Jackson is divided into two wards, and has about 4,000 inhabitants. Two railroads pass through it, and the city is surrounded by lands exceptionally rich in coal and iron ore. It has seven churches, one large school building in each ward for white children and one colored school, a telephone system, telegraph offices, three newspapers and job offices, three hotels, two banks and one opera-house. Jackson has also the following business interests:

Mercantile.—Eleven general stores, ten dry goods, six clothing, five hardware, three boot and shoe, four drug, two jewelry, three harness, three grocery, two book, two queen's-ware, one flour and feed, two furniture, four millinery and two cigar and tobacco stores; three bakeries, three restaurants, four meat stores, one confectionery and twelve saloons.

Miscellaneous.—Four iron furnaces, two flouring mills, one planing mill, one woolen mill, two foundry and machine shops, one marble works, three livery stables, two photograph galleries, three brick-yards, one tannery, five wagon and carriage shops, two merchant tailoring establishments, two undertaking establishments, one marble yard, six blacksmith shops, one gunsmith shop and five barber shops.

Professional.—Sixteen attorneys, eight physicians, two dentists, seven ministers and three editors.

Agencies.—Ten coal, four iron, one leather, three real estate, three insurance, one Singer sewing machine, one powder, one Adams express, one C., W. & B. express, one M. & C. telegraph, one W. U. telegraph and one telephone exchange.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIETIES, AND THE BAR OF JACKSON.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church of Jackson was organized June 12, 1836, that being the last day of a series of meetings held by Revs. Hiram R. Howe and Ellery Bascom, committee of the Presbytery of Athens. The first elders elected were Thomas Nickel and Christian Beam. Rev. E. Bascom was retained as pastor and remained three or four years. For more than a year and a half following there seems to have been no regular pastor. During the ministry of Mr. Bascom the house of worship was erected and completed under the pastorate of the Rev. Isaiah N. Ford, some two years later.

Rev. I. N. Ford is first noticed as pastor Nov. 1, 1842, and continued such until his death in September, 1851. The church was again without a pastor for more than a year when the Rev. Marcus Hicks was called. He began his labors here in June, 1852, and closed them in April, 1853. At this time Rev. L. C. Ford was invited to visit the church and became its pastor. He continued in the pastorate until September, 1858. The Rev. Thomas Fowler became pastoral supply of the church in October, 1859, remaining until November, 1862.

For more than three years following November, 1862, there was no regular minister. The names of the Revs. E. P. Pratt, E. P. Adams, W. Taylor and T. S. Reeves appear as holding services here at irregular periods. The first regular minister to take charge of the church was the Rev. Ezra D. Shaw, who came about the 1st of January, 1866.

In 1867 there were fifty church members and about 100 scholars in the Sunday-school.

After the ministry of Rev. E. D. Shaw, Rev. T. J. Downey became the pastor, but remained only a short time. In June, 1868, the name of Rev. G. F. Fitch appears as minister. During the intervals the pulpit was generally supplied with the minister of some neighboring town.

In March, 1870, Rev. W. L. S. Clark began his ministry with the congregation, but remained only about one year. Rev. J. K. Gibson was installed as pastor in 1872 and remained over seven years, handing in his resignation Aug. 16, 1879. Rev. J. R. Collier then began his ministry on the first Sabbath in 1880, and remained a little over two years. He resigned March 28, 1883.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The following is a brief condensation of an article prepared for the church in 1873 by a committee of three gentlemen, members of the church, viz.: J. W. Longbon, L. A. Atkinson and Adam W. Long. Great pains were taken to obtain its correct history from the beginning, and the points which are still left in doubt must probably always so remain.

The oldest matter of record pertaining to the church is a minute in the *Court Journal*, dated Oct. 28, 1817, that Boroughs Westlake, an ordained deacon of said church, was authorized to solemnize marriages. It is, however, well known that Methodist families

have lived in the vicinity of Jackson since 1805, and probably before that time. Laidley, Trevis, Westlake, Strother and others are remembered as some of the earliest preachers, and occasional out-door meetings of greater or less duration were held for several years before any house for worship was erected.

The date of the firstclass organization is not exactly known, but from the best sources it has been placed at about the year 1811. The meeting for organization was held in the house of John James, near Salt Creek, in what is now Jamestown Addition. Those remembered to have been members at that time were: John and Nancy James, David and Eleanor Mitchell, Samuel and Mrs. Hall, John and Margaret Martin, Jacob and Mrs. Schellenger, John Ogg, Philip Strother and Hannah McKinsey.

It is not known at what date Jackson circuit was formed. The earliest places of holding regular meetings were at the houses of John James and Samuel Hall, in Jackson, at at a place called "Jerusalem," situate some two or three miles east of Jackson, and probably some others. It is also said that a log school-house in Jackson was occupied for a preaching place for a long time up to about 1835. The earliest church record begins April 16, 1830. On the fly leaf of the book is the following inscription: "Jackson Class Book, made April 16, 1830. Rev. J. C. Hunter, P. E., Rev. Jacob Delay, C. P. 'Forget not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is.'" The book contains the names of forty-six members.

The contract for building a frame church, 30 x 40 feet and eleven feet high, is dated Jan. 26, 1835. The contract was made between Samuel M. Burt on the first part, and Elias Long, John James, John D. James, Isaac Brown, Wm. Flowers, Philip Noel and Daniel Hoffman for the church on the second part. Burt was to find all material and finish the building complete for $350. This building was never plastered nor painted, either inside or out, and yet it was modeled, according to contract, after a church in an adjoining county, which was doubtless considered a superior structure. In this then fine edifice the aristocratic members who were called to church by the sound of a tin horn assembled with a pardonable sense of pride.

With the new church a new order of things was inaugurated, and from that date a continuous record of the church proceedings has been kept. At the quarterly conference held in 1835, John Ferree was made Presiding Elder, and Benjamin Ellis was the preacher in charge. The circuit then contained ten classes, the entire amount contributed from which during the year was $31.95, of which the presiding elder got $3. The amount paid by each class varied from $8 to 37½ cents.

About this time there seems to have been some trouble in the church under Mr. Ellis, and a number of the members withdrew to form the Protestant Methodist church of Jackson.

In 1837 a parsonage was built for the circuit, which was mortgaged in 1840, and in 1846 a new parsonage was built, costing $400. During the year 1855 the old frame church, which stood on the site of the present brick church, was torn down and the new one built. During this interval meetings were held in the old court-house, since burnt down. In this year also Jackson was made a station. With these changes another new era—the modern one—began. The town, which had at this time about 600 inhabitants, was to be henceforth independent of a circuit, have its own church, equipped with a bell instead of a dinner horn, and furnished in modern style; it was to have its own parsonage and its town preacher unencumbered with work outside of the corporate limits. The church did not build a parsonage, however, until the year 1866. The novel manner in which the parsonage was built is worthy of record. After

discussing the matter at length, in which doubt was expressed as to the ability to raise means, one member suggested that twelve men agree jointly to pay for the parsonage with what aid could be obtained from other members. The plan was adopted, and the names attached to such a paper are as follows, in the order given, viz.: J. W. Longbon, Adam W. Long, Andrew Long, L. A. Atkinson, James Tripp, Wm. Vaughn, T. P. Sutherland, J. M. Steele, L. B. Gibson, Elmer Golden, J. P. Mackey and D. Mackley, all of whom were members of the church except Elmer Golden and D. Mackley. The building was finally completed in 1868 at a cost of nearly $5,000.

Want of completeness of the records precludes any summary of the work accomplished by the church. Many hundreds have placed their names upon its book of membership, while hundreds of dollars have been raised for church extensions and mission work in foreign fields. Since 1865, eight years prior to which the records are wanting, the pastors have been paid upward of $15,000 in salaries, and a proportionate amount has been paid toward defraying other expenses common to this church.

Since the establishment of this point as a station in 1855, the following pastors and elders have been in charge :

Pastors.—1856–'57, C. H. Warren; 1858–'59, Joseph Morris; 1860–'61, S. C. Frampton; 1862–'63, John Q. Gibson; 1864–'65, J. N. Pilcher; 1866–'67, F. S. Davis; 1868–'70, I. B. Bradrick; 1871–'73, John E. Sowers; 1874–'75, Jno. H. Acton; 1876–'77, W. T. Harvey; 1878–'80, C. F. Creighton; 1881–'83, W. D. Cherington; 1884, F. S. Davis.

Elders.—1856–'57, N. Westerman; 1858–'63, A. M. Alexander, John Stewart, H. Z. Adams (order not known); 1864–'67, H. Z. Adams; 1868–'71, John T. Miller; 1872–'77, John Dillon; 1878–'80, T. H. Monroe; 1881–'84, Z. W. Fagan.

The church and Sunday-school are both fairly prosperous at the present time. There are 410 in full membership and forty-four others on probation, making a total of 454.

The year 1874 was the one of greatest increase in this church. It witnessed the accession of 202 new members on probation and by letter. The church was thoroughly revived, and the whole town brought more or less under its influence. It is regarded the most remarkable year in the church's history.

Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Congregation of Jackson.—The inception of this church was effected by the efforts of Rev. Theodore H. Jaeger, a missionary sent by the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference to take charge of a flock at the village of Webster, in Scioto County. This was in 1879, and he paid occasional visits to this place, in time effecting a permanent organization. The congregation was organized in August, 1881, with thirteen families. They soon made preparations to build, and in June, 1882, the cornerstone of their present fine brick church was laid. The building is 30 x 65 feet in size, built in Gothic style, with a tower ninety feet high. It was dedicated Nov. 19, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Jaeger, assisted by Prof. M. Toy and Prof. Theo. Mees, both of Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. Mr. Oglesbee, of Dayton, Ohio. The pastor at present is Rev. H. A. Minnemann, who was installed June 10, 1883. The congregation consists at present of about twenty-three families.

Baptist Church.—The meeting for the organization of the Regular Baptist church at Jackson was held July 19, 1841. There were a number of persons who had belonged to the denomination elsewhere and taken up their permanent residence here. Rev. John L. Moore was chosen Moderator, and Wm. W. Mather, Secretary. A set of resolutions

was offered and adopted, in effect establishing a church at this place. A committee was appointed to prepare a creed, or confession of faith, consisting of Felix Ellison, Wm. W. Mather and Oliver M. Tyson. At the next meeting, held a few days later, the creed reported by this committee was adopted and signed by the following persons, who may be considered the founders of the society at this place: Oliver M. Tyson, Jonathan Walden, Wm. Gillespie, Wm. M. Mather, Emily M. Mather, Gilbert Weed, Martha Gillespie, Elizabeth Dyer, Francis M. Bolles and Catherine Tyson. At a meeting held Aug. 29, 1841, a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Deacons, Oliver M. Tyson and Wm. Gillespie; Clerk, Wm. W. Mather; Treasurer, Wm. Gillespie. The plan first adopted for the support of the church was that each member should pay according to his possessions, and a part of the clerk's duty was to keep a list of the members with the amount of his property, and his proportion to the church support placed opposite. In 1846 a church and parsonage were completed, and Rev. Felix Ellison became regular pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. H. T. Vose, A. J. Buell, C. Davis, E. W. Lloyd and W. D. Hendrickson, the present pastor. A new church was built by the congregation into which they moved for service in the spring of 1870. The present membership is about fifty.

The Sabbath-school was organized in April, 1847.

The Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Jackson.—The first seeds of Catholicism were sown in Jackson in about 1850. From that time until 1880 it remained a small parish. The members had secured a frame schoolhouse in which they worshiped and were visited occasionally by priests from Portsmouth and Ironton, Ohio. Although under adverse circumstances, the society grew in numbers and wealth. In the fall of 1879 the question of building a new church edifice was first discussed when Rev. P. T. Thurheimer took charge of the congregation. He took charge of the matter and at once set the project on foot by inspiring a universal desire among his people to have a new and elegant house for worship. In 1880 the present beautiful and commodious Gothic brick church was erected. It is 35 x 80 feet in dimensions, has a slate roof and a steeple 101 feet high. In the following year a suitable parsonage was built on the same lot at a cost of about $2,500. The congregation at present embraces about 275 families.

The Welsh Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. David J. Jenkins, May 23, 1880. The ministers officiating on the occasion were the Revs. J. P. Morgan, of Van Wert, Ohio; Edward R. Jones, of Oak Hill, and Isaac Edward of Moriah. The charter members were twenty-three in number, as follows: Lot Davis, John Rodgers and wife, Enoch H. Lewis and wife, Griffith Davis and wife, Mrs. Annie S. Thomas, D. W. Roderick and wife, John O. Evans and wife, Mrs. Richard Evans, Richard Davis and wife, William Evans and wife, David P. Jones, Mrs. Margaret Griffiths, Mrs. Jane James and three others whose names have not been furnished.

The first officers of the church were David J. Evans, pastor; Lot Davis, Enoch H. Lewis and Griffith Davis, elders. This arrangement remains to the present time, with the exception of the subsequent addition of William D. Jones as the fourth elder.

The first meetings were held in the Old Protestant Church on the corner of Pearl and Church streets. Subsequent meetings were held in the court-house, until in June, 1881, when the new church was completed ready for occupation. It had been begun the year before, shortly after the church organization. It is a fine brick building situated on Church street, built at a cost of $3,000. In all 142 members have been connected with the church

but many of them were transitory, remaining only a short time. At present the membership is 112.

The Sabbath-school was established soon after the church was organized, and has now 116 scholars on its roll.

Rev. David J. Jenkins, pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church, Jackson, Ohio, was born at Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, South Wales, G. B., in the year 1832. His parents were James and Jane Jenkins, who emigrated to the United States in the year 1837, settling in Jefferson Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, near where Horeb Church is now situated, the place being then almost a wilderness. Feb. 27, 1840, his father died, leaving his wife and four children in a strange land. At the tender age of twelve years David was received into the full fellowship of the Calvinistic Methodist church at Horeb. At the age of fifteen he was selected as one of the teachers of the Sabbath-school at that place. He lived on a farm until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. Jan. 20, 1854, he was united in marriage to Ellen T. Davis, a member of the same church. His early educational advantages were such as the public schools of the neighborhood afforded in those times. He spent some time as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. During the Rebellion he entered the army as Captain of Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was licensed to preach March, 1867, by the Jackson (Welsh) Presbytery (Curdd Dosparth) and ordained at Moriah, Jackson County, Oct. 26, 1871. He traveled for several years on the Jackson and Gallia Circuit of the Calvinistic Methodist church until he was called to take charge of the new church, organized in Jackson Town, May, 1880.

The Christian Church of Jackson, Ohio, was organized in 1857 by Elder R. J. Bachus. There were about twenty-four members collected together who had belonged to the church at other places and had come to live in Jackson. The meetings for organization and for several years later were held in the old Baptist church on the corner of Church and Pearl streets. Their present church, situated on Broadway, was built in 1861. The first officers of the church society were R. J. Bachus, pastor, who with John L. Beahm and W. S. McCormick formed the Board of Elders. The church has been prosperous and numbers now in its membership about 225. Regular preaching is held every two weeks and prayer-meeting once every week. Rev. R. J. Bachus remained connected with the church for several years, and by frequent visits and the manifestation of a deep interest in the society remained more distantly connected with the congregation for more than twenty years. The present regular pastor is Rev. W. O. Thompson. The Sabbath-school was organized soon after the completion of the church building. It enrolls about 100 scholars.

FAIRMOUNT CEMETERY.

The first cemetery was located in the southeastern part of the corporate limits at an early day, about the year 1818. The earliest date on a tombstone is that of May 16, 1819, and upon the slab is cut the name of Charles O'Neal. This is the burial place of Jackson, the murderer who was executed May 11, 1883, although it has been generally abandoned long since.

The family burial ground of John James was located in what is now Jamestown, also at a very early date. It was afterward used by others, by permission, and grew to considerable size.

These old cemeteries were both abandoned

after the purchase of the new one, now Fairmount Cemetery, on the hill northeast of town. The purchase was made jointly by the corporation of Jackson and the township of Lick. It consisted of nineteen and one-quarter acres belonging to the heirs of Joel Long, and was purchased for $1,900—the township paying sixty per cent and the corporation forty per cent. of the purchase. The corporation afterward bought the interest of the township, and it is now exclusively a city cemetery.

The cemetery lies upon the crest and southern and western slope of one of the highest hills surrounding the city. It lies nearly one mile distant to the northeast, and has a commanding view of the city and of the valley of Salt Creek. There are few more beautiful "Cities of the Dead" found in the State than Fairmount Cemetery, of Jackson.

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

The following statistics in reference to the Sabbath-schools in Jackson County are taken from the elaborate and complete tabular statement of the schools, prepared in 1876 by Adam W. Long. The amount of work required in such a preparation can be readily comprehended when you take into account the fact that the following is less than one-half of what his statement contained. Lack of space precludes publication of the full report, but for what is taken, to Mr. Long is hereby tendered our sincere thanks. As will be seen, Sabbath-school work was inaugurated in the county as early as 1830. Since that date it has more than kept pace with the growth of the county in most respects. The greatest promotion of Sunday-school work was accomplished by the Sabbath-school Union, which was organized in 1866, mainly through the efforts of A. W. Long. In the five years following that organization, the schools were increased in numbers and proficiency more than fifty per cent.

Townships.	No. Schools.	Enrollment.	Average.	Teachers.	Papers taken	Expense.	First School Organized.
Milton	10	668	433	64	180	$ 84	1840
Lick	9	1,036	639	85	549	290	1830
Madison	9	809	530	113	144	38	1836
Franklin	8	633	416	59	105	71	1837
Jackson	8	401	291	45	82	47	1865
Jefferson	7	972	701	109	10	14	1837
Washington	7	575	395	50	170	70	1852
Bloomfield	7	480	360	55	106	45	1843
Liberty	7	554	328	57	26	36	1846
Scioto	4	247	166	29	65	22	1868
Hamilton	4	341	270	38	90	6	1854
Total	80	6,716	4,529	704	1,527	$723	

NATIONALITIES.

	Enrollment.	Average.	Teachers.	Papers taken	Expense.
German	45	35	7	.....	.....
Colored	208	15	23	.....	$ 13
Welsh	1,612	1,130	211	14	14
English	4,851	3,249	463	1,513	696

JACKSON AND JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1853 the public schools in the county were very few in number and of a very low order. School-houses were very few and very inferior. Text books were poor and more conspicuous for variety than for numbers or excellence. Anything like classification of pupils was out of the question. Only reading, writing and arithmetic were required to be taught.

The average amount of school was less than three months in a year. Very few ladies were employed in teaching—some of them receiving but a pittance of $4.00 per month above their board, while their more fortunate brothers in the profession received $10 and board. This is not surprising, when we find that the average wages of teachers in the State for 1848 was only $36, not per month, but only this sum for that whole year.

The teachers, the text-books, the school-

houses and the teachers' wages, were all of the lowest or most inferior grade, and as a result, the schools were also of the lowest grade.

Prior to 1838 there was not a school-house in the county that had glass windows or board doors.

The subsequent introduction of geography, and later that of grammar, into the common schools, was very distasteful to many of the people as well as to many teachers, and met with considerable opposition.

As late as 1859 there were but fifty-nine common-schools in the county, and 190 pupils studying grammar, or less than four to a school.

The people read but little, wrote less, made their marks, and cared but little about the education of their children.

The school law of 1853 created a revolution in educational affairs. Many old teachers who had wrestled with the three R's, but who knew nothing about geography or grammar, were retired for the good of the service.

The county examiners took upon themselves a fearful task, and if they did anything like their duty, were the worst abused men in the county.

Since 1853 the following gentlemen have served as examiners: J. W. Longbon, R. C. Hoffman, Levi Dungan, H. H. Fullerton, Moses Gilmor, W. K. Hastings, J. C. Stevenson, Elihu Johnson, A. W. Long, Moses Morgan, Davis Mackley, Irvine Dungan, S. P. Baldridge, John D. Brown, J. M. Yarnell, G. W. Fry, M. J. Morgan, T. L. Hughes, Jr., C. K. Crumit, W. E. Williams, G. W. Harbarger and Stephen Morgan.

There are now in the county 102 school-houses, valued at $46,300.

For last year the enumeration of pupils was 9,142. Enrollment, 6,170. Average daily attendance, 2,796. Different teachers employed, 141. Average wages paid teachers, male, $40; female, $29.

The first school-house of any kind ever built in the town of Jackson was a small one-story brick building of one room, built in 1847. A blackboard was then considered a curiosity and an innovation. Twenty-five dollars per month for the principal teacher was considered exorbitant, and the female assistant received about one-third of that amount. Schools in the town were taught for six months every alternate year. The schools are now taught in three good commodious brick buildings by a superintendent and sixteen teachers, for nine months in a year. Enumeration, 1882, 1,159. Enrollment, 880. Average daily attendance, 636.

J. W. Longbon began teaching in Jackson in 1847; was Superintendent for several years prior to 1862, and again from 1877 to 1880. He served as County Examiner for over twenty-five years. His son William is now Principal of the High School, and J. E. Kinnison is the Superintendent. Both of them are graduates of the Ohio University.

Mrs. E. F. Ford is the veteran teacher. She taught many years in the public schools, and many more in a private school; and has probably instructed more children than any other person in the county. One of her daughters is now teaching in the public schools of Jackson, and the other is a successful teacher in the public schools of Cincinnati.

The following have been Superintendents of the schools: J. W. Longbon, J. R. Percy, A. H. Windsor, —— Brown, C. S. Smart, C. P. Taylor, J. M. Yarnell, M. J. Morgan, Samuel Paden, J. J. Allison and J. E. Kinnison.

The first graduating class from the High School was in 1876, and comprised four young men, viz.: Ripley H. McGhee, Thomas A. Jones, E. B. Dickason and Will A. Longbon.

THE JACKSON COUNTY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

In 1875 the Welsh people of Jackson County held, at Oak Hill, what they called an Eisteddfod,—an institution peculiar and familiar to them, but quite new to the native

population of the aforesaid county,—this being the first one ever held in that region. The exercises consisted of songs, choruses, essays, readings, orations, poems, instrumental music, etc., continuing nearly a whole day, and closing with a grand concert in the evening. The meeting was held in a large enclosure under canvas, fitted up with an extensive platform, and seats for perhaps 1,500 persons. An admission fee of 50 cents was charged for a single session, and $1 for the whole performance, including the concert.

A programme of the exercises was published about six months in advance. The exercises were all competitive, and prizes, ranging from $100, were offered to the successful competitors. A conductor was appointed to preside and to direct the ceremonies, and adjudicators were chosen to criticise and compare the performances and award the prizes. All written productions were submitted to the adjudicators for examination a month prior to the meeting, and the criticism and awards were made known at the close of each exercise. Choirs from different parts of the county and from other places were organized and drilled for the occasion, and much time was spent by the competitors in reading, writing, speaking and otherwise, in preparing for the contest. The affair proved to be a success, financially and every other way, and proved to be the herald and forerunner of the literary association which was organized in 1877, and conducted upon similar principles, so much so that it was called by some, an American Eisteddfod.

The usual officers, together with an executive committee, were appointed. A mammoth tent was purchased, and an annual entertainment was held at Jackson for four successive years. These entertainments were largely attended, were popular and enthusiastic, and the admission fees were ample to pay for the tent, to pay all expenses for printing, advertising and otherwise, and to give liberal prizes to the successful competitors.

All classes, young and old, entered heartily into the undertaking, and it seemed to give promise of great usefulness and good results. Strangers, and men of liberal culture from a distance, expressed themselves as delighted with the project, and declared that it was a great educational movement which surpassed anything of the kind that they had ever seen, and designated it as highly complimentary to the good taste and enterprise of the people of the county. Eminent men, including Rev. Dr. Moore, now of the Denver University; Prof. Milliken, then of the Ohio State University; Pres. Scott and Prof. Hatfield, of the Ohio University; Prof. Richardson, of Chillicothe, and Rev. Dr. Peters, of Portsmouth, all served as literary adjudicators, and Prof. Mees, of Cincinnati; Prof. Blumenschein, of Dayton, and Professors Knell, of Columbus, Todd, of Ironton, and Guth, of Waverly, as adjudicators in music.

The children from the public schools took a prominent part in the exercises. Classes thoroughly drilled in recitations and concert-readings competed for prizes to the manifest delight of their parents and teachers. Essays, each comprising not less than twenty pages of foolscap, together with original poems containing from twenty to five hundred lines each, were submitted for adjudication. Orations occupying ten minutes were delivered, and extemporaneous speaking on topics announced on the instant was limited to five minutes for each speaker. The piano also came in for its share of attention, and many a fair damsel played as if with fairy fingers to the delight and applause of the admiring multitude.

The grand concert in the evening was unusually attractive, and continued until late in the evening. The competitions were conducted with fairness, in a spirit of friendly rivalry—

of emulation without envy—and the awards of the adjudicators, though sometimes questioned, were nevertheless gracefully submitted to and accepted without complaint.

In 1881 preparations were partially made for the annual entertainment, but for some reason the time of meeting was postponed until later in the season; then came a second postponement, and finally the meeting for that year was deferred until the ensuing year, and notwithstanding several attempts have been made to revive the institution, no further meeting of the association has been held since that of 1880.

The tent is becoming old and worn, but they have now in Jackson a large and commodious music hall, admirably adapted to the purpose of such meetings, and it is now the settled purpose of the people to hold hereafter an annual meeting of the association. It is something so new, so novel and so inspiring that it commends itself to all, and it should be fostered and perpetuated. Such an institution cannot fail to exert a wholesome influence on society, and must prove a matter of great benefit to all who engage in the exercises, and a matter of interest to all who attend the annual meetings.

THE BAR OF JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.

BY IRVINE DUNCAN, ESQ.

In thinking over the history of the lawyers of the county and in recalling incidents connected with them, it is difficult to omit the names of many lawyers who were not residents of the county. Among the lawyers who practiced in Jackson County courts years ago, were Samuel F. Vinton, Allen G. Thurman, who made his first law speech here, Richard Douglass and LeGrand Byington.

When the county was first organized, James Hughes and Elihu Johnson were the resident attorneys, both of whom were sent to the General Assembly.

Afterward and about 1840, Levi Dungan came to the county and began the practice; then R. C. Hoffman, Davis Mackley, Robert Stephenson, Jesse W. Laird, Isaac Roberts, H. H. Fullerton, William Walden, John C. Stevenson, James Tripp, H. S. Bundy, Porter Du Hadway and J. W. Longbon came to the bar. Of these lawyers Elihu Johnson, the oldest, is yet living here at about ninety. Levi Dungan is dead; R. C. Hoffman is practicing law in Columbus, Ohio; Isaac Roberts is dead; H. H. Fullerton is farming in Kentucky; H. S. Bundy is exclusively engaged in iron manufacturing; Davis Mackley is running the Jackson *Standard*; Robert Stevenson is practicing law in Illinois; William Walden is practicing in Steubenville, Ohio; James Tripp is on the bench; Porter Du Hadway is dead, and John C. Stevenson is living on a farm in Jackson County. The present members of the Jackson County bar, are—Judge James Tripp, re-elected in 1883, for five years more service on the bench; Jesse W. Laird, J. W. Longbon, John T. Moore, John L. Jones, Robert H. Jones, re-elected to the General Assembly in 1883; E. B. Bingham, Mayor of Wellston, Martin T. Vanpelt, J. K. McClung, J. M. Tripp, C. A. Atkinson, Thos. Moore, A. Leach, Jr., David Davis, E. C. Powell, Thomas A. Jones, Louis Shotts, C. C. James, William S. Baker, John M. Downey and Irvine J. Dungan. Of these, Thos. Moore, Thomas A. Jones and John M. Downey are but recently admitted, and have had no opportunity to show what they can do, but they are studious, careful young men.

Judge Tripp had for years before going upon the bench a large and paying practice and enjoyed the confidence of his clients and the courts. As a judge he is quick, energetic and laborious, and for a man of somewhat naturally quick temper, is very affable and pleasant to the bar.

Jesse W. Laird is among the oldest lawyers and is one of the most correct pleaders at the

bar, as well as strong to a jury. He has a logical, earnest mind, and is probably the best educated lawyer here.

J. W. Longbon, although a member of the bar, is hardly known as a lawyer, having rather a judicial cast of mind. Disputed cases involving the examination of books, accounts, settlements, etc., are referred to him as a Master Commissioner, and his findings are very rarely excepted to. He was Probate Judge of the county for one term just after the war. He is more of an educator than lawyer.

John T. Moore for years practiced in Pike County, Ohio, and was Prosecuting Attorney there several terms. Coming into this county about 1875, he formed a partnership with Levi Dungan, which lasted two years. He is a man of varied attainments, linguistic, literary and mathematical, and a man of strong convictions. As a lawyer he is devoted to precedents, being well versed in them, and as an advocate is always heard with pleasure whether with conviction or not.

John L. Jones served four terms as Prosecuting Attorney and was probably, all things considered, the best prosecutor the county has had since the war. He never prosecuted or failed to prosecute because of personal or political reasons and was economical in his management.

James M. Tripp, a son of Judge Tripp, is a young lawyer of much promise, being well educated, of clear, earnest mind, pleasant address, studious habits and not afflicted with *ego*.

Of the other members of the bar, they are young, except perhaps three, and they are modest, and have never yet taken a city, although some of them no doubt will, all being of good mind and well equipped for their work.

MASONIC.

In the summer of 1844, at a meeting of Master Masons held in a private room at the hotel of Mr. A. French, in Jackson, Ohio, the first steps were taken toward the organization of a lodge of Master Masons. This meeting was composed of the following named brethren: Asa R. Cassidy, James H. C. Miller, Wm. Trago, Ripley C. Hoffman, Alexander Miller, Elias Long, Thompson Leach, and Wm. W. Mather. The meeting was formally organized by the appointment of Asa R. Cassidy, Chairman, and Alex. Miller, Secretary. A resolution was adopted setting forth the expediency of applying to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio for a Dispensation to open and hold a lodge of Master Masons at Jackson, Ohio. A petition for that purpose having been reported by an appropriate committee appointed for that purpose, was signed by all the brethren present. This meeting was adjourned to meet at the court-house in Jackson at some subsequent day. Soon afterward the same brethren met at the court-house, when the committee that had been appointed for the purpose at the former meeting reported that the prayer of the petitioners had been recommended by Scioto Lodge, No. 6 (located at Chillicothe, Ohio), when the committee was instructed to forward the petition and recommendation to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The DISPENSATION, dated Oct. 24, 1844, Era of Masonry 5,844, was duly received. Brother A. R. Cassidy was therein named and appointed as First Master; James H. C. Miller, First Senior Warden, and Wm. Trago as First Junior Warden, and empowered, with their associates, to make choice of such other officers necessary for the regular organization of a lodge.

The first meeting under the Dispensation was held in the grand jury room of the old court-house. All the foregoing named brethren were present with the addition of Brother Thomas H. Elliott. At this meeting a lodge of Master Masons was opened in ancient form, and the organization of a lodge completed by the adoption of the by-laws of Columbus Lodge, No. 30, for temporary government, and by the election of the following officers: Elias Long, Treasurer; A. Miller, Secretary; R. C. Hoffman, S. D.; W. W. Mather, J. D.; and Thomas H. Elliott, Tyler. The new lodge took the name of Amity.

The lodge continued to work under dispensation until the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in October, 1845, when a charter was granted to the original petitioners and their successors, under the name of Amity Lodge, No. 132.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, October, 1853, the name of the lodge was changed from Amity to that of "Trowel" for the reason that there was an older lodge in this jurisdiction named Amity.

Some time in July or August, 1850, the charter of the lodge was stolen, in consequence of which no meetings were held for the months of August, September and October, but the Grand Lodge of Ohio, having at its annual communication, October, 1850, granted a duplicate charter, the lodge resumed labor Nov. 14, 1850.

Since the institution of the lodge in 1845 the following named brethren have served as Masters: A. R. Cassidy, J. H. C. Miller, J. W. Laird, James Farrar, L. E. Knapp, O. C. Miller, Samuel Saylor, W. K. Hastings, L. B. Paul, George Stevenson, T. S. Matthews, H. A. Bedel, T. W. Patterson and M. C. Keenan.

Dec. 10, 1855, at a convention of Royal Arch Masons, assembled at the Masonic Hall, in Jackson, Ohio, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of instituting a chapter, Comp. James H. C. Miller was called to the chair and H. C. Messenger appointed Secretary. After consultations and interchanging opinions touching the subject, on motion of J. W. Laird, it was unanimously *Resolved*, "That, having in view the welfare and prosperity of Masonry in this district of country, and animated by a zeal for the propagation of the Royal Art, we deem it proper to procure the establishment in the town of Jackson, Jackson Co., Ohio, a chapter of Royal Arch Masons." Comp. James H. C. Miller was appointed to prepare a petition to the M. E. Grand Chapter; to obtain the constitutional number of subscribers; to procure the recommendation of Vinton Chapter and to forward the same to the M. E. Grand High Priest, soliciting his warrant. The petition having been prepared and subscribed by Comps. C. P. Chandler, Moses Sternberger, J. Connolly, Samuel R. Holcomb, Jr., William Symmes, John E. Holcomb, James H. C. Miller, J. W. Laird, H. C. Messenger, William B. Whartenbe and F. M. Keith, was, together with the necessary vouchers, forwarded to the M. E. Grand High Priest, on Feb. 15, 1856, and a dispensation, dated Feb. 25, 1856, was duly issued and received, authorizing the petitioners to open and constitute a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Jackson, Ohio, with Comp. Jesse W. Laird, First High Priest; Comp. Moses Sternberger, First King, and Comp. William B. Whartenbe, First Scribe. March 4, 1856, the chapter, under the name of Trowel, was duly opened and constituted, Comp. Samuel Reed acting for the Grand High Priest as special Grand Lecturer.

Convocations of the chapter were held March 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11, at which the general degrees of the chapter were conferred upon H. H. Fullerton, Samuel Saylor, W. K. Hastings, O. C. Miller, M. Shower, T. N. Howell, R. C. Hoffman and D. W. Winfough.

April 7, 1856, the High Priest appointed

the following officers: H. C. Messenger, Captain of the Host; W. K. Hastings, Principal Sojourner; H. H. Fullerton, Royal Arch Captain; R. C. Hoffman, O. C. Miller, M. Shower, Grand Masters of V.; Samuel Saylor, Guard.

Nov. 25, 1856, M. E. Comp'n Erastus Burr, acting under the dispensation of H. M. Stokes, G. H. P., as deputy of Grand High Priest, appeared with a charter for this chapter issued by the Grand Chapter of the State of Ohio, 18th of October, 1856, and calling to his assistance the necessary officers *pro tem.* proceeded to open, in due form, the Grand Chapter of Ohio, whereupon the chapter aforesaid having been read and accepted, he proceeded to constitute the members named therein, to wit: Comp'ns C. P. Chandler, Samuel Holcomb, Jr., William Symmes, John E. Holcomb, James H. C. Miller, J. W. Laird, H. C. Messenger, Moses Sternberger, and William B. Whartenbe, F. M. Keith and their associates, a regular and constitutional chapter of Royal Arch Masons by the style and title of

Trowel Chapter, No. 70, and duly dedicating the same in proper form, the officers elect of the chapter were installed by him, to wit: J. W. Laird, H. P.; Moses Sternberger, K.; William B. Whartenbe, S.; H. C. Messenger, C. H.; W. K. Hastings, P. S.; H. H. Fullerton, R. A. C.; M. Shower, R. C. Hoffman, O. C. Miller, G. M. of V's.; Thomas N. Howell, Treasurer; J. H. C. Miller, Secretary; Saylor, Guard.

Since the chapter was constituted in 1856 the following named companions have served as High Priest; J. W. Laird, H. C. Messenger, H. S. Bundy, O. C. Miller, B. Kahn, George Stevenson and Lysander May.

Salt Lick Lodge, No. 417, *I. O. O. F.*— This lodge was instituted at Jackson, Ohio, June 10, 1869, by the following charter members: L. C. Rockwell, J. F. Cook, James Titus, George Stuart, C. K. Crumit, D. H. Varian, Eli Aten and B. O'Connor. The lodge has been kept constantly alive as a strong social organization of the town, numbering in its ranks a majority of the leading men of Jackson and vicinity. It has now a membership of eighty-four.

This is the parent lodge of all others of the order in the county. Their names, dates of institution and number of members at the present time are as follows: Oak Hill Lodge, No. 585, instituted July 16, 1874, membership, 22; Ellsworth Lodge, No. 661, instituted Oct. 27, 1876, membership, 35; Wellston Lodge, No. instituted in July, 1882, membership, 60. The other lodges which sprang from the Salt Lick Lodge but situated outside of this county are Hamden Lodge, instituted July 17, 1872, and Centreville Lodge, instituted July 6, 1875.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF JACKSON CITY.

Rev. Lewis A. Atkinson was born in Gallia County, Ohio, April 24, 1821. He spent his boyhood and earliest manhood in school and at work on the farm. When eight years of age he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he remained a faithful and consistent member until death. He was converted in 1843, and on Sept. 18 of the same year was licensed to exhort. Just thirty-nine years from the day he took out his first paper of authority to preach, God gave him a call to a better country. He received license as a local preacher May 9, 1846, and the same year he joined the Ohio Conference and entered upon the active work of the ministry. He was married to Miss Amanda Long, Nov. 13, 1850. He continued in the work of the ministry until bodily affliction compelled him to retire from the active work. His ministry was very earnest and very successful. His energy was greater than his strength, so that he was compelled to give up the regular ministry while yet comparatively in early years, though he never ceased to preach when he could. He had been in nearly every neighborhood in Southern Ohio, and it is estimated that he has buried 300 people. He received authority to solemnize marriages in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1848. There is no record to show how many people he joined in marriage up to the time he entered the army, but the papers that he has preserved show that since the war he has joined in marriage 216 couples. In 1862 he enlisted in the army in defense of his country. Through all the years of his army life no braver man stood on the battle-field than he. Through all these years of trying army experience no man maintained a higher character as a devoted, consistent Christian than did he. On Sept. 20, 1862, Governor David Tod appointed him First Lieutenant, Company K, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Just twenty years from the day of his appointment he was buried. Jan. 3, 1864, he received his appointment as Captain of Company G, of the same regiment. He passed unharmed through all the battles of his regiment except the last two. He was dangerously wounded in the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. He came home about two weeks after he received his wounds, suffered extremely for five weeks, went back and received his discharge Feb. 3, 1865, and returned home. Sixteen months later he had a relapse and was confined to his room one year. He was Auditor of Jackson County from March, 1867, to March, 1869, and his political and official character was without a stain. In 1872 he had another relapse from which he did not recover for about thirteen months. Sunday, Aug. 13, 1882, he had another relapse, and after the most intense suffering died from the effects of his wound, Sept. 18, 1882, at Jackson, Ohio. Before going into the battle in which he was wounded he called his soldiers to order and offered up a prayer to God in their behalf. Before the battle closed he fell, bleeding and

maimed, and eighteen years from the very day of his wounds he lay shrouded in his coffin. July 20, 1882, just two months before his burial, his friends, to the number of about 300, gathered at his home, and gave to him and his wife the pleasant surprise of their presence, accompanied by presents to the value of $300, as tokens of their esteem and love. The only time during all his last sickness, when his intense suffering seemed to relax, was for about five minutes, which he spent in expressing his high appreciation of the recent ovation given by his friends and neighbors. This was to him the crowning event of his life and seemed to him in a great measure to repay him for the sacrifices and devotion of years gone by. Mr. Atkinson had a deep Christian experience, and a consistent life which commanded the confidence of all who knew him. His whole life was a grand testimony to his integrity and nobility of character. He was always on the right side of any great moral question. A man of strong convictions, he was unswerving in his fidelity to the truth. In him was no guile or hypocrisy. Although he is gone, his influence still lives and can only be measured by eternity itself. In the language of another: "Lewis A. Atkinson, the Christian husband and father, the Christian citizen, the Christian minister, the Christian public officer, the Christian soldier and the Christian sufferer is at rest."

Samuel Baker has been a resident of Jackson County since 1854. While here he has been variously engaged in the manufacture of iron, in mining, and for two terms held the office of County Auditor. Years ago he retired from active life, and is now living quietly in his home in Jackson, feeble with the weight of ninety-two years upon his shoulders. Since coming to Ohio his life has been without remarkable history, as indicated above, but prior to that date his career in part has been surrounded with interesting events of history which would form an excellent groundwork for a most valuable historical narrative. It is to be regretted that want of space precludes from this work more than the briefest outline of the life of this man of so great an experience. He was born in Franklin County, Pa., Nov. 5, 1791, a son of Samuel and Mary (Beatty) Baker. He was reared on a farm, adjoining which was the farm of the father of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States. They were boys together, were nearly of the same age, and were friendly companions at the country school. Although close companions in early life and life long friends, Mr. Baker remembers an occasion on which boyish rage took the place of friendly feeling for the time, and while in the schoolyard at play he struck young Buchanan in the mouth with his fist and drew blood from the coming President. In later years, when boyish freaks were forgotten, the young statesman proved his lasting friendship for his old companion by securing for him a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. At the age of twenty-two young Baker volunteered in a private company organized in Franklin and Lancaster counties, Pa., by Colonel Miller, for the service of the United States against the British and Indians. With this company he marched through Ohio, past the spot where Columbus now stands, *en route* for Lake Erie, the principal seat of conflict. He witnessed the victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie with the charm that distance lends, being on an island nine miles away. He took part in the engagements at the Thames, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie. The former is memorable for the death-place of the great Indian warrior, Tecumseh. Mr. Baker, being in a near part of the field, was among the group that surrounded the fallen chief and witnessed his dying struggle. At Lundy's Lane his horse was shot dead under him, falling with such violence as to break the shoulder of his rider. At this time Mr.



J. Scott Peebles

Baker had, by successive promotions, reached the position of Quartermaster. From the war he returned to Lancaster County, Pa., and taught school for a few years until, in 1829, he went to Washington, having been appointed clerk in the fifth auditor's office in the Treasury Department. While here he became intimately acquainted with President Jackson; and, be it said, contrary to the general opinion, that that iron-nerved warrior and statesman was not wanting in the tender feelings of humanity. He remembers an incident which proves him to have had sympathies of the tenderest nature, although stern duty prevented them from governing his actions. While in the discharge of some duty which called him to the President's private office, Mr. Baker was present when the mother of young Spencer, the dark, piratical conspirator, whose crime is known to students of history, came to plead for the life of her son, who had been condemned to death on the gallows. Although the woman plead in piteous tones and clasped the knees of the great magistrate he could only say to the sobbing mother that her son's was a bad case and he would not interfere with the demands of the law. After she had left, robbed of the last ray of hope, a gloomy spell came upon him, and throwing his pipe into the fire with an air of oblivion, said: "Baker, that woman loves her son; but it is a bad case. I cannot do anything for her. I sometimes regret that I am President." Then, in a pause of silence, tears were seen to flow freely down the President's cheeks. In 1832 Mr. Baker received the appointment of United States Consul to Chili and went to Valparaiso, where he remained about fifteen months. He resigned the position and returned to the forest on the west branch of the Susquehanna, where he spent the three years following in hunting and trapping. Most of the remaining part of his life spent in Pennsylvania he was engaged in teaching school and surveying, being County Surveyor for one term. He was twice married, and is the father of twelve children, six by each wife. His first wife was Mary Seldomridge, of Lancaster County, Pa., to whom he was married in 1813, and his second, Jane Starr, of Clarion County, Pa., to whom he was married in 1836, and who is still living. Mr. Baker was acquainted with most of the leading men of the day while employed at Washington, and has held conversations with all of the Presidents between Jefferson and Lincoln, with the single exception of President Taylor, whom he never knew. With several of them he was quite intimately acquainted. He had the rare privilege of hearing the great debate between Hayne and Webster on the subject of State rights, and listened to it with interest throughout. When a boy young Baker made a trip down the Ohio River to visit his uncle, who lived in Maysville, in 1809. He went on to Cincinnati, and was on its streets when it was a rude village with only a few hundred inhabitants.

S. P. Baldridge, son of Waid and Eliza (McCanahan) Baldridge, was born near Eckmansville, Adams Co., Ohio, in 1836. He was reared in his native county, where he received a good common-school education, after which he taught school a number of terms. He abandoned the profession in 1861 to join the army, but was not accepted till 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battles of Cloyd Mountain, Va., New River, Lynchburg, Va., and thence in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan, till the close of the war. He entered as a private but was soon promoted to Orderly Sergeant, which position he filled eighteen months, when he was made Second Lieutenant, and soon after was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in January, 1865, was made Captain, in which position he served till his discharge in July, 1865. In September, 1865, he came to Jackson, where he was engaged in the clothing and notions busi-

ness for several years. In 1876 he was appointed Postmaster of Jackson, under General Grant, and has since filled that office. He was married to Hattie A. Riffle, and they have two children living. Mr. and Mrs. Baldridge and family are members of the Presbyterian church. Waid Baldridge was a native of Lexington, Va., and when a boy he moved to Cherry Fork, Adams Co., Ohio, with his father, Rev. William Baldridge, who organized a society of the United Presbyterian church, which church he served till his death, in 1829. Waid followed farming through life, and died in 1859, and his wife died in 1877. They had a family of ten children, our subject being the fourth child.

V. H. Benton was born in McKean County, Pa., Nov. 26, 1845, the eldest of three children of A. M. and Beulah (Hill) Benton. He was educated in the common schools and in Dickenson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. In January, 1869, he came to Jackson, Ohio, and was employed as bookkeeper in the bank of Chapman, Clare & Co., and upon the organization of the First National Bank was appointed its Cashier, and served till Aug. 5, 1874, when, on account of ill-health, he was obliged to resign, and the next nine months he spent in Clyde, N. Y., in the lumber business. In May, 1875, he returned to Jackson, and in 1876 he took an agency in a life and fire insurance company, but on the completion of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad, was appointed the agent at Jackson. Aug. 15, 1879, he resigned, and engaged in mining and shipping coal. In September, 1882, he became associated with the Chapman Coal Company. June 13, 1871, he married Lucy Ferree. Of their two children but one is living. His father, A. M. Benton, was the youngest of ten children, of Noah S. and Nancy (Lamkin) Benton, both natives of Connecticut. His father died in Livingstone, N. Y., aged fifty-seven, and his mother in McKean County, Pa., aged ninety years and nine months. He was born in Livingstone, N. Y., in 1817, and now resides in McKean County, Pa. In early life he was a millwright, but of late years has been engaged in lumbering and merchandising.

Jacob W. Beyron, carriage manufacturer, Jackson, was born in Germany, Aug. 15, 1838, a son of J. W. Beyron, a druggist of Leiselheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, who died in 1853. Our subject is the eldest of nine children. He received a good German education, and in 1853 came to the United States. He attended school three months in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1854 commenced to learn his trade in Madison, Ind., completing it in 1857. He located in Jackson in 1862, but in 1863 enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was discharged in 1864, and re-enlisted in the Second Virginia Cavalry, serving till the close of the war. He returned to Jackson, and save two years spent in Wheelersburg, Scioto County, has since resided here. He is the only practical carriage manufacturer in Jackson. His shop since 1873, has been in the rear of the Isham House. He was married in Wheelersburg in 1866 to Mary J. Stropes. They have had five children, four only now living.

Jonathan R. Booth was born in Harrison County, Va., Feb. 16, 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth (Radcliffe) Booth, and a grandson of William Booth, the latter of English parentage. In 1835 his grandfather moved to Ohio, and subsequently to Logansport, Ind., and still later to Albany, Ill., where he died. His wife, Deborah (Heart) Booth, was a native of Virginia, and died at the age of ninety years. Of their fourteen children, seven are still living. John, the eldest, was born in West Virginia, Feb. 21, 1804, where he was reared and educated, and married Elizabeth Radcliffe. They, in 1831, with two children, moved to Athens, now Vinton, County, Ohio, near Wilkesville, where he purchased and cleared up a farm and still

resides. His wife died in 1863, and he afterward married Mrs. Ellen (Radcliffe) Parks. Of his children—Jonathan R., Houston, William, Stephen, Daniel and Jasper—the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He received a common-school education, but by applying himself closely to his studies, at the age of eighteen was qualified to teach. He taught five winters, working on the farm at home in the summer. Nov. 18, 1852, he married Amanda Braley, a native of Jackson County, Ohio, born Jan. 16, 1833. Soon after his marriage he settled in Middleton, and engaged in the mercantile business with his father-in-law. From 1855 until 1866 he was connected with different furnaces as storekeeper and clerk, and at one time owned stock in the Cincinnati, now Richland, Furnace. From 1866 till 1871 he was in the employ of the Orange Furnace. In the fall of the latter year he was elected on the Democratic ticket Auditor of Jackson County, and re-elected in 1873. In December, 1872, he laid out Booth's addition to Jackson, containing two and a half acres. From 1875 till 1878 he was variously employed, but the latter year opened the hardware store where he is now located, on Main street, and is now doing a thriving business. March 18, 1876, his wife died, leaving one son, Stephen R., two daughters having preceded her. Dec. 31, 1877, Mr. Booth married Mrs. Carrie Barber.

J. H. Bunn, sheep-grazer and dealer in stock, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Nelson) Bunn, and was born in 1824, in Jackson County, Ohio. He matured to farm life and devoted three months during the winter to the inferior schools of fifty years ago. With these limited privileges he prepared himself for teaching at the age of twenty, but only taught one year and then resumed farming, which occupation he has followed more or less since. In 1854 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nelson Cavett, and the same year erected his present residence. In the same year he, his brother H. C. and Aaron Walterhouse erected the Franklin Mills. The Bunn brothers operated the mill with excellent success until 1870, when T. P. Sutherland succeeded them. From 1853 until 1870 the Bunn brothers successfully operated a general store in Jackson, and during this time they became prominently associated with the Fulton Furnace Company as partners. Owing to a dissatisfaction, they, the Bunn brothers, became sole proprietors and operated it until 1873, when the Globe Iron Company succeeded them. As Mr. Bunn has been a land-owner since 1845, in the year 1873, when he freed himself from manufacturing interests, he was in a good situation to engage in handling cattle and grazing sheep, which he has made a specialty of ever since, and, with the attention he has given this subject, he has acquired a knowledge which nothing but experience produces. Mr. Bunn is not only a live, wide-awake business man of firm and prompt business principles, but at the same time a special friend to education, in which he has through life felt a deep interest. He is a man of public spirit, willing to assist in all enterprises having for their effect the good of the community. Whilst we can speak of his public spiritedness, we can say equally as much of his taste, manifested in ornamenting and making his home convenient, comfortable and attractive. Although his residence on Main street has stood for over a quarter of a century and is not of modern architecture, it has an imposing and striking appearance which bears evidence of his taste. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn have two daughters, both good musicians.

J. C. Cahoon, photographer, Jackson, Ohio, was born Feb. 29, 1832, a son of William C. and Evalina (Wood) Cahoon. His father was a native of Delaware, a son of John Cahoon, and his mother was a daughter of Jesse Wood, and a native of Rockingham County, Va. They came to Gallia County, Ohio, about the

year 1818, where they were married soon after, and spent the rest of their lives. They reared a large family, John C. being the third child. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education at the log-cabin schools. He engaged in photography in 1858, and in 1865 located in Jackson, and since then has spent but little time out of his gallery. He was married at Waverly, Nov. 24, 1872, to Elizabeth A. Smith, a daughter of Edmond and Lydia Smith, natives of Rockingham County, Va. They have one child—Mary Cornelie, born June 24, 1876.

Rev. H. J. Carr was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1810, a son of Walter M. and grandson of Joseph Carr. The latter was a native of Scotland and married Sarah Moore, a native of Wales. They settled in an early day in Monmouth, N. Y. He and two sons served in the Revolutionary war. His wife was possessed of more firmness and nerve than is commonly given to women, and although beaten by the Tories with an iron rod and threatened with death, refused to reveal a secret of which she was cognizant. Walter M., the youngest of fourteen children, was born in New York and died in Athens County, Ohio, in 1855. He married Mary Harrison, who died in Iowa, at the residence of her son, in 1863. They had two sons—H. J. and Perry, the former the subject of our sketch. He married Rebecca Conaway, of Jefferson County, Ohio, who died leaving six children. Mr. Carr afterward married Ziare, widow of Edmund Lucas, and daughter of Jesse Marshall, of Scioto County, Ohio. In early life Mr. Carr had the advantage of a common-school education. He was converted when twenty-nine years of age and joined the Free-Will Baptist church and the next year was licensed to preach. He is now serving five churches, two in Scioto County, two in Jackson County and one in Athens County. His children were: James C., of Athens County; Albert A., deceased; Eliza J. wife of Dr. S. T. Boggess, of Jackson; Wilson L., of Nebraska; Joseph, of Illinois, and Leander D., deceased. His sons were all in the late war, four serving three years. Albert was Captain of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. Albert and Leander both died of disease contracted in the army. Mr. Carr has always been an anti-slavery man and is now a staunch Republican. During Morgan's raid in Ohio he was a severe sufferer, losing property and being subjected to ill-treatment from the rebels.

H. L. Chapman, proprietor of the Chapman Coal Company and President of the Tropic Furnace Company, Jackson, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., July 10, 1837, and his grandparents were born in Connecticut. He received his boyhood education in the East, but in the fall of 1854, when only seventeen years of age, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and there followed lumbering six years, with good success. Subsequently he commenced reading law under the tutorship of Moore & Johnson, of Portsmouth. Turning his attention to this profession closely, he was, in due time, admitted to the bar, but concluded not to practice and formed a partnership with Mr. Kinney in private banking in Portsmouth under the firm name of Kinney & Chapman. They conducted business in Portsmouth until the spring of 1865, when Mr. Chapman came to Jackson, and was instrumental in forming the private banking company of Kinney, Bundy & Co., of which H. L. Chapman was made President. This company continued business until June, 1866, when the firm changed to Chapman, Clare & Co., and Dec. 7, 1870, the First National Bank of Jackson grew out of it of which he was made President, resigning the position, however, in 1877. During the summer of 1874 the subject of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy R. R. was strongly agitated, with which Mr. Chapman was prominently identified from the start. On Dec. 17 of this year the road was chartered, and on March 2, fol-

lowing, the company was organized, at which time H. L. Chapman became a Director. At the official meeting the second year he was elected Vice-President of the road, and continued to serve as such, together with a Directorship, until March, 1882. The road was reorganized in 1879 into the Springfield Southern, but in March of 1882 the road was sold to the owners of the I.,B.& W. R. R. and reorganized as the Ohio Southern, of which he is still a Director. During 1874 and 1875 he was also a Director of the Dayton & Southeastern R. R. and while such was an active worker, as he is in all things. As a furnace-man and coal operator he has taken a lively interest in the business. In 1873 he became a Director in the Tropic Furnace Co., of which he is now President and a stockholder, and is now a Director, also, in the "Globe Iron Co." In 1875 and '76 he started in the coal interest in Jackson County by purchasing 1,000 acres of Jackson hill and shaft coal, upon which now are operated five distinct mines: three by Jones & Morgan, one Kelley Coal Co., and one Callahan & Gilliland, upon all of which he receives a royalty. In 1880 Mr. Chapman bought 500 acres of Jackson hill coal upon which three separate mines are now operated, under the firm of Chapman Coal Co., formerly the Chapman Coal Co., Diamond Coal Co. and Springfield Coal Co., and has two stores connected with his coal works, all being specially written up in the history of Coal Township. Mr. Chapman in politics is a Democrat. In religion he is free from any creed or denomination, but is a member of three branches of Masonic order in Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Chapman is a man of medium stature, elastic and rapid step, possessing a remarkable business capacity; a man of plain, unvarnished address, always speaking what he thinks, never intermingling business with or conducting it upon principles of friendship, but purely on business principles.

W. B. Cherington, son of Levi and Permelia (Mansing) Cherington, was born Dec. 5, 1845, in Gallia County, Ohio. He attended school and worked on the farm till he was fifteen years old, after which he was engaged as an engineer till 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battle of Nashville, and served till the war closed. He then completed his education at the Ewington Academy, when he worked at the molder's trade, in Kansas City, Mo., for four years. He returned to Ohio in 1869, and engaged in molding at the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad shops at Zaleski, Ohio, for three years. In 1872 he married Margaret E. Nutt, of Pike County, Ohio. They have one child—Erie W. In 1872 he went to Jackson, where he superintended the foundry and machine works of Picksel & Co., in which company he was a stockholder. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Sheriff of Jackson County, and was re-elected in 1882. He is one of the enterprising citizens, and takes an active part in promoting the general interest of the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics affiliates with the Republican party. He has been a Class-Leader in the Methodist church for eighteen years. His father, Levi Cherington, was born in 1816, in Gallia County, Ohio, and followed farming through life. He was the father of four children—Mary, Sarah E., W. B. and C. W., who are all living and have received an academical education. His death occurred in his native county in 1880. His wife was one of the nineteen children, who all grew to maturity, of Jordon and Elizabeth (Knox) Mansing, natives of Gallia County. She is still living, aged sixty-seven years. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and served as a Captain in the war of 1812.

Cherington Family.—This is one of the large and prominent families of Jackson County. The records are preserved from 1702, and show the family to be of English

origin. The first name on the record is that of Clement Cherington, who was born in England in 1702; was educated for a priest in the Church of England, but sailed for America on the day set for his trial sermon. He was married in England, and had sons and daughters. After his wife's death he came to America, about 1750.

Mary Coles was born on Long Island, Feb. 2, 1713; was married to Mr. Mathews, had several children, and became a widow. After coming to America Clement Cherington was married to Mary Coles Mathews. The children of Clement (1st) and Mary were—Thomas, Rachel and William (1st). William (1st) was born in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1755. Margaret Hauk, daughter of John and Margaret Hauk and sister of Abraham Lincoln's mother, was born in Pennyslvania, April 10, 1755. William (1st) and Margaret Hauk were married Feb. 18, 1779. Their children were as follows: Thomas, born Dec. 5, 1779; John, born Dec. 17, 1781; Rachel Knapp, born April 28, 1784; William (2d), born March 6, 1787; Susanah Buck, born Aug. 1, 1789; Clement (2d), born Dec. 8, 1791; Eleanor, born Sept. 25, 1794; Josiah, born June 1, 1797. Margaret, wife of William (1st), died Sept. 22, 1797. William (1st) and Lettice McClung (a widow with five children) were married Nov. 28, 1797. The children of William (1st) and Lettice were as follows: Charles, born in August, 1798, and died in infancy; James, born Nov. 9, 1799; Bruce, born March 15, 1801; Pennell, born Nov. 18, 1802; Betsey Johnson, born April 14, 1804; Jefferson, born Feb. 26, 1806; Anna McNeal, born Dec. 6, 1807; Josephus, born June 28, 1810. Of all these, only two (Pennell and Betsey) are now living (1883). William (1st) died April 28, 1833.

Without undertaking to trace out the different branches of the family, it is enough to say that the Cheringtons who have settled in Jackson County are mostly the descendants of Thomas, the eldest son of William (1st), which we give as follows (giving in this list only such of the grandchildren of Thomas as are now living): Children and grandchildren of Thomas—William H. (the first Cherington who settled in Jackson County) and his children—Leander and Mary Kinnison; Thomas (2d), whose children were eleven in number, those yet living being in Illinois; Jeptha and his children—Columbus, Virginia French, Wilson, Almira Garvin, Cicero and Panthara; Lorenzo and his children—DeWitt, Whitcomb, Thomas, Asbury and Margaret; Margaret Stevenson; Clinton and his children—Nancy McClure and Stewart; Polly Evans and her children—Baldwin (Auditor Jackson County), Clinton, Wellington, Timothy, Simeon, Susannah, Mary and Thomas; Betsey Jones and her children—Sarah Cunningham, Anna Lackey, Elizabeth Williams and Matilda Lackey; Finley and his children—Ozias, Harriet, Morris, Laura, Viola, Belle, Emmerson and Allery; Nancy Mannaring, whose children were six in number, those yet living being in Texas and Missouri; Anna; Sarah Evans and her daughter Minnie; Welling; Rachel Prose and her children—Catharine Hughes, Flora Rickards, Benton, Malinda Hughes, Adaline Rickards, Josiah, Halleck, Emma and Laura. These descendants of Thomas Cherington are most of them living in Jackson County, though a few have moved to other localities.

In addition to these, several other families of Cheringtons reside in Jackson County, as follows: William, the son of William (2d), and his children—Elizabeth Johnson, Evaline Buckley and Emma Arthur; Lettice Sims, daughter of William (2d); Mary Ewing and William B. (Sheriff of Jackson County), children of Levi and grandchildren of William (2d); Rebecca Evans and Margaret Evans, daughters of Clement (2d); Josephus, son of Clement (2d); William D. (pastor Methodist Episcopal Church, Jackson, Ohio), son

of William W. and grandson of Clement (2d); William and Alice, children of Solomon and grandchildren of Clement (2d). Besides those enumerated in this article, a younger generation exists in many of the families, some of whom are grown and married.

The Cheringtons are very numerous in Jackson and Gallia counties, where they are so married and intermarried as to be related to a great many people; so much so that it is commonly said that "any one who wants the favor of Jackson and Gallia counties must never say anything against the Cheringtons, lest he may be talking to some of their relatives."

They are, as a rule, thrifty, industrious, enterprising citizens, and are generally to be found on the side of law, order and morality. In politics they are almost universally Republicans, and in religion they are, as a rule, either members or attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Chesnut, dry-goods and carpet merchant and Vice-President of the Iron Bank, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1834, and is a son of Lemuel and Sarah (Chambers) Chesnut. The Chesnut family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the Chambers family of German descent. Lemuel was an early settler at Chillicothe, Ohio, and was by occupation a carpenter and millwright. He died in that city, where his widow still survives. Of their seven children James is the second of two sons and five daughters. He was reared in his native town, where he acquired his education in the public schools. Having commenced learning the baker's trade at the early age of thirteen and serving a regular apprenticeship, he was deprived of seven years' school life, which with his natural talent if it had been applied, a fine education would have resulted. At the age of twenty he came to Jackson and started a bakery with a cash capital of $60. With this small capital, economy, industry and close financiering were necessary to make it successful. After five years successfully operating the bakery he connected family groceries, which he carried jointly for several years, and gradually took in a general stock and abandoned the bakery entirely. In 1873 he erected his present neat and capacious brick business room on Main street, and makes a specialty of dry-goods and carpets. In the spring of 1880 he purchased a half interest in a large retail boot and shoe store in Minneapolis, and in the fall of 1882 became sole proprietor, but now the firm is Chesnut & Son. They have a desirable and central location in the city, which, together with the courtesy extended to customers, has increased their business from $35,000 to $50,000 a year. Mr. Chesnut is Vice-President, stockholder and director in the Iron Bank of Jackson, also stockholder and director in the Star Furnace at Jackson, the capital stock being $60,000, Mr. Chesnut owning one-sixth. He is a man below the average size, quick, elastic, full of business energy and integrity of principles, an ardent member and Steward in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of Jackson's enterprising citizens, willing to assist in all movements tending to elevate mankind or make society better. He has been twice married, first to Almira Price, who after six years married life died, leaving as the result of their union three children. His second wife is Pauline, daughter of Hon. Elihu Johnson, of Jackson. The issue of this union is four children. Mr. Chesnut takes special interest in educating his children, fitting them with accomplishments, and gives them every possible advantage. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elias Crandall, Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Globe Iron Company, Jackson, Ohio. With the exception of works of fiction there is no class of literature more sought after or more earnestly perused than that of biographical history, hence in

the production of a work like LOWER SCIOTO VALLEY we deem it inappropriate to call it complete without at least a brief sketch of its leading business men, and accordingly allot a space to the name above given with brief ancestral relations. His father, L. R. Crandall, was of Welsh extraction, a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Mary Tracey, a lineal descendant of the original Puritans and a native of the same State, their ancestors on both the maternal and paternal side having been known for longevity. His father was by occupation a miller. He died in Washington County, Ohio, and his mother's death occurred in Iowa. The subject of this sketch was born near Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1828. From 1831 to 1838 his parents lived in Warren County, after which they lived in Washington County, Ohio, where he reached his majority. During his minor life he received only a common-school education, but his business relation during life has greatly advanced his general knowledge. In 1852 he settled in Scioto County, Ohio, and was employed as store-keeper at the Empire Furnace. Four years later, having practiced economy and integrity of principle, he became a stockholder in the Empire Furnace, having now for nearly thirty years been associated in furnace work. In the fall of 1872 he moved to Jackson, Ohio, and soon after became associated with the Globe Iron Co. His experience as a furnace man is invaluable, as the success of the Fulton Furnace bears evidence. In social relations he is highly spoken of by his many friends, and together with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. In political views he is a Republican, and though not an aspirant for office, has been selected and served two terms as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. He is one of the well-to-do citizens of Jackson, willing to assist in all public improvements. He possesses a fine taste, which is exercised in adorning his personal property for the comfort of his family. His wife was Miss Nan. F. Forsythe, daughter of James Forsythe, a prominent furnace man of Scioto County. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have had two children.

Frank Crumit, Clerk of Courts, and one of the representative citizens of Jackson County, Ohio, is a son of Dr. C. K. Crumit of this place, and was born at New Plymouth, Vinton Co., Ohio, April 19, 1853. His parents having moved to Jackson when he was quite young, he had the privileges of the public schools of that place until eighteen years of age. He was married at Jackson, April 27, 1880, to V. Florence, daughter of Judge James Tripp, to whom are born two children —Charles Tripp Crumit and Kate Crumit. In politics he casts his lot with the Republican party, which in the fall of 1881 elected him to his present office, where he is serving faithfully. In religion he is free from church or creed, but belongs to the Trowel Lodge, Trowel Chapter and Chillicothe Commandery, K. T., in which he takes an active interest as well as in all movements tending to benefit the county.

Lot Davies, Superintendent of the Buckeye Furnace, Jackson, Ohio, was born March 15, 1830, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, son of John Lot and Anna Davies, who emigrated to the United States in 1841. His mother died in Pittsburg, Pa., in the fall of 1841, while on their way to Ohio, and the father died in Gallia County, Ohio, in October, 1853. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living, our subject being the youngest. He attended school a short time in Wales and also a few winters at the common schools of Gallia County. His early life was spent on his father's farm and on the farms of his neighbors, and at the age of sixteen he began working among blast furnaces. His whole business life has been spent in Jackson County. He has been foundryman at Cambria and Jefferson furnaces, and for the past fifteen years has been General Superin-

tendent and manager of the Buckeye Furnace. Previous to the failure of the Huron Iron Company Mr. Davies had always been quite successful in business, but being a stockholder and indorser in that company he was a heavy loser. He was married Aug. 22, 1855, to Laura J. Williams, at Jefferson Furnace, Jackson County. They have had eight children —John L., E. Cora, I. Newton, F. Charles, Annie, M. Emma, Willie and D. Albert, four of whom are deceased. In September, 1862, Mr. Davies enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was changed to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He received a commission from Governor Tod, Aug. 10, 1863, and served with his regiment till the close of the war, Aug. 1, 1865. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party until the breaking out of the war, since which he has been a Republican. He is a member of the Welsh Presbyterian church, in which he is an Elder. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John Davis was born in Fort Cumberland, Md., in 1827, a son of William J. Davis. His parents came to Ohio in 1840, locating first in Zanesville, but in 1844 removed to Jackson where they both died. His father was by occupation a miller, and at one time ran the Merchants' Mill at Fort Cumberland. Our subject's educational advantages were limited, and when fifteen years of age he began working in a mill. He has studied all branches of the grist and woolen mill, and thoroughly understands everything connected with a mill. He is now general manager and one of the proprietors of the Franklin Mills, having worked his way up by industry and good judgment. He married Susan E. Burns.

Patrick Delaney is a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish parentage. He was almost reared in a coal mine, beginning to work in one when only ten years of age. He came to Ohio in 1856, when twenty-one years of age, and in 1870 came to Jackson. In 1881 he purchased ten acres of the coal vein on section 7, Coal Township. The vein is about thirty-four inches thick and of good Jackson Hill coal.

C. S. Dickason, stock-dealer, Jackson, is a son of Reuben, a grandson of John, and great grandson of Jacob Dickason. The latter was by occupation a farmer, became an early setler in Fayette County, Ohio, and died near Washington C.-H, at an advanced age. John Dickason was born in Rockingham County, Md., by occupation a farmer, and lived and died in his native State. He was a patriot in the Revolutionary war, under General Washington, and was a man of strong constitution, and lived to a ripe old age. His wife was Ann Smith, who was born near Morefield, Va., of Irish parentage, and died in Monroe County, W. Va., nearly 100 years old. Of their ten children Reuben is the eighth, and the only survivor (one of a pair of twins). He was born in Monroe County, W. Va., Dec. 2, 1795, and was reared in his native State to farm life, and acquired only a limited education. He married Catharine Miller, daughter of Jacob and Ruth (White) Miller, of German and English descent, respectively. Reuben and wife, in 1816, moved from Virginia and settled in Madison County, Ohio, two years later in Ross County, and in 1819 moved to Jackson County, Ohio, within three and a half miles of Jackson. He first entered eighty acres of land, and subsequently added to it until he owned 240 acres, which he cleared and improved, enduring all the hardships connected with pioneer life in a new country. He followed farming through life, but is now, at the age of eighty-eight, retired with his son C. S., in Jackson. His wife died March 18, 1865. She was the mother of six children—John W. (deceased), Ruth, Jacob, T. B., (all three in Kansas, and the latter Probate Judge in Brown County, of that State), Chas. S. and Margaret A.. The latter resides in

Pike County, Ohio, but C. S. is the only one living in Jackson County, where he was born June 12, 1830, and has been a resident of the county ever since. He was reared to farm life, and acquired a common-school education. He followed farming and stock-raising until 1866, when he moved to Jackson. He then relinquished farming and combined stock-dealing with merchandising, which he conducted jointly until 1881. Since that time stock-dealing has received his entire attention, and he is now one of the leading dealers of the county in cattle and sheep. With his long experience in handling cattle, there are few men whose knowledge equals his on this subject, and while he trades close he always thinks of keeping in the bounds of honor and integrity. He is active in life, plain, unvarnished in his address, yet courteous in its true sense. In politics he is Democratic, and has accepted a number of offices of honor and trust, but has never been an aspirant. He has at all times been willing to assist in furthering such enterprises as tend to elevate the community and the upbuilding of the county. On July 2, 1853, he married Samantha Rice. The issue of this union is five children, and all have received a good education.

J. M. Downey, attorney at law, Jackson, Ohio, was born in Harrisonville, Scioto County, Ohio, May 29, 1860, a son of Nathaniel and Sidney (Stephenson) Downey. His parents removed to Jackson, Ohio, when he was an infant, and are still residents of this city. J. M. was educated in the Jackson schools, and graduated in 1880. In the summer of 1879 he began the study of law under John T. Moore, and May 31, 1882, graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He was admitted to the bar the following June, and is now one of the promising young attorneys of Jackson.

Hon. Porter Du Hadway, deceased, was born April 7, 1828, in Jackson County, Ohio, a son of Daniel Du Hadway, who was born in Paris, France, but when he was two years old his father emigrated to the United States and settled near Dover, Del., where his parents died, his mother living to the advanced age of 104 years. Daniel was a patriot in the war of 1812, and at its close took up his headquarters at Chillicothe, Ohio. About 1817 he became a resident of Jackson County, where he spent most of his time at the shoemaker's bench. His wife was Elizabeth Porter, a native of New York, and at the time of their marriage a resident of Athens County, Ohio. She died prematurely in 1835, but Daniel survived until 1875, aged ninety-three years, having spent from 1836 to 1844 in France, his native land. Hon. Porter Du Hadway was the sixth of his father's family, and was born April 7, 1828, in Jackson County, but being left motherless at an early age, and his father returning to France, he was left to manage for himself. At the age of seventeen he commenced learning the trade of his father (shoemaking), to which he gave his attention until 1857, having come to Jackson in 1847, at which time he commenced taking educational instructions under the tutorship of Hon. J. W. Longbon, having up to this time received no education at all. He applied himself diligently in the shop during the day and at his books at night, hence ere long he had accomplished two important ends —his trade completed and a fair education. In 1855 he commenced reading law under Hon. Levi Dungan (deceased), and in 1857 he was elected Clerk of the Court, which office he held until 1860. In that year he was examined by the Supreme Court of Ohio and admitted to the bar. He at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Jackson, which he followed exclusively until 1873. In the fall of this year he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court from the Seventh Judicial District on the Democratic ticket, although it was a strong Republican district, composed of Jackson, Vinton, Pike and Sci-

oto counties. Upon the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law, but failing health soon caused him to relinquish it, and on Nov. 9, 1880, he passed away. Beside the offices mentioned the Judge held many others of honor and trust which his honor and integrity brought him, as he never solicited any office save that to which he was elected in 1857. In religion the Judge was not circumscribed to any creed or church. The life of the Judge was one of activity. He possessed some remarkable traits of character. Without an academic education, he yet acquired a reputation as a jurist. His aptitude to judge of men and things stood him instead of scholastic training. The Judge was married Sept. 10, 1850, to Mary, daughter of Eli Moore, of Jackson County. She died in 1853 leaving two children, one of whom still lives. In December, 1857, he married Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, by whom he had six children; four are still living. At a meeting of the members of the bar of Jackson County to consider the proper action to take concerning the death of Judge Du Hadway, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Porter Du Hadway the community has lost one in whom high trust and confidence have been often reposed, the bar, one of its ablest members, and his family, a husband and father, whose memory they now cherish as dear to them.

Resolved, That to his family, and especially to his widow, we extend our cordial sympathy.

Resolved, That this memorial and accompanying resolution be entered upon the journals of this court.

Resolved, That a copy be furnished to each newspaper in the town of Jackson for publication; and that all the papers of this, the Seventh Judicial District, be requested to copy the same. Also, that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

David D. Dungan was born in Beaver County, Pa., July 18, 1833, the youngest of nine children of Levi and Margaret (Cameron) Dungan. His grandfather, Levi Dungan, was of English birth, and married a Welsh lady. His maternal grandfather was of Irish birth, and married a Scotch lady. His father was born in Beaver County, Pa.; his mother was a native of the same State. In 1844 they removed to Muskingum County, where they both died—past fourscore years of age. David D. received a common-school education. He remained with his parents till 1856, when he came to Jackson County and was engaged in selling goods at the Old Cincinnati Furnace. In 1862 he became established in general merchandising, and has since carried on a prosperous business with the exception of two years he was at Starr Furnace. He now has the leading grocery and provision store in Jackson. Politically Mr. Dungan favors the Democratic party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married in December, 1860, to Mary A., daughter of George W. Hale. They have had five children, only four now living—A. M., wife of Morris Sternberger; Ralph H., Ernest L. and Clyde. Mr. Dungan owns 108 acres of good pasture and mineral land where he resides, near the city.

Irvine Dungan, attorney at law, Jackson, Ohio, was born in Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., May 29, 1844, a son of William H. and Jane Dungan, of Irish and Scotch descent, his grandmother being Margaret Cameron. The family on first coming to America settled in Philadelphia. His parents were married in Beaver County, Pa., in 1842. They subsequently removed to Ohio, locating first in Muskingum County, and afterward in Jefferson County. In 1854 they removed to Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, where his mother died in 1855 of cholera. Irvine then lived at his grandfather's, in Muskingum County, Ohio, two years, when his father married again and took him to Iowa. He attended the Den-

mark Academy, Iowa, two years, when his father failed in business and removed to a farm near Crawfordsville, Iowa, but allowed him his time. He worked his way through Washington College, being in the senior year when the war broke out. He volunteered in the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry, which took part in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns, and at Vicksburg. Sept. 29, 1863, in the battle at Morganza, he was captured and remained a prisoner ten months. He made two efforts to escape traveling over 800 miles in the two attempts, but was re-captured both times. He was finally exchanged in July, 1864, at the mouth of Red River. He was afterward at Fort Gaines and Morgan and in the fighting around the bay at Mobile, where the rebel General Richard Taylor at last surrendered, May 4, 1865. After the war Mr. Dungan came to Ohio and taught in the grammar department of the Jackson schools and was Superintendent one year. In the meantime he studied law with Levi Dungan and in September, 1867, was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1868, 1870 and 1872 he was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney but was defeated each time by John L. Jones. In 1868 he was elected Mayor of Jackson. In 1877 he was elected Senator from the Seventh District by 948 majority. He served on the Judiciary and Finance committees, the two chief committees of the Senate; also on the committees on Geological Survey, Mines and Mining, Girls' Reform School, and was Chairman of the committees on "Corporations other than Municipal," Universities and Colleges, and Enrollment. He was regarded as one of the hardest workers in the Senate. He took special interest in reforming the abuses of what is known as the truck system, and procured the passage of laws against paying labor in scrip. He was the author of a bill to prevent unjust discrimination by railroads in freights, and procured numerous reforms in legislation, among them being the reduction of penalty for delinquent taxes from fifty and twenty-five per cent. to twenty-five and fifteen per cent. He has been attorney of the First National Bank of Jackson thirteen years, and is the local attorney of the Ohio Southern and C., W. & B. Railroad. Politically he has always been a Democrat and has taken an active interest in the success of that party. Mr. Dungan's ancestors were Presbyterians and he also adheres to the doctrines of that church. He has three children—Irvine Laird, Nellie Margaret and Emma Corinne, aged fourteen, eleven and seven years respectively.

Hon. Levi Dungan was born in Beaver County, Pa.,Dec. 28, 1814, of Scotch-Irish parents, his father, Levi Dungan, coming from ancestry from County Tyrone,Ireland, and his mother, Margaret Cameron, from pure Scotch parentage. The subject of this sketch was educated at Franklin College, Ohio, and studied law in Steubenville, Ohio, under James Collier, with Colonel O. F. Moore, Edwin M. Stanton, James May Dungan and Samuel Russell. In 1842 he located in Jackson, Jackson Co., Ohio, having but recently been admitted, where he resided until his death, in 1883. In 1843 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and held that office three terms, until 1851. In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator but was defeated with his party, and in 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Common Pleas Judge and was again defeated. In the spring of 1867 he was elected Mayor of Jackson, and in the fall of 1867 was chosen Representative for Jackson County to the General Assembly of Ohio. He was for many years an active, useful member of the Board of Education of the town of Jackson. On the evening of Feb. 10, 1883, as he was returning home from seeing a sick grandchild, he walked over a cliff and the fall broke his neck, killing him instantly. He left four children living by his first wife and six by his second. He was a man of earnest,

uncompromising, original ideas, whose opinions his bitterest opponents respected for their sincerity, and whose too open-handed charities to others impoverished himself. He practically loved his neighbor as himself. Until his death he was the same clear-minded, active man. The day of his death he had just returned from the trial of an important murder case in Pike County. There was never a stronger man to a jury among the bar of Jackson. He was an active, industrious, impulsive, sociable and sincere man, and left only the kindest memories among the members of the bar who survived him.

G. A. Ewing, M. D., was born in Ewington, Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1834, the third of five children of George Ewing, a native of Virginia, born Jan. 21, 1807, and died in Gallia County, May 1, 1883. Dr. Ewing's Great-grandfather Ewing was a native of Scotland but died in Virginia. His grandfather, William Ewing, was born in Virginia in 1756 and was in the Revolutionary war. He died in Gallia County, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1822. Dr. Ewing was reared a farmer, receiving a common-school education. At twenty years of age he began teaching and taught seven years. In the late war he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, but was appointed Hospital Steward and served in that capacity six months when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He commenced the study of medicine in 1857 under Dr. Ira Holcomb, of Vinton, Gallia Co., Ohio. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1866, and located in Ewington. In the fall of 1881 he removed to Jackson, where he now has a liberal share of the patronage. He married Mary Cherington, of Gallia County, a sister of Sheriff Cherington, of Jackson County. They have four children—Mrs. Ida E. Bane, U. B. G., Anna P. and Solomon K. Dr. Ewing has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1855, and has taken the degrees up to and including the council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican.

John M. Ewing, ex-Sheriff of Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1842, the eldest of six children of Peter and Elizabeth (Clements) Ewing. His father died in 1867, and his mother is now living in Jackson. When he was five years of age his parents came to Jackson where he was reared and educated. When sixteen years of age he was employed as engineer at the Mount Vernon Furnace, Lawrence County. He remained there and at the old Diamond Furnace, Jackson County, till 1868, with the exception of two years that he served in the late war in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. From 1868 till 1874 he was deputy under Sheriffs J. H. Wilson, Johnson Wade and R. W. Hubbard. In the latter year he was elected Sheriff and re-elected in 1876. Since the expiration of his last term of service he has lived a rather retired life. Mr. Ewing was married Sept. 30, 1871, to Mary E. Farrar, of Jackson County. She died April 26, 1882, aged thirty-three years. Of their three children but two are living—Sophia and John. Alta is deceased. Mr. Ewing is a Knight Templar Mason and is Junior Warden of his lodge.

George W. Harbarger was born in Clarion County, Pa., June 30, 1845, a son of John and Susannah (Hyskill) Harbarger. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia. His parents were married in 1842, and in 1859 removed to Hamden, Vinton Co., Ohio. His father enlisted in 1861, in Company D, Second Virginia Cavalry, and served four years. In 1868 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides. Our subject is the second of nine children. His mother died in 1875, and his father afterward married Jennie Partello. Mr. Harbarger is self educated, was a teacher in the public schools of Jackson County from

1863 until the fall of 1879, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Jackson County Infirmary, a position he still occupies. He is Secretary of the State Association of Infirmary Officials, which meets annually at Columbus, Ohio, and was Secretary of the County Agricultural Society for a number of years. He is a member of the County Literary Society and is prominently identified with the County Teachers' Association, and is now serving his sixth year as a member of the County Board of School Examiners. Politically he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1861, and was licensed as a local preacher in 1871. He was married in 1865 to Nannie A. (McKinniss) Haslett and has two sons.

Joseph Humphries, of the Jackson Coal and Lumber Company, was born in Wilkesville, Vinton Co., Ohio, in 1829, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Spencer) Humphries. His parents were early settlers of Wilkesville and both died in 1830, leaving five children—John W., Elizabeth, Sarah, Nancy and Joseph. The latter was taken by James S. and Harmion Dixon, of Jackson, by whom he was reared and educated. At the age of seventeen he began farming for himself and followed that occupation till twenty-five, after which he was engaged in saw-milling and lumbering, and was for a time in the flouring mill in Berlin, Ohio. During the late war he was a member of the Home Guards and was on duty at Johnson's Island. Since 1867 he has been a resident of Jackson, and until 1882 was engaged in farming and dealing in stock. Jan. 24 of the latter year he was the prime mover in the organization of the Jackson Coal and Lumber Company, and has charge of the office at the west end of Main street. They have stock valued at $10,000, consisting of all kinds of building lumber and materials; also feed, baled hay, corn, bran, etc. Mr. Humphries was married in 1851 to Sarah Littrell, who died in August, 1865, leaving eight children. In 1868 he married Elizabeth Hurst. Mr. and Mrs. Humphries are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican and has always taken an active part in political matters. In the spring of 1883 he was elected a Trustee of Lick Township.

J. R. Hunter, ex-County Treasurer, Jackson, is a son of Archibald Hunter, who was of Scotch extraction and born in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1775, but died in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1851. He was reared to farm life, which, together with tanning, he followed mostly through life. His wife was Margaret Harvey, who settled with him and eight children in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1837, and in 1849 in Jackson County. His widow still survives, aged eighty-six years. Of their nine children J. R. is the third, and was born Dec. 12, 1825, in Washington County, Penn. His parents reared him on the farm and gave him the opportunities of acquiring a fair education, which was completed at the Carrollton Academy in Carroll County, Ohio. His perceptive faculties were keen, and his attentiveness as a student, together with his stability of principle, enabled him to acquire a thorough education, which he utilized by becoming a teacher quite young, a profession he followed for about twenty years with good success, both as a disciplinarian and instructor. His method of governing was kind yet firm and he at all times was held in high esteem by his pupils and patrons. He came to Jackson County the same year that his father moved here, commencing life for himself, and by practicing economy and industry ere long became the owner of a fine farm, partly in Franklin and partly in Scioto townships. The cares of this in 1865 became so great that he abandoned teaching. He had for some time given considerable attention to stock, which from 1865 increased very much and still receives due attention. His political affiliations have always been cast with the Republican

party which, in the fall of 1875, honored him with the office of Treasurer of Jackson County, to which he was re-elected in the fall of 1877, running in advance of his ticket. The office was filled two terms with unquestioned integrity and uprightness of principle. He then retired, laying all duties aside save superintending his farm. In religion he is an ardent supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. He was first married in 1851 to Eliza Parks, a native of Virginia, but mostly reared in Jackson County, Ohio, where she died. They had born to them six children, five of whom were living at the time of her death and three now survive. In January, 1881, he married for his second wife Mrs. Lizzie, the widow of J. G. Norris, whose maiden name was Buxton, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., but since about 1854 a resident of Ohio.

W. S. Garr, Assistant Superintendent of the O. S. R. R., Jackson, was born in Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1849, a son of Jacob and Urani (Withiam) Garr, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, his father being of German parentage. His father died in Elmira; his mother is now residing at Ft. Wayne, Ind. He received a common-school education, but when only fourteen years of age was employed by the Northern Central R. R. as switchman at Elmira. June 5, 1869, he was employed on the Erie R. R. as conductor from Port Jervis to Jersey City. Four years later he accepted a like position on the Northern Central R. R., and June 20, 1882, was appointed to his present position, located at Jackson. He has exclusive charge of all the switches and the main line of the road from Jackson to Wellston. He was married in 1876 to Mrs. Sarah K. Southard, of St. Albans, Vt.

George R. Goddard, manager of the Chapman Coal Mine, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1837, the fourth of nine children of Edward H. and Jane (Hildebrand) Goddard. His father was a native of Massachusetts, but when a boy came with his parents to Ohio and located in Washington County. In 1838 he came to Jackson County, where he died, aged forty-two years. His mother was a daughter of John Hildebrand and is a native of Pennsylvania. Her father settled in Washington County, Ohio, in 1820. She now resides in Milton Township. Mr. Goddard spent several years in Kansas and Washington County, Ohio, but in 1880 returned to Jackson County and for two years was engaged in mining in the Starr Mines. In September, 1882, he accepted his present position. He was married in 1862 to Maria L. Tullis, by whom he has two children—Alwyn and Emma O. In 1870 he married Emily A. Demmick, of Jackson County. They have five children—Charles, Carl C., Mabel C., and Howard C. and Harry L. (twins).

B. Gray, proprietor of the Jackson Foundry and Machine Shops, was born near Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., March 3, 1826, the eighth of eleven children of Jesse Gray, and the grandson of Benoni Gray, an early settler of Boston, Mass. He received his education in New York, living there till manhood. He learned the trade of pattern-maker and machinist in Ellenville, N. Y. In 1847 he married Ann Sarlls and in 1854 came to Ohio, locating at Hamden, where his wife died in 1856, leaving five children. In 1858 he married Huldah K. Persons. Mr. Gray came to Jackson County in 1869 and settled on a farm two miles east of Jackson. In 1873 he moved into town and the following year erected his foundry. Politically Mr. Gray is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. B. Johnson, M. D., was born Aug. 18, 1825, in Delaware, a son of John and Susan Johnson, his father a native of England and his mother of Delaware. J. B. was the second of three children. He came to Ohio, settling in Pickaway County, in 1842. In 1844

he began reading medicine under Dr. Jewitt, of Dayton. In 1846 he began his practice and in 1848 located in Ross County; and later removed to Scioto Township, Jackson County, locating at Grahamsville. He afterward removed to Franklin Township, and in May, 1877, came to Jackson. He is one of the most successful physicians of Jackson County and has an extended practice. When he first came to this county, thirty-five years ago, it was in some places almost unexplored, and as a pioneer physician he had many difficulties to contend with. He was married to Catharine Trexler, of Jackson County. They have four children—John, operating an iron store at Wellston; William B., Franklin and Rachel.

Eben J. Jones, manager of the Jefferson Furnace Company, was born in Jefferson Township, Dec. 4, 1851, a son of John H. Jones. He received a common-school education and afterward attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1872-'73 he taught school, but in the spring of 1873 entered the employ of the Jefferson Furnace Company, where, since 1876, he has been manager. He was married in 1876 to Jane A. Evans, daughter of David J. Evans, of Jackson County. They have four children. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church.

Evan C. Jones, County Surveyor of Jackson County, Ohio, was born in Jackson County, June 1, 1841, a son of Evan C. Jones. He was reared on the farm, receiving a common-school education, but from 1865 to 1870 was engaged in saw-milling in Jackson, Scioto and Pike counties. In the latter year he went to Kansas intending to make that State his home, but in 1875 returned to Ohio. He served two terms as Surveyor of Rice County, Kas., and one term as County Superintendent. Since his return to Ohio he has lived the greater part of the time in Jackson County. From 1875 till 1879 he was engaged in farming and saw-milling. In March, 1879, he was recommended by the county commissioners for the appointment of County Surveyor and is now serving his second term in that capacity. In 1863 Mr. Jones enlisted in Company H, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served till August, 1865. He married Maggie, daughter of David Perry, of Jackson County. They have three children. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Welsh Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the blue lodge at Portland, chapter at Jackson, and commandery at Portsmouth.

Ezekiel T. Jones, Receiver for the Huron Furnace Company, a son of Thomas Jones, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1837, but with the exception of seven years spent in Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., has lived in Jackson County since 1838. He was educated in the common schools and at the Ohio University, Athens. He commenced work at stone-cutting when sixteen years of age, and when nineteen superintended the building of the Oak Ridge Furnace in Lawrence County, Ohio, and afterward the Zaleski Furnace in Vinton County. He subsequently repaired furnaces till 1864, when he became a contractor of stone-work, on the bridge of the M. & C. R. R. The following year he superintended the building of the Orange Furnace in Jackson. In the spring of 1867 he went to Clay County, Ind., and erected the Planet Furnace at Brazil, which he operated successfully till 1873. In 1868 he married Julia Harshbarger, of Virginia. In 1873 he removed to Jackson to take stock in and superintend the building of the Tropic Furnace (now Tropic Iron Company). He had the charge of this furnace till 1878 when he was induced to become a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County on the Democratic ticket. Although that party was in the minority he was elected by a fair majority and served one term. In the summer of 1878 he became engaged in mineral operations but abandoned his connections during his term of office. In

the spring of 1881 he became a stockholder and superintended the opening of the Alice Mine in Coal Township, which he managed till September, 1882, when he was appointed to his present position.

J. C. Jones, coal operator, of Jackson, Ohio, of the firm Jones & Morgan and Secretary of the Tropic Iron Company, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of Evan C. Jones, who was a native of South Wales, born March 17, 1805. He matured in his native country, where he learned the trade of coopering. In the year 1836 he married Elizabeth Jones (no relation), a native of the same country. In 1838 they emigrated to the United States and settled in Madison Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, where Mr. Jones died Nov. 5, 1865, and his wife Sept. 15, 1882. They were both members of the Welsh Presbyterian church. In politics he believed in the principles of the Republican party. He was a man of medium-sized frame, heavy set and strong constitution. His wife was of average size, having an excellent constitution. They had born to them four children—John, born Oct. 7, 1838; Evan, June 1, 1841; David, Jan. 30, 1844; and Daniel, Sept. 20, 1847, whom they reared with credit to themselves and the children. The youngest son, Daniel, was unfortunately killed by the explosion of a saw-mill boiler in Jefferson Township, of this county, Nov. 29, 1876. The three older brothers still survive. We make a special mention of John, the eldest. He was born in this county and grew to manhood near Oak Hill, receiving a common-school education. He has been engaged in business as a clerk since 1863, serving as secretary of the Tropic Iron Company since June 1, 1879. His political affiliations are in the behalf of the Republican party, though not an aspirant for any office. In religion he adheres to the Welsh Presbyterian church. He is a man of average size, square shoulders, full-chested, stands erect, and has fair health.

Miles Jones, of the Jones Coal Company, was born Aug. 22, 1843, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Miles) Jones. When eighteen years of age he commenced life for himself by working on a farm, but in September, 1862, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and was subsequently transferred to the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. After the war he resumed farming in Franklin Township. In March, 1873, he removed to Jackson, where he was engaged to manage the Huron Furnace. After the suspension of the furnace he dealt in stock, but in 1878 became associated with his brothers, E. T. and T. M., in coal mining. He for a time had an interest in the Huron and Tropic furnaces, but now has no interest in either, although employed at the latter. He is superintendent of the Jones Coal Company. Dec. 25, 1872, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Moses and Alice Carrick, early settlers of Milton Township. Mrs. Jones died April 5, 1875, leaving one child—Lizzie F.

Hon. R. H. Jones, attorney and legislator, Jackson, Ohio, was born in North Wales, May 26, 1841, and is the son of Evans R. and Catharine (Hugh) Jones, both of whom were also natives of that country. Mr. Evans Jones with his wife and two children, R. H. and Jane, emigrated to America in the fall of 1844, and located at Akron, Ohio; subsequently in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he followed mining. During the great lead excitement in Wisconsin, in 1849, he moved to Dodgeville, in that State; but, becoming dissatisfied, returned East the same fall, settling near Sharon, Pa., and later in Jackson County, Ohio. After a brief residence here he, in 1852, became a land owner in Lawrence County and engaged in farming. In 1854 he returned to Wisconsin, settling at La Crosse, but soon returned. On his way East by steamer his wife died of cholera, and was interred on the Kentucky shore, fifteen miles below Louisville. He pressed on with his five motherless children to Jackson County,

where he found foster families for all save R. H., whom he apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade at Oak Hill. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked at Ironton and Portsmouth until the Southern States threatened the destruction of the Union, when he offered his services on the first call for troops, enlisting in three months' service in Company A, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, to suppress the threatening disaster. In July of the same year his term expired, but eight days later (on the 6th of August)he re-entered the service under General Hickenlooper's Fifth Ohio Independent Battery, for three years. Owing to his physical disability he was discharged in October of 1862, having been engaged on the 3d and 4th of the same month in the battle of Corinth. Preceding the battle of Corinth on April 6 and 7, engaged in battle of Shiloh. During his stay at home, in the summer of 1863, his health improved, and September 19 of the same year he again entered the military service as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Fifth United States Colored Troops, at Camp Delaware, Ohio, serving in actual duty until the close of the Rebellion, having been commissioned as Captain in May, 1865. While in the battle of Shiloh his horse was shot from under him. In December, 1863, he was in the foraging expedition under General Wild from Norfolk to Elizabeth City, N. C. Subsequently he was transferred and landed at City Point, May 4, 1864, after which he was in nearly all the battles that took place in and about Petersburg and Richmond. His regiment, composed of parts of forces, engaged in both expeditions against Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865, taking part in the sanguinary battle that resulted in the fall of this next to impregnable fort or fortress. He returned home after his final muster out, October, 1865, and located in Jackson, and in December, 1866, in Oak Hill, Ohio, and resumed his trade, and at the same time commenced the reading of law. He conducted his trade until 1873, when he relinquished it for the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar in April, 1872. He practiced in Oak Hill until April, 1883, when he located in Jackson, Ohio. The early education of Mr. Jones was very limited, having never had but three months' schooling. Yet by his unflinching energy and determination he has acquired a good practical knowledge of the various branches outside of his profession. His political affiliations are in accordance with the Republican party, which, in the fall of 1881, elected him to the Sixty-Fifth General Assembly of Ohio, from Jackson County, and he is now renominated for election in the fall of 1883. He was married April 28, 1868, to Maria S. Hanna, of Jackson County, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, all now living.

Thomas Jones North was born in North Wales, March 12, 1811, the eldest of three children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Jones. The most of his boyhood days were spent in the coal mines, and in 1829 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburg, Pa., where he lived seven years. He there married Sarah Miles, a daughter of Thomas Miles who, with her parents, came to America from North Wales in 1829. In 1836 Mr. Jones North moved to Jefferson Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, where he bought 120 acres of land. He now owns 280 acres in Franklin Township, and some town property. He followed coal mining six years in Ohio in connection with farming, subsequently quarrying stone. In September, 1882, he moved to Jackson, where he is now living a retired life. Mr. and Mrs. Jones North are members of the Baptist church. They have a family of thirteen children—T. M., Mary, John M., E. T., Elizabeth, Miles, Jonah, Hannah, Sarah, Susan, Isaac, Margaret J. and

William H. He was the first Welsh voter in Jefferson Township, having been naturalized in Pennsylvania.

T. M. Jones was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29, 1832, the eldest of thirteen children of Thomas and Sarah (Miles) Jones, the former a native of North Wales, born in 1811. In 1838 his parents removed to Jackson, where they still reside. When sixteen years of age he began to learn the stone-mason's trade, working at it till 1857. He superintended the building of the Jefferson, Latrobe and Young America furnaces. He was for twenty-five years manager of furnaces, and was a stockholder in the Jefferson and Star. The latter is the only stone-coal furnace in Jackson County that ever paid a dividend to the stockholders. In 1882–'83 he erected the Jones Music Hall, corner of Main and Church streets. It is 60 x 87½ feet, with a seating capacity of 1,200. It has a good stage, scenery, etc., and cost $20,000. He is now connected with the Jackson Coal Company, the Jones Coal Company, and is also interested in the lands operated by Jones & Morgan. He also owns a fine grazing farm of 280 acres joining the corporation of Jackson, and has in the past made a specialty of fine Durham cattle. Mr. Jones shipped the first car load of coal from Coalton, on the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad. He also opened the first coal mine near Coalton, now the property of the Kelly Coal Company. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in 1858 to Elizabeth, daughter of William Davis. They have a family of five children.

Marion Kesinger, superintendent and overseer of the banks of the Mohler & Kesinger mine, was born in Monroe County, Va., in 1845. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1862, and in 1863 enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He served six months, and on his return home enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. After his return home he was engaged by Mr. Mohler as bank boss of his mine, and held the position till the present firm was organized. He was married in 1871 to Maggie, daughter of Beverly Keenan, of Jackson County.

John Charles Kyle, coal operator, Jackson, Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio, June 12, 1855, a son of Alexander Stewart and Mary W. (Henderson) Kyle, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of Pennsylvania. The latter died Feb. 20, 1866. His parents were married at Hendersonville, Mercer Co., Pa., Jan. 25, 1842, and had a family of three children. The subject of our sketch received a common-school education at Youngstown, and graduated from the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pa. In his younger days he was engaged in prospecting for coal, but in January, 1879, located in Jackson, and has been operating in and mining coal. Politically he is a Republican. He was elected a member of the City Council in April, 1881. He was married Dec. 25, 1879, to Mary Lee Fellows, of Youngstown, Ohio. They have but one daughter—Mary Roberts. Mr. Kyle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Lodge No. 132, Jackson, Ohio.

J. W. Laird, attorney at law, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1822, a son of John and Phœbe (Ford) Laird, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and the latter of Virginia, of English descent. He was reared in Chillicothe, and there received his early education. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine under Dr. L. W. Foulke, of Chillicothe, and attended lectures at Louisville, Ky. After a practice of three years—one in Indiana and two in Jackson, where he located in 1844—he, in 1846, began the publication of

the Jackson *Standard*. In 1855 he opened a private banking house. In 1859, having for a number of years been reading law, he was admitted to the bar and has since been practicing in Jackson. Politically Mr. Laird is a Republican. He has served several terms as Mayor of Jackson. In 1850 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Constitutional Convention in the interest of the Whig party. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1845, and has taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar, including the order of High Priesthood. Mr. Laird was married in 1843 to Mary Marshall, a native of England, born July 16, 1824. Of their ten children but seven are living. Mr. and Mrs. Laird are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. W. Laird, Jr., was born in Jackson County, Ohio, a son of J. W. Laird. His boyhood days were spent in school, and after attaining his majority he taught school several terms, but owing to ill-health he abandoned teaching, and in 1880 began the manufacture of brick. He is also engaged in contracting, and uses all the brick of his own manufacture and the most of that manufactured by two other parties. He was the first brick burner to furnish what the town demanded. Among the leading contracts taken and completed by him are the Catholic parsonage, the new school building (cost, $7,000), Jones's Music Hall, Lutheran church, many fine residences on Pearl street, the Masonic Hall at Portland, the residence of J. W. Laird, and the brick work on the present jail. Mr. Laird is one of the energetic young men of Jackson, and is second to no contractor in the county. He was married to Sallie Reed.

John A. Lloyd, merchant tailor, was born May 3, 1839, in South Wales, a son of John and Mary Lloyd, who were married in Wales about 1828. They emigrated to America in 1840, settling in Madison Township, Jackson County, where the father died July 6, 1841. They had six children, three of whom are deceased. John A. was reared in Madison Township, where he attended the district schools eight terms, the school being held only three months of the year. Oct. 19, 185 he commenced learning the tailor's trade with David L. Evans, of Oak Hill, Ohio, and in 1865 engaged in merchant tailoring and general merchandising at Centerville, Gallia Co., Ohio. All his property was destroyed by fire March 17, 1873. He moved to Jackson, November, 1873. He was married Nov. 14, 1867, at Centerville, Ohio, to Elizabeth Thomas. They have two children—Homer Alfred and Mary Cora. Mr. Lloyd was Postmaster at Thurman (Centerville) from 1867 till 1873; was Mayor of Centerville eight consecutive years, and served as Township Treasurer two years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

J. A. Long, manager of the Eureka Coal Mine, was born Feb. 24, 1847. His grandfather, Elias Long, was a native of Virginia, but in 1816, with his wife and children, settled in Jackson, Ohio, where he died. Andrew, the eldest of his children, was born in Virginia in 1810, and the greater part of his life was a farmer. He married Eliza, daughter of Hon. John James, of Jackson County. She was born in 1810 and died in 1874. Mr. Long died in 1869. J. A. was the youngest of their four children. Although reared on a farm he received a liberal education. In the spring of 1868 he was appointed Deputy Auditor. In 1869 he was appointed Treasurer of Jackson County. Dec. 10, 1873, he bought the dry goods house of C. S. Dickinson & Co. He subsequently was at the Franklin Mills two years when he opened the Eureka Mine. He is stockholder and director of the Iron Bank, Jackson. Politically he is a Republican; in religious faith a Methodist. Oct. 10, 1870, he married Ella Dascomb, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have four children.

John L. Long, merchant, is a son of Elias

a grandson of Elias Long, the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. He was a patriot in the Revolutionary war and subsequently located in Philadelphia, where he followed butchering, and finally settled in Frederick County, Va., where after several years hotel-keeping he died. Of his children Elias, Jr., was the third, and was born in Philadelphia in the year the Declaration of Independence was declared (1776). He matured mostly in his native city but when verging on manhood he went to Frederick County, Va., and there married Barbara Correll, a native of Rockingham County, Va., but of German extraction. During the first decade of the present century they moved to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe, where they remained until 1818, in which year they settled in the town of Jackson, Ohio. When coming to Jackson the town was embriotic, the country surrounding it in the wilds of nature, and the population very much in a minority with the wild denizens that roamed the dense unbroken forest. Here he opened a small store, one among the first in town, and thus continued until his death, which occurred in 1860, from an attack of Asiatic cholera. He had been apprenticed to the hatter's trade when a boy and followed that pursuit until coming to Jackson. He was of elastic step and activity, having lived to the age of eighty-four years, and accomplished a great deal of good through life. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but not of an aspiring disposition. He was contented with the quiet routine of business life, in which his honor and integrity were unquestioned, and he died an esteemed citizen of Jackson. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he zealously adhered for many years. He also was an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity, possessed with liberality, charity and benevolence. At the time of his death he had been a widower several years. He and wife had six children of whom John L., the third, was born in Jackson, Ohio, in 1825, and has been a life-long resident of his native town. His youthful days were spent in his father's store together with sufficient time in school to acquire a good education. On nearing maturity he saw that in all business life a knowledge of law would not only be beneficial, but at the same time gratifying to possess, hence he devoted two years of his life to reading in that profession, not with the expectation of practicing. In 1852 he married Cornelia V. Hoffman, of Jackson, and soon after engaged in the mercantile pursuit, which he continued until the opening of the late Rebellion, at which time he bought his present farm, west of town, and settled his family on it. He took an active part in recruiting companies but never entered active service. He resides on his farm, cultivating it himself until 1880, when he abandoned the farm duties, only superintending the tenants. In 1880 he opened his present general retail store, corner of Main and Portsmouth streets, Jackson. In politics he is a Democrat though not an aspirant for office. He is also a member of the Masonic order in good standing. He and wife have had six children, five of whom are still living and are well educated, which was one of the leading objects of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Long is an ardent worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James W. Longbon. —There is a popular tradition entitled to some credence that one of his paternal ancestors came over from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror and fought at the battle of Hastings. This tradition is supported by the ancient orthography of the name Longbonne as found in old family records, which is evidently of Norman origin and which has been curtailed from time to time to its present form. Moreover, William and Norman have always been favorite names in the family, and seem to have

been perpetuated from generation to generation. Concerning the ability, rank, prowess, achievements or personal appearance of their ancestor, we have no reliable testimony. Probably he was large, tall and dark, as a Norman warrior should be, clad in a coat of mail with helmet and visor, armed with a lance and cross bow, and reflecting the typical crusader, who went out to do battle for the cross and the sepulcher in the Holy Land. Let us presume that he "drew a good bow at Hastings," and leave him there in his glory. The subject of this sketch was born in Yorkshire, England, May 26, 1824, and came to Lorain County, Ohio, in 1829. Attended district school at Grafton, Ohio. Pursued academical studies for several years at Elyria, Ohio, and prepared for admission to the junior class in college. Taught a common school in the counties of Medina, Cuyahoga, Holmes and Lorain. Came to Jackson, Ohio, in 1847, and engaged in teaching. Married in 1849. Taught in the public schools at Piketon, Ohio, in 1851 and 1852, and returned to Jackson in 1853. Studied law with Hon. Levi Dungan and was admitted to practice in 1854. Superintended the Jackson public schools and practiced law until 1862, when he was appointed Adjutant of the Ninety-first Regiment, Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and served nearly two years until discharged for physical disability. Appointed Commissioner for the Board of Enrollment for the Eleventh District of Ohio in 1864, and Provost-Marshal of the same district in 1865. Probate Judge of Jackson County from 1867 to 1870. Received the honorary degree of A. M. from the Ohio University in 1874. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue from 1875 to 1878. Superintendent of Jackson public schools from 1877 to 1880. Has held the office of Master Commissioner of Jackson Common Pleas continuously since 1857, and the office of County School Examiner since 1852. In the discharge of the duties of the respective positions he has been called to fill he has displayed abilities of a high order. Endowed with great energy and perseverance, every duty is fully performed. His habits of mind will leave him satisfied with nothing less than the entire accomplishment, even to the minutest detail, of every task undertaken. While busily engaged in the active duties of life he has nevertheless devoted himself assiduously to the acquisition of knowledge, and his investigations have led him into many different fields of inquiry. His sphere of knowledge embraces literature, science, philosophy, professional studies and all the leading topics of the day. His knowledge is not superficial but accurate, thorough and profound. He is a ripe scholar. While his perceptive faculties may not be so quick, nor his processes of thought so rapid as many other men, yet his views are clear, profound and comprehensive. He has great ability as a writer in poetry as well as in prose. In his character as a citizen he is without reproach. He has positive opinions upon most political and social questions, and in his expression of them he is fearless and outspoken. In all his views he is entirely upright and conscientious. He has been a member of the Methodist church from infancy, and in all the relations of life his conduct has been in entire accord with his professions, than which there can be no higher praise.

C. M. Martin was born in what is now Lick Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, Sept. 14, 1806, a son of John and Margaret (Shoup) Martin, and a grandson of James Martin. The latter was a native of Ireland and came to America in early manhood, locating in Pennsylvania, where he married. Subsequently he removed to Maryland where his son John was born, reared and married. Early in the present century the family removed to Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1804 to the Scioto Salt Reserve, where Jackson now stands, where James Martin died in 1816. From the date of coming to the county in 1804 till 1818

John Martin worked at the salt furnaces of Ross & Nelson and John Johnson. He afterward bought considerable land and cleared it of forest trees, converting it into the now broad and open fields of Franklin Township. He was a member of the Methodist church. He died at the age of eighty-six years and his wife at the age of eighty. They had a family of five children, all now living—Courtney M., John M., Elizabeth, Nancy and Eliza. The sum of their ages is 340 years, and all but Elizabeth live in Jackson County. C. M., the subject of our sketch, is the eldest. He spent his boyhood days with his father on the farm, remaining with him till twenty-one years of age. He then worked as a farm hand for $7 and $8 a month, and by economy, in 1831 owned a good farm of eighty acres. That same year he married Nancy Stephenson, a native of Virginia, born Aug. 22, 1806, and settled on his farm. In 1835 he moved to Jackson and opened a small grocery, and for many years has been one of the leading merchants of Jackson. He has met with many reverses and adversities, otherwise his ability as a financier would number him with the wealthiest men of the county. In 1874 he had five buildings destroyed by fire, but in 1875, nothing daunted, he erected one of the finest buildings in Jackson, on the corner of Main and Broadway; the store fronting on Main street is 73 x 20, and the one on Broadway 88 x 20. Mr. Martin has always been a public-spirited man and in 1854 took an active part in the building of what is now the M. & C. Railroad. In 1880 his sons became associated with him in business, and the same year he retired from active business pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had nine children, but six now living. They are members of the Methodist church.

Major T. S. Matthews was born in Vinton, Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1834, a son of Moses and Mary (Smith) Matthews. His ancestors were originally of French descent, but later were residents of Wales. His grandfather, Phineas Matthews, was born in Boston, Mass., and, with Rufus Putman, was one of the first settlers of Marietta, Ohio. He died in Gallia County. His father was born and died in Gallia County. He was for eight years Associate Judge of that county. Eleven of his children are still living. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He served one year in that regiment and was then transferred to the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio, and commissioned Adjutant, and subsequently Major. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam and Nashville. He was mustered out at Knoxville, Tenn. In the fall of 1864 he married Frances Chappelle, of French origin, a great-granddaughter of Pitt Putman. From 1866 till 1868 Mr. Matthews was in the hardware business in Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio, but in the latter year removed to Jackson and established his present place of business. He is now the oldest hardware merchant in Jackson. He carries a full line of goods and receives a favorable patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews have three children.

Adam McClung was born in Baltimore County, Md. in 1805, a son of Samuel and grandson of Robert McClung, both natives of Baltimore County, Md. His grandfather went into the war of the Revolution as a soldier, taking his son Samuel, then only ten years old, with him and remained sixteen months. Samuel McClung was married to Charlotte Fugit, a native of Baltimore County, Md., who died in Washington County, Pa., in 1853, Samuel McClung having died in the same county in 1845. They were the parents of four children—Adam, Caleb, Mordecai and Mary, all deceased but our subject, who was married Dec. 15, 1829, to Alice Cool. They have had six children of whom only two survive—Samuel and Mary. Four

sons are deceased. Mrs. McClung died in 1870. Mr. McClung moved to Jackson County in 1844. He has been a farmer all his life and has done what he could for the prosperity of his adopted State. He has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1840.

William McGhee, deceased, son of John McGhee, who was born in Bedford County, Va., of Scotch extraction. He matured in his native county, but early in the present century came to Ohio, stopping at Chillicothe. He removed from there to Jackson about 1808, bought a tract of Congress land near the present town of Jackson and became a prominent pioneer, being especially known for his integrity and uprightness of principle as well as his stability of mind. He was a genial and pleasant neighbor, and by occupation, a wagon-maker and farmer. His wife was Priscilla Radcliff, by whom he had nine children. They both died in Jackson County, he aged eighty-one years and his wife forty-five years. Of their children, William, the subject of this sketch, was the second, and was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. In his boyhood days schools were few and very inferior, yet with his increasing energy he acquired a fair education, mostly by close application to studies during the leisure hours on the farm. At his majority he engaged in business for himself by farming, and about 1840 he opened a store on his farm two miles east of Berlin, conducting the two jointly. The location for the store may seem to have been rather isolated, yet his large and favorable acquaintance and good business habits soon won for him a large list of customers, and his success was perhaps unparalleled in the county at that time. In 1854 he became connected with the Latrobe Furnace, in which he was quite active, but in 1856 he severed his relations with that furnace and in 1857 bought the Iron Valley (subsequently the Lincoln) Furnace which name he gave it. This he operated with remarkable success until his death, July 4, 1871, from an attack of cholera. Though a man of weak constitution he was very industrious, determined and wary in his undertakings, knowing no such word as fail. As a business man his capacity was almost unlimited, and his honor and integrity unquestioned. His charity and liberality toward all worthy enterprises were never wanting, but he was always ready to stand his share of the burden. Whilst not over active in body he made it up in his mental faculties and we may well quote the old adage, "Still water runs deep." For rapidity and accuracy of mental calculation he had few superiors, seldom talked a great deal, but read considerable, and his advice as a counselor on any subject was considered valuable. His wife was Electa R., daughter of Judge Hugh Poor. She was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 24, 1821, having always resided in the county, and received a good common-school education. Their marriage was consummated Oct. 27, 1836. The result of this union was eight children, four died in infancy. Those living are—James, a prominent furnaceman of Jackson County; Langley and Emma C. Ripley H., the youngest, who after completing a commercial education, a promising young man of moral worth and business integrity, died at the age of nineteen years.

J. J., G. C. and W. F. McKitterick are sons of John and grandsons of John McKitterick. The latter was a native of Ireland where he died. John came to Ohio in minor life, and married Maria L., daughter of George L. Crookham, an early educator of Jackson County, Ohio. John McKitterick, Sr., still resides in the county, and is an extensive farmer and stock-grazer. The McKitterick Brothers are natives of Jackson County. They were reared to farm life, and acquired a common education. In the fall of 1877 they opened their mining interests, together with

their store, which they have since successfully operated. Their office is on the corner of Bridge and Water streets, Jackson, Ohio.

Captain H. C. Messenger was born in Licking County, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1827, a son of David and Martha Messenger. When fourteen years of age he commenced to clerk in a dry-goods store, and when sixteen began to work as an engineer. He was on a number of the leading railroads of Ohio. In 1854 he married Sophia E., daughter of Dr. Asa W. Isham, and located in Jackson, Ohio. He carried on a farm near the city till November, 1861, when he was elected Captain of Company D, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and was engaged in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. Owing to over-exertion he brought on ill health which resulted in typhoid-pneumonia, from the effects of which he died April 27, 1863. Captain Messenger was a tall, square-shouldered, well-built man, of fine personal appearance. He left a family of four children to the care of his wife, and they have all grown to maturity, a blessing to the labors of a kind and faithful mother. They are Nellie; Mary, wife of Rev. J. K. Gibson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, Ohio; Fannie, a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich., and now practicing medicine in Springfield, Ohio; Asa C., a medical student, under the preceptorship of Dr. Williams. Captain Messenger was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, as is also Mrs. Messenger. She was born in Jackson in 1833.

Hillborn C. Miller, Judge of the Probate Court, is a son of Dr. James H. C. and Azuba (Carpenter) Miller. He was born May 18, 1841, at Rocky Hill, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, and when he was four years old his parents moved into the town of Jackson, where he enjoyed the privilege of the common schools. In 1858 he began working in a printing office, and followed that occupation till 1867, except the time he served in the United States army. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, as a Corporal, and was captured at the surrender of Harper's Ferry, in the fall of that year, and soon after paroled and mustered out of service. As soon as exchanged, in the summer of 1863, he again enlisted in Company D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was made Orderly Sergeant; was subsequently promoted to Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company G, of same regiment, in which capacity he served until June 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He was married July 6, 1865, to Miss Annie M. Roberts, of Jackson, Ohio. She was a daughter of Isaac and Mercy Roberts, and was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1843. They have four children living—Maggie Azuba, Cora Annie, Arthur Roberts and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Jackson. In 1867 Mr. Miller was appointed as Assistant Assessor of United States Internal Revenue, and held that position and the office of Deputy Collector until 1874, when he resigned, in order to give his attention to an insurance and claim agency which had grown upon his hands, the insurance beginning in 1869 and the claim business in 1873. This business he continued to prosecute successfully until 1881, when the Republican party nominated and elected him as Judge of the Probate Court of Jackson County, which position he now occupies. Judge Miller has earned a reputation for honesty, promptness and unquestionable integrity. This is the verdict of those who know him.

O. S. Miller, merchant, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of James H. C. Miller, who was born in Massachusetts, and a grandson of Samuel Miller, who settled in an early day in Ontario County, N. Y., where he died. There is where James H. C. reached man's estate. In

the early part of his life he applied himself closely to study, acquired a good education, and for a number of years taught school in Maryland and some other of the Southern States, and in the meantime taking up the study of dentistry and surgery. Subsequently he traveled extensively in South America, where he joined the military duties as Surgeon under General Boliver. He participated in the Revolution between South America and the Spanish Government, and during his services the South American Government sent him on a mission to the United States, which, while in New York on this mission, he resigned. He then took a trip through the South and Southwest into the Republic of Texas (as it was then called). While there the Revolution between Texas and Mexico broke out. As he could not coincide with the Texans, and seeing that unless he did he would be very unpopular, he returned to New York State where his family was located. About the year 1836 he moved his family to what is now Columbiana County, Ohio, near Youngstown, where he practiced medicine. His wife, Calista (Story) Miller, died leaving three children—Dr. S. F. Miller, of Iowa; George W., who died at Jackson, Ohio, and O. S. Miller, the subject of this sketch. James H. C., while near Youngstown, Ohio, married Miss Azuba Carpenter and in 1838 moved to Bloomfield Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, where he had an extensive practice of medicine, but after seven years he moved to Jackson, opened a drug store and conducted it with his practice some time. Failing health finally induced him to relinquish his profession and engage in the furnace business, but during the financial crisis of 1857 misfortune met him and he suffered severe losses. During the late war he moved to Nebraska, where he buried his wife in 1878. He returned to Jackson, Ohio, where he died in 1881. He and his last wife had three children—Dr. O. C. Miller, now deceased, of Jackson; James A., Clerk of the Supreme Court of Colorado, residence Denver, and H. C. Miller, present Probate Judge of Jackson County, Ohio. Dr. James H. C. Miller was the preceptor of a number of medical students who have become men of medical note—Dr. Patterson, of Gallia County; Dr. Metcalf, of Missouri, and Dr. French, of Union City, Ind. While practicing here he had the confidence and esteem of his professional compeers, with whom he was not unfrequently called in council and his advice regarded as valuable. O. S. Miller, the youngest of his mother's children, was born in what is now Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1837, but since one year old has been a resident of Jackson County, where he received his education, mostly in the schools of Jackson. His father having been a practical druggist, O. S. became largely associated in the business and for several years in life was a drug clerk. In 1863 he helped to recruit Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was chosen Captain, but was only in actual service seven months. He opened his present general mercantile business in 1870, and his good business principles, integrity and courtesy have secured for him a hearty trade. He was married to Phebe A. Steele, by whom he has one daughter—Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Jackson, Ohio.

Isaiah H. McCormick was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, a son of James and Mary A. (Savage) McCormick, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. His parents were married in 1832, and had a family of seven children, six of them sons, Isaiah H. being the second. All these sons were in the late war, and I. H. was the only one wounded. He enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, July 27, 1861. He was in a number of engagements, and was wounded twice at Shiloh. He was mustered out as Captain of Company E, One Hundred and

Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, Sept. 18, 1864. He was married March 18, 1864, to Rachel L. Walker, daughter of Marcus H. and Harriet L. (Ratcliff) Walker, who was born Nov. 22, 1842. They have had four children, only three now living—Charles E., Cora E. and Elley W. Annie L. died Aug. 4, 1870. Mr. McCormick educated himself by his own labor. He taught school and thus obtained the means to enable him to attend Otterbein University at Westerville three years. He is now the principal merchant at Raysville, carrying a stock of general merchandise, valued at $3,000. He at one time owned 1,100 acres of fine land, and at present owns 1,000 acres. When he returned from the army he had $300, and in 1867 began business in Raysville. He is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor. Mr. McCormick is worth about $40,000, and carries $16,000 life insurance. He has held various offices of trust in Vinton County, but of late years, though often solicited, refuses to accept any office. He is a member of the Christian church at Raysville.

E. W. Mitchell, contractor and machinist, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of William M. D. Mitchell, who was of Scotch and Irish extraction, but a native of Virginia, where he was engaged as a blacksmith and farmer until his death. In religion he was a strict Baptist, and in politics a staunch Democrat. His wife was Elizabeth Stover, also a native of Virginia, but of German paternal ancestors. Of their seven children E. W. is the second and was born in Virginia in 1842. He was reared on the farm and in the blacksmith shop and had good advantages, and accordingly acquired a fair education at Hollin's Institute, in Roanoke County, Va. He served in the Confederate army, not from any desire to continue any human being in slavery, but from a State's right principle. He came to Gallipolis, Ohio, in August, 1865, and then and there, without money and friends, commenced working at the blacksmith trade, subsequently at a furnace in Lawrence County, and in March, 1866, reached Jackson, Ohio, where he assisted on the blacksmith work of the Star Furnace. Dec. 20, 1866, while thus engaged, he married Mary, daughter of Peter Hoops. In 1868 he assisted on the smith work of the Fulton Furnace, and in 1872 he moved to Chester, Ill., to accept the position of superintendent of machinery of the Chester & Tamaroa Railroad Company's shops. Their failure in 1873 necessitated him to seek employment elsewhere, and he accepted the superintendency of machinery of the Joliet Iron and Steel Works at Joliet, Ill. Their failure during the financial crisis of 1874 again threw him out of a position. Subsequently he became foreman in a machine shop in Chicago, Ill., and while there strong evidences were brought to bear that Mr. Mitchell possessed an ingenious and inventive mind, which led to his employment with the Thorn Wire Hedge Company, of the same city, to produce a machine for manufacturing barbed wire, which in due time he completed to the perfect satisfaction of his employers, it being the original invention for taking the plain wire, putting through the machine and produce it manufactured for spanning on the fence posts. In 1876 he returned to Jackson, Ohio, and with George Pugh and Mark Sternberger became a contractor in building the grade from Jackson to Waverly of what is now the Ohio Southern Railroad. In 1878 he established a blacksmith shop near the site of his present one and has since been engaged in machine smithing, and in 1880 commenced his large contracts by building Pitt cars, in which he was successful. In 1882 he contracted the iron work on the present jail building in Jackson, which is acknowledged not to be surpassed for solidity, durability and safety by any jail in the State of Ohio. In the spring of 1883 he closed a contract for the building of a court-house at Marion, Ohio, at

a cost of $95,000. Mr. Mitchell in securing this contract has forever settled the question, through the Supreme Court, that who gets a contract holds it, be it the lowest bidder or a friend, regardless of bids. Mr. Mitchell came to Jackson under great obstacles, yet has established a reputation as being possessed with stability of mind, honorable business principles, and in consequence can conduct a large business with a comparatively small capital. He is one of the well-to-do citizens, willing to assist in all public improvements. He and his wife have four children, all living.

C. V. Mohler, of Mohler & Kesinger, miners and dealers in best Jackson coal, was born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1851, a son of Adam and Susan H. (Marmaduke) Mohler, residents of Belbrook, Ohio, and a grandson of V. B. Mohler, of Dayton, Ohio. He remained on the farm, attending school during the winter, till thirteen years of age, when he commenced to clerk in a dry-goods house. He continued in the mercantile business in Xenia, Dayton and Belbrook about fourteen years, and in 1878 removed to Jackson and became engaged in the coal business with Thornhill, Mohler & Co. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Mr. Kesinger and leased their present mines. Mr. Mohler owns a fourth interest in the Western Coal Company, of Coalton. One mine of Mohler & Kesinger is located on the Ada switch, and the other on the Springfield switch. The latter was opened in 1880 by J. H. Wilson, and is a thirty-two inch vein, free from all impurities; capacity seventy-five tons daily. Mr. Mohler was married April 20, 1875, to Rachel L. Snyder, of Dayton. They have two children.

Arthur B. Monahan, M. D., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1827, a son of James and Maria A. Monahan, natives of Maryland, but early settlers of Belmont County, and subsequently residents of Jackson County, where they died. He lived the greater part of his early life in Monroe County, Ohio, and attended the schools of Mount Pleasant. He began the study of medicine under Dr. R. Ramsey, of Jefferson County, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, in 1851, although at that time he had been a resident of, and practiced in Athens County some time. He was politically a Republican and strongly advocated the suppression of slavery. In 1859 he was elected to represent Athens County in the State Legislature, serving two years. In the spring of 1861, after his return home from Columbus, he offered himself as a recruiting officer and raised the Sixty-third Ohio Infantry. He was tendered the office of Lieutenant-Colonel, but declined it and was afterward appointed Surgeon. In January, 1862, he had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which disabled him ten weeks, but in the spring he joined his regiment, though obliged to rely on his cane for support. He was promoted to Brigade Surgeon, and afterward to Major Surgeon, serving till the close of the war. At the second battle of Corinth he was wounded in the head by a bursting shell, from which he never fully recovered. After his return from the war he resumed practice in Athens County, but in the fall of 1865 located in Jackson. It was his intention at the time to go further west, but the demands for his services were so urgent that he consented to remain in Jackson. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the Legislature from Jackson County, and re-elected in 1877, but died June 20, 1878, before the expiration of his second term. He was a successful practitioner, military officer and legislator, and was a man whose equal is rarely found. His charity and kindness was never exhausted, especially to the poor and needy. Though firm in all his convictions, he was kind and considerate of others and at all times had the esteem of his professional brethren. He married Martha Farmar, Dec. 30, 1847. They reared a family of four children—William H., R. F., Ida (now Mrs. J. T.

Forsythe) and Arthur B. Dr. Monahan was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. I. T. Monahan, deceased, Senator and physician, was a son of James and Maria A. (Walker) Monahan, both natives of Maryland, who became early settlers of Belmont County, Ohio, later of Athens County, and finally of Jackson County, where they resided until their death. Their family consisted of thirteen children, two daughters and eleven sons, six of whom became practicing physicians. The subject of this memoir was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1829, near the village of Bellaire. While in minor life he was at home with his parents who gave him the advantage of a good common-school education, and at the age of fifteen commenced teaching; and while following that channel of life a few years, the study of medicine seemed to predominate in his mind and accordingly he took it up. In due time he graduated in the school of medicine and commenced practicing in Athens County, Ohio. The year 1861 marks his removal to Jackson, Ohio, where he soon gained a large practice. Whilst always watchful and attentive to his patients he seemed so full of nervous, restless energy that must have vent that he was always engaged in various enterprises. With his wonderful business capacity he could successfully conduct a half a dozen kinds of business. Although he was desirous of accumulating finances, crowded with practice and watching, and other business ventures, he always found time to take an active part in National, State and local politics, as well as all matters of public enterprise, either scientific, literary or religious. In the fall of 1875 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District and in this strong Republican district was elected. His ability as a Senator together with his due regard and appreciation for humanity at large won for him many warm friends, not only in his own but also in the Republican party. In the fall of 1872 he refused to support Greeley, believing it inconsistent for the Democratic party to vote for a life-long opponent. In all matters he had the courage to express his opinion, never leaving any man in doubt as to where he stood on any question, and when once his conclusions were formed they were unchangeable, although his active mind, nervous force, diverse business interests, strong political affiliations, with his aggressive method of expression could not avoid exciting opposition and antagonism. His moral principals were fixed and his perceptions of right and wrong keen. As a neighbor he was obliging and kind, his heart never closed to appeals for charitable and benevolent purposes. The Doctor was impulsive, and when errors were committed they were not premeditated. The Doctor was married July 25, 1850, at Watertown, Washington Co., Ohio, to Mary, daughter of Dennis and Catharine Ryan. She was of Irish parents, born at Beth, near Montreal, Canada, Jan. 17, 1824, and when a child her parents moved to Washington County, Ohio. She was an ardent member of the Catholic church, quiet, modest and unobtrusive; a kind neighbor, model companion and kind mother to her four children, of whom two now survive—Josephine, wife of L. Q. Branson, and Carlotte. In the spring of 1882 the ill health of the Doctor induced him to travel and taking his wife he started for New Orleans. On arriving, the news bearing the death of his aged mother at Jackson was awaiting them. They took a homeward course on the steamer Golden City, the same they had arrived in, and on the morning of March 30, 1882, as the noble steamer was nearing the wharf at Memphis, Tenn., it took fire and in a few minutes the entire steamer and contents had sunk. Thus ended the earthly career of two of Jackson's noblest citizens.

W. H. Monahan, M. D., was born in

Hockingport, Athens Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1850, a son of A. B. Monahan, M. D. He received his elementary education at Coolville where his parents at that time lived. In 1865 they came to Jackson and he entered the High School taking a full course. In 1868 he went to the Ohio University and spent two years. In 1871 he began the study of medicine with his father as preceptor and in 1871 graduated from the Buckeye College at Sandusky, Ohio. In 1874 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and since then has been practicing in Jackson. He was married in 1871 to Mollie Hunt, of Jackson County. Of the four children born to them one is deceased.

John T. Moore, attorney at law, Jackson, Ohio, was born Nov. 25, 1831, in Seal Township, Pike Co., Ohio, a son of Levi and Polly (Higginbotham) Moore, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. His parents were married in Lexington, Ky., in 1812, and about 1817 or 1818 came to Ohio and settled in Pike County where they resided till their death. Both lived to an advanced age, their married life extending over a period of nearly sixty years. They had a family of fifteen children, several dying in infancy. Of their children our subject is the eleventh. His early life was spent in working on the farm, his educational advantages being meager. In 1849 he received a teacher's certificate and taught till 1861, at the same time devoting all his spare time to study, and has thus gained the reputation of being a man of learning. He was School Examiner of Pike County seventeen years and is at present City Examiner of Jackson. At the April term of the District Court, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, and has since been in the active practice of the law, serving six years as Prosecuting Attorney of his native county. Politically he is a Democrat and is also a strong advocate of temperance, believing it politic to prohibit the traffic of intoxicating liquor. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Jackson, six years and is now serving as Elder. April 18, 1860, he was married at the residence of Dr. E. R. Allen to Delilah L. Stedman. They are the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living—Tom, Mary E., Hatemma, John Ira, Mabel Louisa, Amanda Malvina, Minnie Emmett, Sam Randal, Sarah Dell, Juno Clare and Amelia. The eldest son, Tom, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, May 1, 1883, and is now practicing with his father, the firm name being John T. Moore & Son. July 11, 1883, he delivered a powerful argument (it being his first) to the jury trying Luke Jones for murder in the first degree. Mr. Moore has been an Odd Fellow since August, 1857, and is now P. G. and P. P. of that order.

Moses Morgan, of the firm of Jones & Morgan, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1840, a son of Daniel and grandson of Moses Morgan, natives of Wales. In 1838 his father married Catharine Davis and immediately emigrated to the United States. They settled in Pomeroy, Ohio, and in 1840 removed to Oak Hill, Jackson County, and bought eighty acres of land, where he died in 1862, and his widow in December, 1872. Of their five children Moses is the eldest now living. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools, and afterward the Ohio University, Athens. In 1857 he began teaching, a vocation he followed till July, 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, as a private, but was soon after promoted as Second Lieutenant of Company K. He participated in the siege of Nashville, but the remainder of his time was spent in guarding the military post of Johnsonville, Tenn. He returned home in July, 1865, and the next fall resumed teaching. In 1871 he was engaged to manage the Jackson Furnace. In 1872 he began the manufacture of salt at Mason City, W. Va. In 1878 he came to Jackson, and has since then been extensively interested in mining, being

a part owner in the Jackson Hill and Wellston Shaft coal mines. He was married in September, 1875, to Martha L. Jarrott, of French origin. They have three children.

Jeremiah Morrow, Superintendent of the Springfield Coal Company mines, a son of the Rev. Jeremiah Morrow and grandson of Jeremiah Morrow, ex-Governor of Ohio, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in the year 1843, at which place he lived until twelve years of age. He removed to Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio, where he received his education at Miami University, graduating in 1863, having previously served in the three months' service, being a member of Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry. Soon after finishing his college life he entered the United States navy, serving on the United States flag ship Cricket, passing through many hard-fought naval engagements on the Western waters. He left the service at the close of hostilities with especial mention by Commodore Gorringe (his commander) for his courage and zeal. In 1865 Mr. Morrow cast his lot with the mining interests of Jackson County, and since that time has been engaged with the largest mining enterprises of the county as manager and superintendent, having served in that capacity with the old Cincinnati Furnace Company, Petrea Coal Company, and his present engagement with the Springfield Coal Company. Mr. Morrow is the inventor of the Morrow dumping and weighing machine, a device for saving the breakage of coal in loading from the bank cars to the railroad flats, the advantage of which is valuable to the coal interest.

H. C. Murfin is a native of Scioto County, Ohio, and a son of James Murfin, a native of Adams County, Ohio, and one of the early furnace men of Southern Ohio. He died in Scioto County. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and when thirteen years of age entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he spent three years. He was then a clerk in a book store in Portsmouth four years, but left there to accept a clerkship at the Ohio Furnace in Scioto County. In 1878 he returned to Portsmouth and became associated with W. W. Reilly in a book store. In 1882 he came to Jackson, where he is now operating quite extensively in coal. He was married in November, 1873, to Margaret A., daughter of W. W. Reilly. They have four children.

L. T. Murfin, manager of the "Globe Iron Company," Jackson, Ohio, is one of the leading and successful experimental furnace men of the State. His father, James Murfin, was a native of Adams County, Ohio, born in 1810, and of Scotch extraction. He reached his majority in his native county, and in 1832 came to Scioto County, where he became connected with the "Scioto Furnace," which business occupied his time until his death in 1862. At that time he was the ruling member in the Empire Furnace, under the firm name of Murfin & Co. This and other furnaces he superintended with more than ordinary success, which placed him financially well off. He was always successful in life, knowing no such word as fail, while his energy and determination were always equal to the emergencies. In matrimonial comforts he was unfortunate, having, in 1837, buried his first wife, Eliza Turner; his second wife, Elizabeth Rodgers, in 1848, and leaving Miss R. Y. Gould, his third wife, a widow, who survived him until 1878. Of his six children our subject is the second eldest, and was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1837. He was reared at Junior Furnace, where he received the rudiments of a common-school education, and when a youth of fifteen entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, giving three years to mental labor, under the training of the well-equipped faculty of that institution. At the age of eighteen he returned home, and became associated actively in the furnace work, and in 1864 took the

management of the Empire Furnace, which resulted in establishing his ability as a successful furnace man. In 1870 he was induced to take charge of the Kenton Furnace, in Greenup County,Ky. In 1872 he became manager of the Eagle Furnace, in Vinton County, Ohio, and there remained until the centennial year, when he became manager of the Globe Iron Company, at Jackson, Ohio, having, however, been one of the original stockholders of that company, and still continues. In 1871, while in Kentucky, he was one of the prime movers and original stockholders in building the Hamilton Furnace in Missouri. As a furnace man, Mr. Murfin's experience covers over a quarter of a century, which has been marked with a number of successful experiences, one of which, as a matter of history, is mentioned: He was the man who first successfully smelted iron from the raw native ore, making a better quality of pig iron than had formerly been made after roasting the ore. His observations through furnace work enable him to stand second to none in Southern Ohio, in explaining the condition of material while passing the different periods in the furnace. In short, his furnace experience has been remunerative and successful, and he is one of the well-to-do citizens, willing to assist in all public improvements, and at the same time does not fail to consider the comforts and happiness of himself and family, as his elegant Gothic frame house on Posey Hill bears testimony, it having been recognized as second to no dwelling in the county for comfort, convenience and architectural excellence, standing as a monument to the taste of the proprietor. On Jan. 1, 1862, he was married to Miss Kate, daughter of James F. Forsythe, of Scioto County, Ohio. The issue of this union is one daughter—Jessie F., who, in 1879, graduated from the public schools of Jackson, Ohio, at the age of fifteen, and in 1882 graduated at the Cincinnati Wesleyan College, and was awarded the valedictory in a class of twenty-one.

Thomas Wallace Patterson, Deputy Auditor, Coalton, Jackson County, was born Sept. 27, 1838, in Philadelphia, Pa., a son of Thomas and Fanny Patterson, natives of Ireland, who came to Philadelphia in May, 1835, where they were married Aug. 12, 1837. March 9, 1856, they left Philadelphia and settled on their homestead in Washington Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, where the former died Dec. 30, 1881, and the latter Oct. 23, 1878. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters. Our subject attended school in Philadelphia until he was twelve years of age. His early life was passed in attending store, then in surveying under H. S. Townsend. He was then engaged as cabin boy and sailor on the schooner J. J. Ireland for a time, after which he served an apprenticeship as machinist molder to J. P. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, at which he worked till he came to Ohio, since which he has followed farming. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was married Nov. 17, 1858, in Washington Township, to Mary Elizabeth Bannon. They have had ten children—Ezekiel W., Fannie, Thomas J., Jane, John S., Catharine, Margaret, Major K., William and Flora May. Mr. Patterson was elected County Auditor in October, 1875, and re-elected in October, 1877, holding that office five years. He has held his present office of Deputy Auditor three years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a stalwart Republican. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and has served as Master two years, and has taken all the Scottish rites up to the thirty-second degree. He served as Worthy Master two terms of the American Protestant Association. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is at present Commander of the Francis Smith Post, No. 365.

Rufus Peters, of the Eagle Mills Company,



S. N. Cutler

was born in Switzerland in 1838, the sixth of eight children of Jacob and Elizabeth Peters, both natives of Argau, Switzerland. In 1849 his parents started for America, but his mother died on the voyage over. His father and the children settled in Portsmouth, where his father died in 1862. Rufus Peters followed farming, railroading and milling till 1863, when he enlisted in Company D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served two years. A part of the time he was detailed to a grist-mill and bakery. After his return home in 1865, he was employed at the Franklin Mills, remaining there till 1876. Since then he has been manager and miller at the Eagle Mills. He married Eliza, daughter of John Davis. They have three sons. They are members of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Peters is a Democrat. He has served several terms in the Town Council.

Peter Pickrel, President First National Bank, Jackson, is a son of Solomon and Anna Pickrel, who in 1815, with a family of five children, came from Pittsylvania County, Va., and settled near the present limits of Jackson, Ohio. Solomon engaged as a farmer and frontier woodsman, enduring all the hardships common to early-day life. He remained a resident of Jackson County until 1845, when he moved to Knox County, Ill., where he and his wife both died. Of their ten children Peter is the fourth, and was born Jan. 19, 1811, in Virginia, but since a child of four years old has resided mostly in Jackson County, Ohio. When he arrived at the proper age to enter school, such was unknown, but as he neared manhood the introduction of schools was effected, and with the very limited privileges he acquired a meager education. When only a youth of fifteen years he went to the Kanawha Valley to engage in the salt works. There he devoted his time to boating salt down the Kanawha Valley. He commenced working for 50 cents a day, but by his energy and industry his wages were subsequently increased to $1 per day. He practiced the strictest economy, and thereby in the five years thus engaged accumulated some means; returned to Ohio in 1831, or when twenty years of age, and engaged in teaming, and also buying all the dry-goods, groceries, etc., that came to Jackson, and shipping the produce that left the village to Virginia. About 1840 he began buying horses and driving to Virginia and North Carolina, which he continued for about five years. This pursuit was followed by buying and selling cattle and hogs, which was equally as successful as the former engagement. He realized the need of a steam grist-mill in Jackson, and in 1841 erected the Franklin Mills, the first steam grist-mill and carding machines in Jackson, which he conducted several years. Beside this he had been connected with nearly all the enterprises in and about Jackson. He started in life a poor boy with no means, but a capital of energy and determination. He has met with a number of reverses, but being possessed with the skill of a close financier his tax, outside of bank stock, amounts to about $600 annually. In banking he has been connected since 1855, and since 1879 has held his present position. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres near Jackson, where he resides. The surface is underlaid with good coal and iron ore. He is a man who has at all times considered well the value of his finances, and his judgment for investments is ever regarded as valuable. He has always been industrious, a man of average frame, plain in his dress and manners; a man with whom it is a pleasure to do business. He does not belong to any church, hence is free from creed or denomination. His wife was Elizabeth D. Haven, by whom he had ten children, and nine are now living. Mr. Pickrel is one of the able and well-to-do citizens, willing to assist in all public improvements.

Elmer C. Powell, Prosecuting Attorney,

Jackson, Ohio, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1849, and is the eldest son of Andrew J. and Mary Ann (Kerr) Powell. Andrew J. moved with his father to Gallia County in an early day, where he still resides. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer, and acquired a common-school education, and afterward attended the college at Willoughby, Ohio, in 1869–'70. In the summer of 1870 he went to Victoria, Ill., where, in 1871, he was married to Sarah E. Clark. They have three children living. After his marriage he returned to Gallia County and farmed on his father's farm for a time, when he went to Kansas. In 1873 he settled in Victoria, Ill., where he followed carpentering five years. In the fall of 1876 he commenced studying law under Homer Gaines, of Victoria, Ill. In 1877 he returned to Ohio, continued reading law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1878, at McArthur, Ohio. He then settled in Jackson, and in 1880 was elected to his present position, and re-elected in the fall of 1882. Mr. Powell has, during his life, written several political ballads.

Henry Price, mining surveyor and engineer, Jackson, Ohio, was born in Dudley, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 8, 1824, a son of George and Sarah (Round) Price, who, in 1832, with a family of eight children, came to the United States and located in Pittsburg, Pa., and in 1846 came to Jackson County, Ohio, and located hear Portland, where Mr. Price died in 1863. Mrs. Price is still living, aged eighty-three years. Of their eight children but three are now living, and the subject of our sketch is the second. His boyhood days were spent in mining and attending school, his time being about equally divided between the two. From 1852 till 1868 he resided in Meigs County, employed in superintending mines. Since 1868 he has been employed at the Star mines. He has had wide experience, and has few equals and no superiors in his branch of business. He was married in 1850 to Mary Harrop. They have one daughter—Cordelia.

John L. Ramsey, broker and retired farmer, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of Samuel and grandson of Moses Ramsey. The latter was a lineal descendant from Scotch ancestors, a native of Lancaster County, Pa., where he ever lived, and followed coopering for his livelihood. Of his children Samuel was the eldest, who was born in the same county as his father, and there grew to manhood. In the fall of 1859 he settled in Scioto County, Ohio, where he died. In early life he learned blacksmithing in Pennsylvania, which he also followed in Scioto County. His wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas Lyons, of Irish parents, and also a native of Pennsylvania. Of Samuel and Mary's nine children John L. is the second, and was born March 7, 1826, near Danville, Columbia (now Monteur)Co., Pa. He lived until he was fifteen years of age in his native State, receiving only a meager education. His parents then moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where he matured, and on Aug. 20, 1851, married Nancy M. Rozell, of Monroe County, Ohio, a lineal descendant from France, her grandfather having been born in that country. In 1859 John L. and Nancy M. Ramsey settled near the town of Jackson, Ohio, having previously purchased a farm which he still owns. In minor life he engaged in shipping coal down the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans, but owing to misfortune in the business he abandoned it and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed to some extent together with farming, in Jackson County. They lived on their farm until 1861, and again from 1863 to 1869, the remainder of the time in Jackson. He has, through his life in Jackson County, been one of its most energetic stock-dealers, though now almost retired with a neat competency, the result of his and his wife's legitimate and untiring efforts. Mr. Ramsey has been a stockholder in both the Iron and First National banks of Jackson for

some time. He and Mrs. Ramsey are both ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Jackson, to which they have belonged for a number of years. Mr. Ramsey is one of the well-to-do citizens of Jackson, willing to assist in all public and laudable enterprises that tend toward the elevation of the county or mankind. Even though they have no family he has always manifested an active interest in the educational welfare of the community. The hospitality and generosity of the family are too well known by the people of the present day to need comment. Their residence is beautifully located at the junction of Broadway and South streets, Jackson, Ohio.

John R. Rowland, civil engineer and miner, Jackson, Ohio, was born May 9, 1840, in Cardiganshire, South Wales, the youngest of two sons of John N. Rowland, who through life has been a civil engineer, and is still living in Wales, over eighty years of age. John R. learned his trade in Wales, working most of the time in lead mines, but the last six years he was there he was agent for John Waddingham. He came to America in 1878 and in the fall of the same year located in Jackson. He has been employed as surveyor for the Huron, Tropic and Globe furnaces, and since March 8, 1882, has held his present position. He was married in 1858 to Miss Magdalene Davies. They have a family of eleven children.

John Sanders was born in Guilford County, N. C., Aug. 15, 1815, a son of George B. and Rebecca (Lampkins) Sanders, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Virginia. His maternal great-grandfather, Major Laningham was killed at the battle of Guilford Court-House, near where our subject was born. His paternal great-grandfather was an Englishman and married a Scotch lady. His father was a farmer by occupation. He died near Lynchburg, Va., aged about fifty years. His mother died in Jackson County, Ohio. In 1823, with his mother and stepfather, he came to Ohio, where, in 1829, his mother died, and he was then thrown on his own resources. In 1830 he went to the Kanawha Valley, Va., and worked for a salt works company nine years. In the meantime he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers and had few equals and none who were superior in piloting. In 1840 he abandoned river life and permanently settled in Jackson County. His home had been here, however, the entire time of his employment on the river. In 1840 he began clearing a farm of 200 acres in Franklin Township, adding to it till he had 300 acres. In 1864 he sold the farm and moved into Lick, on the Piketon road, but since 1872 has resided in Jackson. Politically he is a Democrat. He has no aspirations for office, but is in favor of all industrious institutions and is always ready to do his part to assist any enterprise that tends to elevate the county, State, or Nation. He was married in 1838 and has one daughter—Rebecca, wife of Captain Lewis Davis.

W. A. Steele was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1845, a son of William B. and Julia Ann (Oard) Steele, natives of Virginia. In 1846 his parents removed to Jackson where his father worked at the tanner's and subsequently at the saddler's trade several years. The latter was a man of delicate constitution, and for several years prior to his death was unable to do more than superintend his business. He died in 1873 ; his wife died in 1872. Of their six children our subject is the third. He attended the schools of Jackson and afterward the Northwestern Ohio Normal, at Lebanon, graduating from the commercial department in 1868. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, but afterward transferred to Company C, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Pittsburg Landing, and Paducah, but in the fall of 1862, on account of his small stature and poor

health, he was discharged. He afterward enlisted in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery and served till the close of the war, mostly on scouting duty. He was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and again at Loudon, Tenn. In 1865 he returned to Jackson and became associated with his brothers in the mercantile business. In 1870 he established his present business. He carries a full line of glass and queen's-ware, drain tile, crockery, etc. He is also agent for Adams Express Company. He married Belle Vinson, of Lebanon, Ohio. They have six children.

Mark Sternberger was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 18, 1841, a son of Samuel Sternberger, a farmer of that country, who died when Mark was seven weeks old. In the fall of 1860 he came to America and located in Jackson, Ohio, where his brother Moses was living. He clerked for his brother till June, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till March, 1864. After his return home he formed a partnership with his brother which existed till August, 1867. In the fall of that year he established a separate store where he has a liberal patronage. He has a complete stock of general merchandise, dry-goods, clothing, carpets, etc. Politically Mr. Sternberger is a Republican. He has been a member of the School Board of Jackson six years, and Treasurer of the town of Jackson four years. He has been a Director of the Home Building and Loan Association from its origin and was its President several years. In the spring of 1883 he was nominated by the Republican party as Treasurer of Jackson County. Mr. Sternberger was married March 1, 1865, to Sarah Stinson, a native of Jackson County. They have five children, all at home.

Moses Sternberger, Jackson, Ohio, stock-dealer and grazer, retired merchant and capitalist. In all ages, from the Romans to the present, there has been a universal feeling in favor of preserving with the history of a county something of the life work of its citizens, and as the history of Lower Scioto Valley would be incomplete without a sketch of this distinguished and well-known merchant of Jackson, together with brief ancestral relations, we here give it. He is a son of Samuel and Caroline Sternberger, who were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they matured and married. Samuel died in 1842 leaving his wife a widow, who subsequently came to the United States, settling in Dayton, Ohio, where three of her sons lived, and there in 1879 she died. Moses Sternberger is the second of a family of eight children, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 29, 1826. He was apt, his perceptive faculties keen, and from the favorable opportunities offered for school he acquired a good German education. In 1839, when only a youth of thirteen, he emigrated to America, clerking for two years in a store in Philadelphia. While there, by practicing the strictest economy and industry, he accumulated a few dollars and came to Ohio, making his headquarters at Jackson in the year 1845. He purchased a small package of notions and started to peddling, and at the end of nine months opened a small retail store in Jackson, which gradually increased in quality and quantity for over thirty years. During the time he became prominently known as a merchant of energy and ability, together with the reputation of an extensive and profitable real-estate dealer. He now owns about 600 acres of excellent grazing land underlaid with a fine vein of Jackson coal from three and one-half to four feet thick, and also good iron ore abounds. In 1862 he commenced handling cattle, and has since studied the science, so to speak, until he has few equals and no superiors in judging the quality, weight and value of stock. Since 1877 he has turned his attention exclusively to stock grazing and farming, which he conducts scientifically. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Jackson, and as a monument to his enterprise

on the corner of Main and Portsmouth street is a large brick business building which was erected in 1855, the first one of any note in the town. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank, also in the Dayton Iron Company, as well as in the Jackson Coal and Iron Company. He is favorable to all improvements that indicate the financial interests of the general public. He as a financier stands eminent in Southern Ohio, as is easily comprehended when only considered that he started in life by peddling and with no capital but energy, determination and shrewd dealing. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Stephenson, who died in 1873, leaving seven children. Mr. Sternberger's second wife was Fanny Sternberger, of Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he has one daughter. Mrs. Sternberger is an accomplished lady.

J. K. Stewart was born in Franklin Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1856, the sixth of eight children of Daniel and Nancy (Martin) Stewart. His father was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1818, but in 1840 removed to Ohio. He subsequently returned home and induced his parents to move to his adopted State. They located in Franklin Township, where his parents died and where he still resides. He has through life been a farmer, at the same time working at the carpenter's trade and manufacturing grain cradles J. K. was thus reared a farmer, but being possessed of a ready mind he was desirous of obtaining an education, and therefore made the best use of his advantages and when twenty years of age was qualified to teach. He taught his first school at the Whaley School-house, in Liberty Township, but since then has taught each winter in his own district. In the summers of 1881 and 1882 he clerked in the store of Rodrick & Co., Jackson, Ohio. He ranks as one of the leading disciplinarians of Jackson County. May 6, 1882, he married Ida M. Gray, daughter of B. Gray.

L. A. F. Summers, Superintendent of the Forest Coal Mine, is a native of Kanawha Valley, West Va., born in 1832, but since 1834 has resided in Ohio, the greater part of the time in Hocking Valley and Greene County. He was married in 1855 to Eleanor J. Mills of Greene County. In January, 1882, he removed to Jackson County and since early in 1883 has been associated with the Forest Mine. Mr. Summers's early training was under the supervision of a widowed mother. He had fair school privileges and made the most of his advantages. When eighteen years of age he began to teach and taught the most of the time for thirty-two years. He took a course in the Miami Commercial College, at Dayton, Ohio, and for several years was engaged in bookkeeping in Dayton, Xenia and Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Summers have a family of five children.

John E. Sylvester, M. D., was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1855, the second of six children of Dr. William and Rachel (Salmons) Sylvester, his father a native of Meigs County, Ohio, born in 1826, and his mother of Guernsey County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in August, 1872. When fourteen years of age he commenced teaching, following that vocation when not attending school till he began the practice of his profession. In 1873 he commenced reading medicine under his father's supervision, and three years later graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati. He commenced his practice with his father but in 1878 located in McArthur, Ohio, where he has built up a successful practice. He was married in 1874 to Alice Welker, of Vinton, Gallia Co., Ohio. They have had two children, only one now living—John. Dr. William Sylvester received a common-school education and afterward attended the Albany Academy, in Athens County. He then de-

voted several years to teaching; took up the study of medicine under Dr. Mears, of Lawrence County, Ohio. In 1856 he relinquished teaching and began the practice of his profession. He is now located at Wellston, Jackson County.

Evan M. Thomas, of the Jackson Planing Mill Company, was born in Oak Hill, Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1842, a son of Thomas D. and Mary (Evans) Thomas, both natives of South Wales. His father came to America when a young man and settled in Jackson County making his home with his mother and step-father. He then worked at the carpenter's trade in Cincinnati, having learned the trade in Manchester, England. While living in Cincinnati he married Mary Evans, who came to America on the same ship with him. They settled in Oak Hill where they both died leaving one child—Evan M., the subject of our sketch. His educational advantages were meager, and being deprived of his father when sixteen years of age he commenced farming and working at the carpenter's trade. In 1874 he came to Jackson and erected the mill known as the Jackson Planing-Mill, where he has been very successful and is now one of the well-to-do citizens of the place. He was married to Ann Williams, who died in 1876, leaving two children. He afterward married Mrs. Eunice Tolly. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Presbyterian church.

Edgar B. Thompson, Recorder of Jackson County, Ohio, was born in Jackson County, Feb. 27, 1857, a son of Green and Eliza A. (Wilson) Thompson, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Jackson County, Ohio, both of English descent. His mother died Feb. 10, 1881. He was reared on a farm attending school in Lick Township. When seventeen years of age he began to teach school and taught seven years. In October, 1882, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of County Recorder. Dec. 24, 1878, he married Alice M. Rice. They have one daughter—Lula M.

P. T. Thurheimer, Priest of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Jackson Ohio, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 12, 1846. His early education was acquired in the parish schools, but at the age of twelve years he entered the gymnasium of Ellwangen; from there went to the Clerical Seminary at Ehinger, where he remained till 1867, completing his classical and philosophical course. In 1867 he came to America and spent three years in the Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, Pa., and was ordained priest in that city in 1870. He had charge of the Pittsburg Diocese four years and then came to Ohio, and took charge of the Columbus Diocese, consisting of the congregations at McCluney, Perry County, and Marietta. In the fall of 1879 he took charge of the congregation at Jackson, where his labors have shown good fruits in behalf of the church.

James Tripp, lawyer, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of William Tripp, who was in the war of 1812, and Sarah (Haft) Tripp, both natives of Eastern Pennsylvania. They emigrated with their parents to Washington County, Pa., about 1800 and were married there in 1817. They were the parents of ten children—six boys and four girls—six of whom are living. Judge John H. Tripp was the eldest; Dr. William Tripp, of Carrollton, Ohio, the second son, was Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry during the late war; Stephen Joseph Tripp was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry and was killed at the battle of Champion Hills; Samuel Tripp was also wounded in the hand in battle; James Tripp, whose name heads this sketch, was the fourth child, and was born in Cannonsburg, Pa., Oct. 17, 1824, where he lived till 1832, when he moved with his parents to Carroll County, Ohio. He attended the public school, known as the West Union School, near Carrollton during winter

for ten years, and when twenty-two years of age spent two terms at the Carrollton Academy. He read law with his brother, John H. Tripp, during the years 1848 and 1849 at Carrollton, and continued to read from 1849 till 1856, while on a farm in Jackson County; and during his residence on the farm he spent the winter season in teaching school. He has resided in Jackson County since 1849. In 1855 he was elected Justice of the Peace, but at the end of two years resigned. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County in 1858 and re-elected in 1860, and in 1863 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, being re-elected in 1865. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1872 and has held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas since 1878 by re-election, his present term expiring in February, 1889. During the late war he was commander of a section of a six-gun battery of Ohio National Guards, and was in the service under a call of Governor Brough for 100 days. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church since 1859. He was married June 7, 1849, to Christiana Smeltz, of Carroll County, Ohio, who died Oct. 24, 1882. Nine children were born to them, all living except one daughter who died in infancy. Their names are—William L., Sarah C., James M., Venetia P., Mary L., Minnie B., Gettie and Stella, all residing in Jackson, Ohio, except Sarah C., who lives in Clinton, Mo. The five eldest are married. Judge Tripp is one of the most influential men in Jackson County, and at the same time one of her best and most trusted citizens. He was successful in his profession, has filled with credit every place of trust to which he has been elected or appointed, and is an able, just and upright Judge. In all his relations to the public he has been faithful and honorable and holds, as he deserves to, a high place in the esteem and confidence of all who know him. The citizens of Jackson County take a just pride in Judge Tripp. They know the man and have the most implicit faith in his honesty and integrity, and regard him as a wise counselor and a safe and skillful leader.

James M. Tripp, attorney at law, Jackson, Ohio, was born in Liberty Township, Jackson County, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1857, a son of Judge James Tripp. His parents removed to Jackson County in the fall of 1857 and he therefore had the advantage of a good common-school education. When sixteen years of age he entered the Ohio University at Athens and graduated in 1877. During his last year in college he began the study of law with his father as preceptor. In September, 1878, he was admitted to the bar and since that time he has been practicing in Jackson. In 1880 the faculty of his *alma mater* selected him to deliver the master's oration of his class. The ability with which it was delivered and the depth of thought it contained secured him the degree of A. M. Mr. Tripp married Emma A., daughter of Dr. O. C. Miller, deceased. They have two children—Homer F., and James O.

P. H. Washam, clothier, Jackson, Ohio, of the firm of P. H. Washam & Co., is a native of Eastern Virginia, born in 1841, of English extraction, a son of A. W. and Nancy J. Washam, and brother of W. T. Washam, now of Lick Township, Jackson County. The firm in which Mr. Washam occupies so prominent a position is second to none in the county, and is not only extensively but favorably known throughout the district covered by the history of this volume. P. H. Washam matured in his native State but had comparatively no educational advantages save at his own expense, though business has greatly improved his general knowledge. He served in the late war from 1861 to 1863, under Captain T. S. Flournoy, who subsequently became Colonel of the Sixth Virginia Regiment. From the expiration of his military services he remained in

Virginia until 1869 in which year he came to Jackson, Ohio. Since a resident here he has been in public business and is widely known as a strict, live, energetic and substantial business man with whom it is a pleasure to trade. While he possesses a fine knowledge of business, he does not believe in dividing his attention, giving a small proportion to different classes of business, but believes in the old adage, "Where there is concentration of mind there is strength." Mr. Washam is politically a Democrat though not an aspirant to any public offices. His marriage was consummated with Miss Almira Poor, of Jackson, to whom one child has been born.

Joseph B. Watson is a native of Pennsylvania, a son of Samuel and Mary (Mason) Watson. His grandfather, George Watson, was a native of Ireland and died in Westmoreland County, Pa. His father died in August, 1823, in Pennsylvania. In 1850 he came with his mother to Ohio and located in Portsmouth. His mother subsequently died in Ross County. His first work after coming to Ohio was to assist in building the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad. He afterward worked at the carpenter's trade in Portsmouth ten years. In 1860 he came to Jackson. In 1869 he commenced gardening on his present lot of fifteen acres in the Salt Creek bottom. His land is well cultivated and yields him annually a good profit. He was married July 3, 1853, to Ellen Reininger, a native of Portsmouth, and a daughter of Major C. F. Reininger. They have six children, five daughters and one son, all living at home.

J. W. White, a son of William White, was born in Beaver County, Pa., Dec. 20, 1838. When he was eight years of age his father removed to Jackson County, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where his boyhood days were passed. He was a diligent student and by his own exertions prepared himself for a teacher. He taught his first school in the fall and winter of 1858. He was a successful disciplinarian and never taught a school that his services were not desired for a second term. June 2,1862,he enlisted in Company E,Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and served four months. At the surrender of General Miles at Harper's Ferry he was taken prisoner, but was paroled and returned home. June 21, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the campaign of General Burnside, and was discharged March 5, 1864. Sept. 27, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Infantry, and was discharged July 15, 1865. After his return home he taught one term of school and then carried on a farm a year. In 1867 he moved to Jackson and was in the mercantile business till 1873, but since then has been clerking for different parties. Since 1880 he has been store-keeper for the Starr Furnace Company. He was married March 29, 1866, to M. J. Harper. They have six children. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the United Presbyterian church near Cove Station.

David R. Williams, of the firm of Chapman & Williams, proprietors of the Diamond Coal Mine, Jackson, Ohio, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1849, the second of ten children of George G. and Catharine Williams, both natives of Wales. His mother came to America when quite young and his father at the age of eighteen. They were married at Pittsburg, Pa., and located at Pomeroy, Ohio, afterward removing to Gallia County, where his father died and his mother is still living. David R. was reared on a farm and followed that occupation till 1879 when he removed to Sunfish Township, Pike County, and engaged in lumbering a year. In 1880 he removed to Jackson and has since been engaged at the Diamond Coal Mine. In 1872 he married Margaretta Shedrick, who died, leaving one child. He then married Jane, daughter of Lewis Davis. To them were born two children. His present wife was Margaret Rod-

rick. They have one child. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Welsh Presbyterian church. He is one of the well-to-do and influential citizens of Jackson.

William E. Williams, physician and surgeon, Jackson, Ohio, is a son of Morgan Williams, who was of Welsh birth, and died in Jackson, Ohio, June 17, 1883. In his native country he was engaged in cabinet-making, but after coming to Ohio he followed farming successfully, mostly till his death. He was married in his native country to Annie Jones, of Welsh birth, and in 1838 they emigrated to Ohio, settling in Jackson County, where they ever after lived. Mrs. Williams died in 1855 and was the mother of ten children. Our subject was born in Jackson County in 1848 and passed his minor life mostly on the farm. At the age of fifteen he was an independent farmer and managed a farm successfully until he was eighteen years of age when he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio. In this institution he devoted his time until reaching the senior year. He read medicine under Dr. Lash, of Athens, graduated from the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, in 1873, and at once took up the practice of his profession in Jackson, where success has attended his deserving efforts, and he is now in partnership with Dr. C. K. Crumit. Dr. Williams' political affiliations are in behalf of the Republican party, but he is no aspirant for office. In religion he is a Presbyterian, and in secret order a Mason. He was married June 26, 1873, to Anna, daughter of Hon. T. L. Hughes, of Oak Hill, Jackson Co., Ohio. Two children have been born to them —Lloyd and Anna.

CHAPTER XXX.

LICK, LIBERTY, SCIOTO AND FRANKLIN TOWNSHIPS.

THE BEST FROM AN AGRICULTURAL STANDPOINT.

ICK TOWNSHIP.

ONCE A TOWNSHIP IN ROSS COUNTY.

Lick is the oldest township in Jackson County. Previous to the county's organization it was a township in Ross County, was organized in the winter of 1808–'9, and its first election was held in April, 1809. It was then composed of the territory of what is now Coal, Washington, Scioto and Jackson, besides its own boundary. Having within its borders at that time nearly all of the salt reservation, it found permanent settlers as early as 1798. At the time of the organization of Jackson County, which was taken from Ross, Scioto, Gallia and Athens, Lick became one of the original townships of the county, formed in May, 1816. It did not, however, remain long with its extensive territory, for in June, 1816, Jackson Township was formed, and but a few years expired before it had been curtailed to the dimensions of a congressional township. In July, 1816, an order of the court changed its boundaries to include all of township 7, of range 18, and all of township 7, of range 19, excepting the north tier of sections. This order reads as follows:

LICK TOWNSHIP.

"It was also ordered at this meeting that Lick Township should have the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 7 and range 18, the line to run due south to the southeast corner of section 36 of township aforesaid; thence west to the county line at the southwest corner of section 31, township 7 and range 19; thence north along the county line to the northwest corner of section 7, township 7 and range 19; thence east to the northeast corner of section 12, township 7 and range 19; thence north to the northwest corner of section 6, township 7, range 18; thence east to the place of beginning."

These boundaries gave Lick Township all of the present township of that name, together with the present Liberty Township, with the exception of the northern and western tier of sections.

This included Liberty Township except the north tier of sections mentioned and the territory lying west of range 19. From the date of the organization of Liberty Township Lick became only a congressional township, and this continued its size until January, 1883, when Coal Township robbed it of one-third of its territory, leaving it with but twenty-four sections of land. Lick has been the butt of nearly all the surrounding townships, and when any of them wanted to increase their size Lick seemed to be the object of their attack, until from being a township of generous proportions she is now but an infant in size.

THEY PREFERRED LICK.

Here is a plaintive wail which the commissioners had not the heart to refuse, the petition being presented Oct. 14, 1828, and granted Dec. 2 following. The petition reads:

"*To the Honorable Commissioners of Jackson County:* We, the undersigned, have proved by experience that there are many difficulties which we have to encounter and labor under by being attached to Washington Township, and in order to remedy the same we desire and earnestly request that your honorable body will permit us, your humble petitioners, to become attached to the township of Lick. Your compliance will confer a particular favor on us, and render us your much obliged obedient humble servants.

"N. B. We wish the original surveyed line of Lick Township to be re-established."

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township is hilly, but there is a wide expanse of valley around Jackson, the county seat, and up the valley of Salt Creek, down that stream, after leaving Jackson for a mile and a half, the valley narrows and you find yourself between rugged hills and massive rocky bluffs which limit it on either side. There are a few small tributaries which flow into Salt Creek, but taking the township together it is well watered and timbered. From the width of the valley in the upper portion of Salt Creek and around Jackson there is quite a body of good agricultural lands, and the township, though hilly and broken, is one of the best for agricultural purposes in the county, that is among all, for there are no townships that can boast of the alluvial soil of the river bottoms, or the black mold which is found on the Western prairies. Still in this township, as in other parts of the county, fair yields of cereals, vegetables and grasses are secured to the farmer for his labor. Of course with a township so made up of rolling surface, the drainage is good and malarial diseases are not chronic in this section. In many respects the history of Jackson, the county seat, embraces much of the history of Lick Township, and therefore it is not necessary to detail that which will be found in the history of the county seat.

The first bridge built in Lick Township was across McDowell's Run, and $7 was appropriated by the township trustees to purchase plank to build said bridge. This was all the money in the township treasury, March 31, 1823.

THE PIONEERS.

Lick Township being organized by Ross so early, and so many years before the county was organized, gives it a history anterior to that of the county, but the pioneer came and settled even before the township was known. The main salt springs were in Lick Township, and for a few years the place was known as "Salt Lick," and the latter name was finally chosen for the township when organized. We give a few names of the earliest arrivals, and the prominent men before the county came into existence. The following were all permanent settlers prior to the organization of the county and in fact prior to 1812: John Munday, Abraham Welsh, Joshua Winks, John Prather, Thomas Trago, William Niblack, Paul Bunk, John Gillespie, Austin Palmer, Samuel Niblack, John James, Joseph Clements, David Mitchell, John Sargeant, Daniel Stoy, David McConnel, Isaac Washburn, Jared Strong, Matthew Kidder, William Bares, Thomas Foster, Francis Heron, Thomas Scott, Asa Lake, Elkana Bramlette, Emanuel Hoover, Austin Palmer, Robert Strother, John Brander, Elijah Strong, Paris Griffeth, Thomas M. Carbotte, John Lake, Jesse Watson, Jacob Scallenger, William Higginbotham, Samuel A. Hall, John Ogg, Peter Marshall, Jesse Wilson, Philip Strother, Jackson Taylor, Samuel Rice, Joseph

Armstrong, Joseph Lake, Joseph Stockholm, George L. Crookham, William White, John Stewart, Henry Armstrong, John Armstrong, Charles Higginbotham, George Mooney, Joseph W. Ross, Olney Hawkings, William Golby, William Hill, Samuel Goodenough, John McGee, Robert Patrick, William Howe, Daniel Harris, Joseph Clemens, Timothy Allen, Phillip Hartley, John Stewart, Samuel Bunn, Benjamin Haines, Daniel Clark, Samuel Aldridge, James McDaniels, Peter Bunn, Aaron Martin, William Jolly, Absalom Wells, Andrew Donnelly, Benjamin Kiger, Richard Perdue and David Pinney.

Most of these names will be familiar to many now living. They are those who settled here and lived, and most of them found their graves within the township.

The first Justices of the Peace date from 1809, and the names of David Mitchell, William Niblack, William Givens, Jared Strong, and Joseph Armstrong, were all acting as such in this township, prior to the organization of the county. The two former were the first who served.

The first Grand Juror from Lick Township, was Olney Hawkings, and Petit Jurors, Robert Patrick and William Niblack. They served March 6, 1809, seven years before the county came into existence.

In 1812 the township treasurer made his report from April, 1810, to April, 1812. The amount received for the two years was $19.00 and the expenditures for the same time was $17.55; balance, $1.45. John Brander, Clerk of the township, received $15 for his services for the year 1813.

ITS GROWTH.

Lick Township, as the central township, has exceeded all others in its growth. Outside of the county seat it has a larger agricultural population by several hundred than any other. The growth of the township has been steady and prosperous since its formation up to about 1880. At that time Coalton did not amount to much, and the furnace population lived mostly within the limits of Jackson. The population by decades is as follows: 1840, 822; 1850, 1,501; 1860, 2,334; 1870, 3,746; 1880, 5,213. Deducting the population of Jackson in 1870 and in 1880 and the township had 1,730 population in 1870; 2,192 in the latter year, the growth of Coalton having been mostly in the last three years.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND AREA.

The assessment for Lick Township for 1864 gave the valuation of personal property at $77,962; corporation, $99,299; total, $177,261 In 1863 the figures were: Township, $50,674; corporation, $91,774; total, $142,448. Gain in one year: Township, $27,288; corporation, $7,525; total gain, $34,813. In 1880 this valuation of personal property was $113,040 outside the corporation, while the city had reached the sum of $299,692. In 1882 the valuation of real-estate of the township was $315,788, and personal property outside of corporation, $122,664; total, $438,452. The real and personal in Jackson is, $880,636; total, $1,319,088. The total sum raised by Lick Township during the civil war for the support of the families of the volunteers was $7,735. A town house was purchased of Peter Pickrel and Lewis Davis for $2,000, May 20, 1870, and sold Nov. 23, 1874, for $2,500 to Geo. Pugh and Wm. Vaughn, in four equal annual payments from March 1, 1875. The trustees sold the first note for $615.92. A contract was made June 12, 1875, with Benjamin Trago to build a new town hall, on the corner of Portsmouth and Pearl streets for $1,075, payable in monthly installments upon estimates. It was completed Sept. 25, 1875. The township was divided into two voting precincts, June 12, 1875. The tax levy for bounty fund was sufficient to pay off the bonds and interest, and March 29,

1873, there was a balance to the credit of the bounty fund of $728.45. This amount was turned over at above date to the Board of Education of Lick Township for school purposes. The township holds the brine deposit of the county, and is noted for the quantity and quality of its coal and iron ore which lies under the surface. There are six school districts in the present bounds of the township outside the city of Jackson. There are in the same territory one Free-Will Baptist church and one Methodist, on lot 29 of the Salt Reservation, and one Methodist church on section 23; two cemeteries also in the country. It has two railroads running through the township—the Portsmouth Branch, running southwest, and then east of south from Jackson, and the Ohio Southern, which comes in on the west and runs north to Wellston.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first township officers elected, April, 1809, were as follows: Trustees, Roger Seldon, David Mitchell and Robert Patrick; Treasurer, Levi Patrick; Clerk, John Brander; Lister, Sam'l Niblack; Overseers Poor, John James and Olney Hawkings; Constables, Sam'l Niblack and Phillip Strother. Olney Hawkings refused to serve as Overseer of the Poor, and he was fined. Then the Trustees appointed Stephen Radcliff, Sr. Roger Seldon, Trustee, removed to another county and Wm. Niblack was appointed Trustee May 20, 1809. Levi Patrick, Town Treasurer, removed to Virginia, and Olney Hawkings was appointed March 10, 1810. The present officers, 1883, are: Trustees, W. T. Washam, Jos. Humphries, Andrew Henson; Clerk, Sam'l Stevenson; Assessor First Precinct, Thos. Rogers; Assessor Second Precinct, Wm. D. Trago; Constables, James Baker, W. E. Arthur.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Allison Brown, farmer, was born in Jackson County, Oct. 1, 1827, where he was reared to farm life, and passed through all the phases of pioneer life, and at present owns a good farm near Jackson, Ohio. He was married in 1851 to Lucy A., daughter of David and Anna Dennis, of Jackson County. Eleven children have been born to this union, of whom three sons and seven daughters are living. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Solomon Brown, was a native of Greenbrier County, Va., and settled in Jackson County in 1815, where he spent his life in developing the agricultural interests of the county. He died in Jackson County in October, 1873, at the age of ninety-three years. He was married to Elizabeth Vernon, mother of our subject. She was a native of North Carolina and came with her parents to Ohio in an early day. She died in Jackson County at the age of seventy-seven years in November, 1875.

George Washington Brown, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Jackson County, Feb. 10, 1822. His father, William Brown, was born in 1796 in Greenbrier County, Va., and came to Ohio in 1817 and died in 1880. His mother, Martha (Burris) Brown, was a native of Gallia County, Ohio, and when a child came to Jackson County where she died in 1837. Our subject attended school till his mother's death and when nineteen years old, taught school. At the end of three years he sold clocks, continuing in this business for two years, after which he and J. H. McClintock engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Brown & McClintock. He sold out at the end of six months and farmed and taught school till 1855. He then embarked in the mercantile trade which continued two years, under the firm name of G. W. & J. A. Brown, when they sold out. He then followed farming till 1865 on Little Raccoon, when he sold his farm and in March, 1865, purchased his present farm. He was married in October, 1847, to Minerva, daughter of Charles and Viletta Lott. They have had

two sons and five daughters born to them. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Brown was elected Commissioner of Jackson County in 1871 and served two terms. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., and of the chapter and council, R. A. M., of Jackson. He is also a member of the Knights Templar Commandery of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Elwood B. Dickason, farmer, stock-dealer and dairyman, near Jackson, was born in Jackson County in 1858. He was reared a farmer and educated at the graded schools of Jackson and since attaining his majority has been engaged in his present business. Oct. 1, 1878, he was married to Ida, daughter of Mary A. and Absalom Nelson, of Jackson County. They have a family of two children—Cornelia N. and Charles A. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Reuben Dickason, grandfather of our subject, was born Dec. 2, 1795, in Virginia and settled in Jackson County in 1819 where he is still living. Our subject's father, Charles Dickason, was born and reared in Jackson County and is now living in Jackson.

William R. Foster was born in Monroe County, W. Va., Oct. 28, 1824, and is the eldest son of Robert and Catherine (Rice) Foster who were born, reared and married in Monroe County. At the age of sixteen years he removed with his parents, in 1840, to Jackson County, where they died. He was reared to farm labor and educated at the common schools, and by industry has obtained a good home. Aug. 13, 1846, he was married to Anna, daughter of Wilson and Charity Hogbin. Of their four children three are living. One son died in infancy. Mrs. Foster died March 10, 1853. He married his second wife, Harriet Connelly, May 18, 1854. They had three children two of whom died in infancy. His wife died July 23, 1863, and Jan. 16, 1864, he married Mrs. Lydia (Wilson) Tilly, by whom he has had one son and a danghter.

Hugh Gilliland, son of Samuel and Sarah (Krouskop) Gilliland, was born Feb. 5, 1824, in Jackson County where he was reared a farmer and received a limited education. He was employed as a teamster at Jackson Furnace for ten years and during that time saved $1,000, which he invested successfully in lands. Since then he has been engaged in farming and dealing in stock, and is the possessor of a farm of 440 acres in Franklin Township, 320 acres in Jefferson Township, and 310 acres where he resides, in Lick Township. He also has $10,000 in the Tropic Iron Furnace. He was married March 1, 1849, to Nancy, daughter of Charles and Margaret Slavens, pioneers of Pike County, where her father died at the age of seventy-five years. Her mother is living yet, aged eighty-four years. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland, one son and six daughters. The son died at the age of twenty-two years. One daughter died when thirty-one years old and the other at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Gilliland has served one term as Trustee of Franklin Township. His parents settled in Jackson County in 1817. His father died at the age of sixty-four years and his mother at the age of fifty-five years.

Edward Heath, son of Christian and Martha Heath, was born in Jackson County, Feb. 8, 1829, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He was married May 11, 1858, to Eliza A., daughter of William and Sarah Kesinger, by whom he had three sons and six daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased. He and wife are members of the Disciple church. His father was a native of Maryland, and died in Jackson County at the age of forty-five years. His mother was born in Ohio. She is still living, being in her eighty-third year.

John R. Heath, son of Edward and Eliza A. Heath, was born in Jackson County, Feb. 27, 1859. His parents being in poor circumstances he had to go to work at an early age,

and therefore had not much opportunity for obtaining an education, but by studying nights he fitted himself for a teacher. He taught his first school in Liberty Township in the winter of 1879-'80, and the following spring entered the school at Jackson. The following winter he taught again in his first school, after which he taught in the River Mill school in Pike County. He is at present teaching in a graded school in Pike County, where he is giving general satisfaction, and may be ranked among the most successful teachers of Pike and Jackson counties.

Andrew Henson, son of Larkin and Nancy (Lackey) Henson, was born April 14, 1830, in Jackson County, Ohio. He lived on the home farm and attended the common schools till he was twenty-one years of age, when he entered the Ohio University at Athens where he spent two years, and the following year taught school, and for a time was engaged selling goods for J. D. Claar at the Cross Roads, Jackson County. From 1857 till 1861 he was bookkeeper for the Cambria Iron Company, and in 1862 he was salesman for J. D. Claar. He had an interest in the Five-Mile Furnace in Hocking County and was sole manager for four years, after which he managed the Limestone Furnace two years. He was the bookkeeper and manager of the Madison Furnace four years, and from 1876 till September, 1881, he was manager and bookkeeper of Latrobe Furnace, Jackson. Since 1881 he has devoted his time to his farm and to dealing in stock. He was married March 1, 1863, to Catherine, daughter of John J. and Rebecca (Cherington) Evans. They have a family of five children—Morris A., Emma B., Carrie A., William C. and Elbert F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He is a Trustee of Lick Township and a member of Oak Hill Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

John Johnson was born Dec. 25, 1823, in Carroll County, Ohio, where his parents, James and Jane (Kerr) Johnson, settled in an early day. Mr. Johnson died when our subject was an infant, and when he was fourteen years old his mother married again and he left home and worked for a farmer till he was twenty-two years old. He then bought sixty acres of land in Carroll County where he farmed four years, and in 1851 removed to Jackson County and purchased his present farm which contained 160 acres, but at present he owns 203 acres, which is underlaid with three veins of hill coal and one vein of shaft coal and also an abundance of iron ore. He has devoted his time to his farm and stock and has some of the best stock in the county. In 1848 he married Catherine McDaniel, of Carroll County. They were the parents of one son and a daughter. The former died at the age of one year. His wife died in 1853, and in 1855 he married Mrs. Caroline (Plummer) Poor. Five children were born to this union, all living. His wife died Jan. 28, 1873, and Nov. 16, 1875, he married his third wife, Mrs. Sarah (Davis) Vernon. They have been blessed with two daughters.

Samuel Watt McClung, son of Mordecai and Nancy (Wilson) McClung, was born near Jackson, Sept. 7, 1841. His father was born in Baltimore County, Md., in 1809, and his mother was born in 1816, in Washington County, Pa. In 1834 they settled in Jefferson County, Ohio, and came to Jackson County in 1841. He worked at the blacksmith's trade till 1840, after which he pursued farming till his death in 1869. His widow is still living. At the age of twenty years our subject taught school, and followed teaching and farming for ten years, since when he has devoted his entire time to his farm. He was married Sept. 15, 1870, to Annie, daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Dawson) Harrel. They have two children—John J. and Nellie May. Mrs. McClung is a member of the Christian church.

John D. Mitchell, commercial traveler, was born in Jackson County, Dec. 23, 1841, and enlisted in the late war July, 1861, in Com-

pany D, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, as a private for three years, and was appointed First Sergeant, and the following winter was promoted to Second Lieutenant, being assigned to Company A. He remained with the same regiment during the war. The next summer he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company H, and in 1863 became Captain of Company C, which he commanded during the war. He participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Md., Antietam, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg raid, Lexington and many others. He participated in all the engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1865. After the war he engaged in his present business and has traveled for the firm of Minor & Dixon, wholesale grocers of Cincinnati, for sixteen years. He was married April 1, 1868, to Isabelle, daughter of Ralph and Sabra Loft, of Steubenville, Ohio. They have a family of four children—George C., Ada T., Charles R. and John D., Jr. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of Jackson, Ohio. His grandfather, David Mitchell, was a native of Kentucky, and settled in Jackson County prior to 1812. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was at one time Probate Judge of Jackson County, and represented the county two terms in the State Legislature. He was a Whig in politics and died in Jackson County. David H. Mitchell, father of our subject, was born in Jackson County, Jan. 16, 1816, and for thirty years was a prominent physician of Jackson, where he died in November, 1868. He was married in 1838 to Typhenia Hewitt, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1821. Her grandfather, Moses Hewitt, was one of the first settlers of Athens County, and was one of the Trustees of the Ohio University for a number of years. Joseph Hewitt, the father of Mrs. Mitchell and son of Moses Hewitt, was born and reared in Athens County and at one time was Sheriff of the county. He died in the State of Iowa.

Joseph Peterson, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Jackson County, April 7, 1832, a son of James and Mary (Floro) Peterson, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. His father was born where Jackson is now situated, Sept. 14, 1802, and his mother was born in 1800 on the Potomac River, in Virginia. They were married in Jackson County and reared a family of seven children, and in 1851 she died, her husband's death occurring in 1859. At the age of twenty-one years our subject began boating on the Ohio Canal, which occupation he followed for seven years, after which he was employed in burning charcoal in furnaces and soon after became a coal contractor, which business he successfully followed till 1875. In 1875 he purchased his present farm to which he has devoted his entire time since 1875. His farm is well supplied with iron ore and coal. Dec. 23, 1859, he was married to Sarah Scott, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of William and Maria (Scott) Butler, of Irish descent.

John Poor, son of George and Mary (Billups) Poor, was born in Jackson County, Nov. 18, 1841. His father being a stock-dealer, he, at the age of fifteen years, began dealing in stock for his father. Upon attaining his majority he began farming and stock-dealing for himself and has been ever since successfully engaged. He was married in November, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Allison and Sarah (Nelson) Kinnison. Their children are —Rissie A., Charlie C., John S. and Drue E. Mr. Poor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1802, and his mother was a native of Virginia. They settled in Jackson County in an early day, where

his father died at the age of seventy-three years, June 12, 1875. His mother died Feb. 9, 1864, in her sixty-third year.

Ambrose Scott, farmer, is the third son of Benjamin F. and Priscilla Scott. His father was born in Maryland in 1796, and married in Virginia in 1817, and soon after settled in Athens County, near Coolville, where our subject was born Nov. 7, 1822. When an infant his parents settled near the present site of Wellston, Jackson County, where he was reared on a farm and attended the log-cabin schools. He was first employed as driver of a stage coach for the Ohio Stage Company for three years. He was then engaged in the mercantile trade in Jackson from 1848 to 1862 since when he has farmed and dealt in iron ore. He has an office on Broadway, Jackson, where he transacts his business. He was married Nov. 7, 1850, to Melinda, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth Humphrey, who came from Virginia to Ohio in 1819. They have been blessed with a family of three sons and four daughters. His wife belongs to the Baptist denomination.

William T. Washam was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., April 27, 1840, and is a son of William and Fannie (Collins) Washam, the former of Scotch and latter of Welsh descent. He was left an orphan when very young, and when four years old came with his sister, Mrs. Dove, to Jackson County, Ohio. He obtained a good education by attending the common schools, and worked at brick-making till the breaking out of the late war. Sept. 20, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was on duty at several different places. He participated in the battles of Strawberry Plains, Bull's Gap, and Athens, Tenn., and in 1864 was a delegate to the Ohio State Convention that elected Cox for Governor. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1865, when he returned home and followed farming till 1868. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Jackson, and in 1871 his nephew became a partner, the firm name being Washam & Co. until 1873. In that year he purchased one-eighth interest in the Ophir Iron Furnace, and soon after purchased three-fourths of the stock, and ran the furnace eighteen months. He then sold his furnace and mercantile interests, and has since been engaged in farming and manufacturing brick. Dec. 31, 1857, he was married to Tabitha, daughter of Benjamin and Tabitha (Seward) Branscom. Five of the six children born to them are living—John J., William T., Jr., Nellie O., David and Stella B. Harry B. died, aged three years. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has served his township as Treasurer two years, and for the past several years has held the office of Township Trustee. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Board of Equalization, and re-elected in 1880, his present term expiring in 1890. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of Jackson, and member of the Chapter R. A. M. of the same place. He is also a member of Salt Lick Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Jackson, and of the Ancient Order of Red Men, and of the Knights of Labor.

Daniel Henry Whetsel was born Jan. 6, 1848, in Jackson County, and is a son of Jacob and Verlinda (Maddox) Whetsel. He joined the United Brethren church when twelve years old, and in 1872 became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the age of twenty-one years he went to the Wilkesville Academy, in Vinton County, and after leaving school engaged in teaching and local preaching. He taught school during the winters, attending school in the summer, till 1876, since which time he has followed farming and local preaching. He owns the George L. Crookham farm, which is well supplied with coal, both for domestic use and smelting purposes. He was married April 15, 1874, to Samantha A., daughter of

Thomas and Belinda (Allison) Neal. She has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church since her twelfth year. Their children are—Emerson J., Wiley N., Ora O. and Harry M. Lola E., their eldest child, died in infancy.

William Madison Wykle is the eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth (Rose) Wykle, the former born in Monroe County, West Va., Dec. 11, 1803, and the latter in Giles County, Tenn., in 1807. His parents were married in Monroe County in 1827, and came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1834, where they resided until death. The subject of this sketch was born Jan. 16, 1836. He was reared a farmer, and helped clear the farm, and has followed farming through life, with the exception of two terms, when he taught school. He attended the common schools, and graduated at the Jackson High School. His grandmother resides with him, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. May 22, 1850, he was married to Mary A. Johnson, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and a daughter of George and Jane (Cunningham) Johnson. This union has been blessed with one son and four daughters, all of whom are living. The eldest, a son now twenty-two years old, assists his father on the farm. They have attended the common schools, and are well educated and accomplished children.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Originally the greater part of Liberty Township belonged to Lick Township, part of its territory being embraced in the Salt Lick reservation. All but the northern row of sections belonged to Lick, which was formed at the organization of the county in May, 1816. Jackson Township, which was organized in July, 1816, included the northern row of sections, now forming Liberty Township.

In the commissioners' record of Dec. 3, 1839, the following order appears: "*Ordered*, That the auditor notify the inhabitants of township 7, range 19, by advertisements, to meet at the house of Wm. Newell, in said township, on Saturday, the 21st day of the present month, then and there to proceed to elect officers for said township." This was, without doubt, the first election held in the township of Liberty, as a separate voting precinct.

Among the old settlers may be mentioned the names of T. Meeker, John and Jacob Harrison, Joseph and Titus Baily, James and Hugh Martin, Joseph and Abner Whaly, John Hartmann, James Boyd, John Ratcliff, George Glasburn, William Jackson, Augustus Lewis, Elzy and Smith Landrum, James Bower, David Roberts, Simon Howell and Samuel Vandivort.

TOPOGRAPHY AND MINERALS.

The surface of Liberty Township is rolling and in some parts quite hilly. The branches of Salt Creek which run through its eastern edge drain the township. Buckeye Creek flows from about the middle of the southern border northeasterly, and empties into Salt Creek near the middle of the eastern border. Along its valley is fertile grazing and agricultural ground. From near the center of the township Pigeon Roost Creek flows north and discharges its waters in Salt Creek, in Jackson Township. These are the only streams of any size in the township and, together with their smaller tributaries, comprise the drainage of the township. The valley of the latter creek also has good grazing and agricultural lands. Back a short distance from these creeks are found the steepest hills.

The minerals of this township are nearly the same as in Lick Township. Considerable iron ore and coal have been taken from the hills, but it has been mostly taken elsewhere for consumption. The Ohio Southern Railroad having been recently completed through the township from east to west, an outlet is given for the minerals and they will, in the

future, doubtless prove a source of the greatest industry in the township.

In the past the leading industry has been farming and grazing. In this respect the township has ranked among the first in the county. Its average is among the largest in the county, having a surface of 26,880 acres, or forty-two sections of land. The value of its lands in 1882 was fixed at $171,967; the value of its chattel property was fixed at $99,055.

POPULATION AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The population of Liberty Township in 1840 was 474; in 1850 it was 1,017; in 1860 it was 1,393; in 1870 it was 1,747; in 1880 it was 1,734.

Liberty Township is bounded on the north by Jackson Township, on the east by Lick, on the south by Scioto, and on the west by Pike County.

There is an old saw and grist mill in this township, built in 1833 by Jacob and John Harrison. The grist department was added in 1844. From 1847 to 1855 John Harrison owned and ran the mill alone, having bought his brother out. In 1857 he sold the entire establishment to James Simpson, who continued to operate it up to 1879, when he sold to J. B. Harrison, the present owner. It is situated on the bank of Buckeye Creek on section 27.

When the Ohio Southern Railroad was built through the township in 1878, two stations were made within its borders, viz.: Miller's, on section 33, and Sampson's, on section 27.

The township officers elected in the spring of 1883, are as follows: Trustees, William Stephenson, M. Landrum and Brice Tope; Clerk, James C. Harper; Treasurer, James Sheridan; Constables, Jas. McCartney and Isaac Branscom; Justices, John McCartney and Alfred Lewis.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are nine school districts in the township and ten schools, one of the districts having a white and a colored school. The last enumeration (1883) gave the township 617 children of school age.

Sub-district No. 1, called the Pine School, has seventy-two scholars.

Sub-district No. 2 has two schools. The Hartley School (white) sixty-three scholars, and the Sharon School (colored) sixty scholars. The latter is governed by the township School Board. Sub-district No. 3, the Whaley School, has fifty-eight scholars. Sub-district No. 4, the Tope School, has seventy-eight scholars. Sub-district No. 5, the Rapp School, has fifty-seven scholars. Sub-district No. 6, the Coen School, has forty-nine scholars. Sub-district No. 7, the Glasburn School, has fifty-nine scholars. Sub-district No. 8, the Aten School, has fifty-eight scholars. Sub-district No. 9, the Sheridan School, has sixty-three scholars.

Perhaps the first school-house ever built in the township was the old log-cabin school-house, situated on the Glasburn place. It was built in 1827.

The township has four churches, founded along in its history as the growing population seemed to demand.

Pleasant Grove Church (Christian Union).—The society was organized during the late war. The Tope School-house was used for the occasional meetings for six or seven years until the present church building was erected in 1871. Among the organizing members were: Woodson Nimley and wife, Jno. A. Lake and wife, James Hatton and wife, D. H. Johnson and wife, James McLurd and wife, James Richardson and Mrs. Susan Johnson. The membership is now nearly 200. When the new church was built in 1871 the pastor was Rev. Geo. W. Culp; Trustees, Daniel

Johnson, Jno. Stephenson and James Hatton. The church was dedicated by the Rev. Joseph Nichols. The present pastor is Joseph Thompson; Trustees, Samuel Overly, John M. Stephenson and James McClure.

Christian Church.—This church building was erected in 1872 by a neighborhood on section 21. It was given to the Christian organization with the understanding that other denominations might use it when not used by them. It was dedicated by the Rev. Henry Cunningham, of the Christian church. The Trustees then were: Thos. Beatty, Elza Landrum and Richard Kirkendall. The pastor was the Rev. Asbury Redfair, since whose departure in that year there has been no regular pastor of any denomination. Occasional meetings are held by announcement, and at times protracted meetings are held.

Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized about the year 1850, and held meetings in a log school-house on section 15. In 1857 a new school-house was built, and the congregation adopted that as a place of worship until 1874, in which year their present church was built. The Rev. Mr. Ford was pastor at first and up to 1857. From 1857 to 1861 the Rev. Mr. Fowler officiated. From that time until the erection of the new church, in the fall of 1874, no regular pastor was employed, but the society was occasionally supplied by some foreign minister, generally Rev. J. K. Gibson. After the erection of the church the Rev. Mr. Wilson preached regularly to the congregation for a nnmber of years, and was succeeded by Rev. D. E. Evans. For the last two years no regular preaching has been had, but the society has been occasionally visited by Rev. James Gowdy, a United Presbyterian minister. The present Trustees are: A. Vandivort, C. L. Ritchie and Chas. Elliott. The church has a Sabbath-school, superintended by Robert Ritchie.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in about 1850, and built a log church in the year 1854. The Rev. Mr. Halliday was the pastor, and had about twenty-five members. In the year 1873 the old church was blown down, and in the following year a new one was built and dedicated by Rev. T. J. Miller. The first pastor to hold meeting in the new building was Rev. John R. Prose. The present pastor is the Rev. Samuel Crosby. The present Board of Trustees consists of the following gentlemen, viz.: Wm. Rutledge, James Hoover, Edward Swan, Thomas Swan and J. M. Stewart. The Sabbath-school is superintended by T. J. Griffith; average attendance about seventy. The church is located on section 30.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas J. Griffith was born Aug. 17, 1849, in Fayette County, Penn., and in December, 1862, accompanied his parents, James H. and Margaret (Bird) Griffith, to Ohio. They first settled in Washington Township, where his parents still reside. He worked on the farm with his father till he attained his majority, when, having obtained a teacher's certificate, he began to teach in the district schools and taught for six years. In 1876 he bought 235 acres of land in Liberty Township, Jackson County, where he has since remained, making a specialty of farming and raising sheep, having at the present time 119 head of fine merinos. His land is underlaid with a vein of coal three and one-half feet in thickness, and iron ore is found in large quantities. He was married April 28, 1875, to Catherine Rouland, a daughter of William and Nancy Rouland, of Vinton County, Ohio. They have four children—William A., Nancy M., Martha G. and Lilly C. He and his wife are members of Bethel Chapel.

John McCartney was born in Elk Run Township, Columbiana County, Oct. 6, 1837, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Montgomery) McCartney, the latter a native of Ohio. His

father was born Dec. 27, 1810, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in 1832. He landed at Quebec and worked in Canada that season, coming to Ohio in 1833, and remained in Columbiana County till 1842, when he settled in Liberty Township, Jackson County. John McCartney, their eldest son, came with his parents to this county and has ever since made it his home. He moved on his present farm in 1861, and from a wilderness has now forty acres of well-cultivated land. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1866 and is at present an incumbent of that office, having held it by re-election ever since. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio National Guards. He joined Sherman's command at Savannah, Ga., in January, 1865, and was discharged July 13 of that year. He married his first wife, Mary M. Dison, Oct. 15, 1857, who bore him seven children—Robert M., Caroline E., Thomas J., James D., Ulysses S. (who died April 5, 1867), John O. and Ira E. Jan. 4, 1872, he married Lucinda (Cozan) Umpbley, by whom he had four children—Edgar William, Ida M., Emma A. and Asa Lee. Politically Mr. McCartney is a Democrat. His father and two of his brothers, also served in the late war, his brothers, Thomas J. and James M., having died while in the service

William Ragland, Jr., was born in Virginia about the year 1847, a son of William and Sylvia Ragland. He was emancipated when about two years of age in company with forty-seven others, and came with his mother to Ohio in 1854. Since coming to this State he has, by close attention to his books, acquired an average education and has taught in country schools several terms. His wife, Maria (Waller) Ragland, was born in Virginia. She was a slave belonging to a Mr. Waller, and was emancipated in 1854, and came to Ohio in 1861. They have been blessed with seven children—Mary, Charles, Emma, Ellen, Hattie, David and Arthur. Mr. Ragland has by his industry become the owner of 220 acres of hill land which is in a good state of cultivation.

David Roberts, one of the first settlers of Liberty Township, was born April 29, 1806, in North Wales, and in 1828 came to the United States. He served an apprenticeship of seven years at the carriage-maker's trade, and after coming to this country followed that business several years, traveling through all the Eastern States and working in all the principal cities from New York to New Orleans. In 1836 or 1837 he bought 203 acres of land in Liberty Township, Jackson County, but did not locate on it till 1842. He added to his farm from time to time and at his death owned 267 acres of excellent land which is well supplied with a fine quality of ore. He was married in 1846 to Elizabeth Owens, daughter of John Owens, one of the first settlers of this part of Jackson. In politics he was a Democrat. He was the father of eleven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Roberts died Oct. 3, 1883.

Johnson A. White, M. D., physician and farmer, was born in Beaver County, Pa., Oct. 14, 1842, a son of William and Anna (Wade) White, his father born in Maryland in 1804, and his mother in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1812. His parents were married in Beaver County, Pa., Dec. 30, 1830, and came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1845, where his father died March 17, 1878. They had a family of eleven children—Samuel, James J., John W., William W., Johnson A., Lewis A., David A., Sarah E., Mary E., Annie M. and Arthur, the latter deceased. Mr. White was ultra anti-slavery and anti-secret society in his views, and politically was a Republican. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church. Our subject passed his early life on a farm. He attended the common schools till eighteen years of age. He then attended two terms at the Harrisonville Academy. In June, 1862,

he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry. Sept. 15 he was captured at Harper's Ferry; was afterward paroled and discharged Oct. 3. The following winter he taught school, and Oct. 14, 1863, enlisted and was appointed Sergeant of Company F, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was discharged Aug. 29, 1865. He taught school the winter of 1865 and then attended the Ohio University two terms. In 1869 he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Monahan. He began the practice of his profession in 1876 and subsequently graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1877. He now resides on a farm five miles northwest of Jackson, which he superintends in connection with attending to his practice. Dr. White is politically a Republican and is an ultra temperance man. He is opposed to secret societies and has never connected himself with any. He has been a member of the United Presbyterian church since 1863. March 5, 1866, he married Margaret A. Aten. They have had eight children—Victor E., Minnie E., Harry A., Homer E., Maud, Oliver B., Ira E. and Leland, the latter deceased.

Samuel White, of Liberty Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, was born Jan. 7, 1832, in Beaver County, Pa. He is the eldest of ten children, seven brothers and three sisters, all living, whose parents were William and Anna (Wade) White. His father was born in Maryland and reared in Beaver County, Pa., and his mother was born in Beaver County, Pa. He removed with his father's family to Scioto Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1845, and settled on lands his father purchased from the United States Government. His father died in 1878, and his mother is still living on the old homestead. The early education of Samuel was obtained at the common schools, and a select school at Jackson. Dec. 26, 1855, he was married to Mary R. Ransom, born Jan. 20, 1840, in Beaver County, Pa., daughter of James H. Ransom, a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and Nancy (Duncan) Ransom, a native of Beaver County, Pa., by whom he is the father of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, all living, except one boy, who died in childhood. He has followed agriculture all his life, in connection with other pursuits, teaching school most of the time from 1855 to 1858. He followed merchandising from 1858 to 1872, and in 1880 purchased a portable saw-mill, and has been operating it since that time. He first bought eighty acres of land in 1859, to which he removed in 1860, and where he still resides, and has added to it, till now he owns 475 acres. He was Captain of Company A, Seventy-seventh Battalion Ohio National Guard, from 1863 to 1866. He entered the United States service with his company in 1864, as Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and served four months. Politically he is a Republican, voting with that party from its organization. Religiously he is a United Presbyterian.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.

Scioto is one of the western townships of Jackson County. Its boundaries are as follows: North by Liberty Township, east by Franklin Township, south by Hamilton Township and Scioto County, and west by Pike County.

TOPOGRAPHY AND STREAMS.

The township of Scioto is hilly, but well adapted to grazing and to agriculture, especially along the streams. The streams are only small tributaries. From the north center of the township, flowing southwesterly, is Brushy fork of the Little Scioto River, which flows through Scioto County to the Ohio River.

Buckeye Creek, which flows northwest into Salt Creek, rises in this township, and drains a little of its northern portion. A branch of

Big Buck Lick Creek rises south of the center of the township and flows south. A few thread-like streams flow from near the eastern border eastward beyond the limits of the township, all of which show the township to be of higher elevation than the immediate portions of the surrounding country. No stream finds a course through the township, but its waters are sent forth through numerous small ones in almost every direction. Coal and iron are distributed generally throughout the hills, considerable having been dug out and hauled away.

ORGANIZATION.

In July, 1816, the county commissioners granted the petition from the inhabitants of the below described territory, asking to be formed into a new township to be known by the name of Scioto. The petition is as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of section 2, in township 6, range 19, and running south along the section lines to the county line at the southeast corner of section 35, township 5, range 19; thence west to the southwest corner of the county; thence north along the county line; thence east to the place of beginning." The township, as thus described embraced only a part of the present township of Scioto, together with all of Hamilton, except the eastern tier of sections and a part of Scioto County. In 1825 Hamilton Township was formed from the southern part of Scioto Township, and it was reduced to its present size.

SETTLEMENT.

The date of the earliest settlement in this township is but a few years later than the earliest in the county. John Graham is recorded as having received by patent from the Government and entered the southeast half of the southwest quarter of section 35, in the year 1817. Edward Crabtree entered in a like manner a quarter of section 30 in 1818. Mr. Tolbert, father of Thornton Tolbert, entered a quarter of section 25, adjoining the land of Edward Crabtree, and about the same time Samuel McDowell entered a portion of section 20.

Other of the early settlers were Joseph Graham, Wm. Thomas, Lewis Crabtree, George Bowen, Peter Keller, Jacob Culp, David Walton and others. The earliest records to be found show the following corps of officers for the year 1823, viz.: Trustees, Seth Graham, Nathaniel Scott and John McDowell; Treasurer, Peter Kelan; Clerk, John McDowell, Jr.; Lister, Henry Culp; Overseers of the Poor, Edward Crabtree and Isaac Miller; Constables, Nathan Burgess and John Burges; Justices of the Peace, Samuel McDowell and Alexander Anderson.

For the present year (1883) the officers are as follows: Trustees, W. B. Pratt, Adam Shier and Evan Crabtree; Treasurer, J. W. Hays; Clerk, W. A. Russell; Assessor, John Eaton; Constables, Daniel Martin, James Evans and A. M. Davis; Justices of the Peace, James Davis, Robert Beatty and Joseph Wiseman.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The population of each decade since 1840 is as follows: In 1840, 931; in 1850, 1,347; in 1860, 1,484; in 1870, 1,505; in 1880, 1,579. In politics the township is Democratic.

The chief industry of the inhabitants is farming and stock-raising. The mining of coal and iron ore has given employment to some. Since the township contains six more sections than a regular congressional township it has a surface of 25,919 acres of taxable land, ranking second in this respect in the county. The value of the lands as assessed in 1882 was $246,361; the value of the chattel property in the township was $124,164.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The township has nine school districts, with an average of about sixty-six pupils enumerated in 1883.

Sub-district No. 1, Buckeye School, has eighty-five pupils; Sub-district No. 2, Cove School, has eighty-two; Sub-district No. 3, Miller's School, has sixty-six; Sub-district No. 4, Dixon School, has fifty-two; Sub-district No. 5, Baker School, has sixty-three; Sub-district No. 6, Fairview School, no report; Sub-district No. 7, Grahamsville School has ninety-four; Sub-district No. 8, White School, has forty-five; Sub-district No. 9, Crabtree School, has forty-seven.

The New Zion Protestant Methodist Church was organized in the spring of 1879, and built their church in the fall of the same year. The pastor was the Rev. Gaines Tyra, and the Trustees were: Perry Yeager, Adam Yeager and James Halterman. The membership numbered about thirty. Rev. Wm. Hollinshed is the present pastor. The Trustees for 1883 are: Wm. Swanson, George Lamb and Harvey Moseberger. At present the congregation is not quite as large as when organized. Services are held every two weeks. The value of the church property is $600. The church is located on section 1.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1845 by Rev. Daniel Clark and Rev. Mr. Warwick. The members at that time were: Kelley Daniels and wife, Thomas Morgan and wife, Tirus Hanna and wife and Samuel Vaughn and wife. They held their meetings in the residences of the members for awhile, and then in the school-house up to the year 1862, when they built a church. Rev. John R. Prose was pastor of the organization at the time they built the church. The Trustees were David West, Ely Tope and Amos Tope. The membership was about fifty. About a year after the completion of the church it was burned down, having been set on fire. After the church was burned they again held their meetings in the school-house until 1878, when they built the present building. The pastor at that time was the Rev. David Storer, and the Trustees were: Joseph Armstrong, Lewis Gilland, James Vandivort, E. Jordan and Joel Wiseman. The Rev. Samuel A. Crosby is now the pastor; and the Trustees are Joseph Armstrong, Lewis Gilland and Joel Wiseman. At present there are about seventy members. Sabbath-school every Sunday; Superintendent, S. B. Vandivort; Secretary, Charles Hunter. The average attendance is fifty. Value of church property, $700. The church is located on section 4.

The Protestant Methodist Church, known as Looman's Chapel, was organized in 1859, by the Rev. Jacob Nichols, at Mr. Vincent Crabtree's residence. The members were: Vincent Crabtree and wife, Mrs. Rachel Stinebaugh, Mrs. Annie Crabtree, Miss Jane Anderson and Mr. James McQuality. The meetings were held at Mr. Crabtree's house until 1876, when they built the present church edifice, which was dedicated by the Rev. Perry Orr. The Trustees were: Philip Russell, Samson C. Nye and Jacob Smith, and the membership was about twenty-three. The present pastor is the Rev. Wm. Hollinshed, and the Trustees are Vinton Crabtree, Benjamin Garrett and Samson Nye. They have now twenty-eight members. It has a regular Sabbath-school.

The Providence Free-Will Baptist Church was organized Dec. 17, 1843, by the Rev. Isaac Fullerton. The members were Robert Clem, Miss Polly Bennett, Mrs. Mary Keller, Mrs. Matilda Crabtree, Miss Elizabeth Keller. They held their meetings at the homes of the members. The church was built in 1865, and dedicated by Rev. Isaac Fullerton, the same pastor who organized it twenty-two years before. The members had increased during that time to about forty. The Trustees were: Enoch Crabtree, Wm. E. Crabtree and John

Coles. The present membership reaches fifty-five, Rev. Samuel McDonald being the pastor. The Trustees are: Enoch Crabtree, Jesse Osborn and Edward Enslow Crabtree. Services are held once a month. The church is located on section 31.

The German Presbyterian Church was organized in 1839 by Rev. Mr. Tlanarber, with about eighteen members. They built a log church the same year on the place of William Wade, on section 20, the Trustees at that time being Henry Lesser, Jacob Phleger and Henry Weaver. They held their meetings there until 1877, when they built a new frame church on Jacob Lesser's farm, on section 21, the pastor being the Rev. Mr. Stahgo, and the Trustees; Henry Baker, Jacob Gahm and Henry Gahm. When they built the new church their membership had increased to thirty-five. The present pastor is Rev. John Grado. The Trustees are: Jacob Gahm; Frank Wilking and Conrad Miller. Services are held every two weeks. The membership is about the same as in 1877. Sabbath-school is held every Sunday, and has an average attendance of thirty scholars. Superintendent, Henry Gahm.

VILLAGES.

Lewisville, situated on section 27, has a general country store and a postoffice kept in the store. Lewis Nye is owner of the store, and Postmaster.

Petersburg, located almost in the center of the township, has a country store and postoffice, both kept by Jacob Flaker, and a blacksmith shop.

Grahamsville has a store and blacksmith shop, store owned by Jacob Pierce, located in southwestern part of the township. A portion of the Ohio Southern Railroad runs through the northern part of the township, and has two stations within its limits, viz: Whitman's and Cove's stations.

A tanyard was established in this township at a very early day by William Lyons. It was on section 24, on land now owned by William Howard. It is said to have been the first tannery established in the county.

The saw and grist mill now owned by Enoch Crabtree was built by David Walton in 1823. Mr. Walton sold it in 1829 to Daniel White; Mr. White sold it in 1834 to William E. Crabtree, and he sold it in 1852 to its present owner, Mr. Enoch Crabtree.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Henry Butcher, farmer and dealer in stock, Scioto Township, is the second son of Adam and Nancy (Adams) Butcher. He was born Feb. 16, 1854, in Pike County, Ohio, and lived on a farm with his parents till he attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming and dealing in stock in Pike County, and in 1878 was elected Assessor of Marion Township, Pike County, and re-elected in 1879. In 1881 he purchased a farm north of Jackson, Jackson County, which he sold in 1883 and bought the farm where he now resides. He was married June 15, 1880, to Matilda A., daughter of John and Margaret (Johnson) McMonagal, of Pike County. One son has been born to them —Guy E. His wife died Jan. 7, 1883, aged twenty-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Butcher is a Republican in politics. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, F. & A. M., Jackson.

Enoch Crabtree, farmer and owner of the grist and saw mill on Little Scioto River, was born Sept. 21, 1824, in Jackson County. He was educated in the subscription schools and followed farming till 1854. He then removed to his present farm, where he has since been engaged in farming and milling. His mill is run by water-power, and was first built by David Walton in 1823, being the first one in Scioto Township. It was re-built by William

Crabtree, and in 1854 was again re-built by our subject. He was married Nov. 30, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Carpenter) Keller. Of the five children born to them four are living—Edward K., Serena, Matilda and Sarah M. His eldest child, William, died at the age of fourteen years. His wife died in July, 1865, aged forty-two years, and he was again married Jan. 31, 1867, to Mrs. Minerva (Brown) Kirkpatrick. They have had four children—Rebecca L., Bertie A., William W. and Ganes Carr. His wife is a member of the Protestant Methodist church. He belongs to the Free-Will Baptist church, and in politics is a Republican.

Jehiel Graham, son of John and Catherine (Rickabaw) Graham, was born in Jackson County, near where he resides at present, April 29, 1819. He lived with his parents till twenty-two years old and helped clear the farm from an unbroken forest, experiencing all the privations of pioneer life. At the age of sixteen years he and two brothers worked at the Clinton Furnace. He was employed about public works till 1839, when he worked at the Jackson Furnace nearly two years, and part of the time worked on lands he had previously purchased. In 1840 he went to New Orleans and spent the winter chopping wood in the State of Mississippi. He returned home in the spring of 1841 and worked on his farm till 1853. He then removed to the farm entered by his father, where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 28, 1841, to Rebecca, daughter of Hugh and Rebecca (Martin) Gilliland. Her father came to Ohio in an early day, and died in 1859, aged seventy-two years. Her mother is in her ninety-second year. Nine children were born to this union, eight of whom are living—Emeline (wife of John H. Lloyd), Nathan, Caroline (wife of John Brady, of Missouri), Johnson, Warren, Rebecca J. (wife of John Henson), Willis L., Elmira (wife of A.Q.Parks), James M. (died when one year old). He and wife are members of the Christian church. He served three years as Township Trustee. He was originally a Whig but is now an adherent of the Republican party. His first vote was cast for Zachary Taylor. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and settled where the town of Jackson now stands. They afterward located in Jackson and engaged in the manufacture of salt a number of years, after which he settled on Congress land on section 30 in 1812. He served in the war of 1812. In 1817 he entered a quarter section of land on section 35, where our subject was born.

Thomas Hays, eldest son of Thomas and Nancy (Bonun) Hays, was born in Jackson County, June 30, 1842. He lived at home till manhood and attended the common schools until seventeen years of age, after which he spent two terms at the Jackson Academy and the two following winters attended the common schools. At the age of twenty years he began teaching school and taught through the winter and farmed during the summer seasons for eleven years, with the exception of 1867, when he was employed as salesman in the Star Furnace store for a year. Since 1874 he has devoted his time to farming, at which he has been very successful. He was married March 19, 1874, to Margaret J., daughter of Adam and Nancy (Stephenson) Lackey. Their children are Stella F. and Chalmers G. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is Elder. He is also Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Van Buren Johnson, son of Samuel R. and Susan (Ward) Johnson, was born Jan. 23, 1833, in Jackson County. He was reared a farmer and acquired a liberal education at the common schools and by private study. He worked at furnaces till he was twenty-five years old, after which he engaged in farming for three years in Franklin and Bloomfield Townships. In 1859 he purchased his pres-

ent farm and located on it in 1860, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. May 2, 1864, he enlisted as Second Lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and served on duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, and Charleston, W. Va., guarding Government stores and transports on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. He was discharged at Gallipolis, Sept. 2, 1864. He was married Jan. 18, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur and Jane (Stephenson) McClure. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are living—Asa O., Van Buren E., Morton M., Clara A., Elizabeth M., Amy M. and Edwin S. Those deceased are—Samuel A., Emma J., William M., Marga C. and John H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is Trustee. He is Steward of the Beaver Circuit, Portsmouth District of the Ohio Conference. He was elected Commissioner of Jackson County in 1872 and served till 1878, having been re-elected in 1875. The County Infirmary was erected under his supervision as one of the Board of Commissioners. He is a member of Lodge No. 465, A. F. & A. M., Lucasville, Scioto Co., Ohio.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin Township, organized in 1816, was one of the three original townships, and the first one which had its name and bounds described by the county commissioners. It covered at that time about one-third of the county, being most of the south and southwestern portions. There were quite a number of townships made at the second term of county commissioners' court, June, 1816, and some of them cut seriously into the territory of Franklin. These new townships caused the citizens of Franklin to look after their boundary line and a petition was presented by the inhabitants of the township asking that said township remain incorporated under its old name, and to have its bounds as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, in township 6, range 18, and running south along the said range line to the southeast corner of section 36, in township 6, range 18; thence west to the northeast corner of section 3, township 5, range 18; thence south with section line to the county line; thence west along said line to the southwest corner of section 36, in township 5, of range 19; thence north along the section line to the northwest corner of section 1, in township 6, of range 19; thence east to the place of beginning."

This petition was presented July 16, 1816, and granted by the commissioners. According to these boundaries the original township of Franklin contained the whole of the present township, two-thirds of Jefferson and six sections each from the east side of Scioto and Hamilton townships, which made it exactly the size of two congressional townships.

SURFACE AND MINERALS.

The surface is not so hilly as some of the other townships, and these hills are not so high. It is the best agricultural township in the county, but it is not so rich in coal and iron ore. The coal stratas are thin, varying in thickness from twelve to twenty inches, while the veins of iron ore are not worth the working in many places. Fire-clay in considerable quantity and some limestone are found. There is enough of these articles to pay for developing, and plenty of coal for local purposes, but neither coal nor iron ore has yet been developed to cause that industry to be carried on. The township being agricultural, its increase in population has been slow, the gain in forty years being less than 500, although in 1870 it had reached over 600. Its population by decades is given: 1840, 1,055; 1850, 1,295; 1860, 1,434; 1870, 1,665; 1880, 1,502.

From the time of the early settler the cultivation of the soil was their chief labor. Four miles by two of the old Salt Reservation lies in the northwest portion of this township. Salt Creek itself rises within its limits and waters its central portion, and there is yet considerable timber within its border. Its transportation facilities are good for the Portsmouth Branch R. R. passes nearly through its center from north to south, while the narrow gauge railroad passes within an average of three-quarters of a mile of its entire eastern border.

THE OLD PIONEER.

Its old settlers were a hardy race of pioneers and among the number of those who settled in the township were: David Sheward, Samuel Traxler, Levi Mercer, Jacob Wishow, John Strapes, Hugh Gilliland, Jno. Burnside, Jacob Shoemaker, Wm. Buckley, Joseph Westlake, Peter Bunn, Nottingham Mercer, Samuel Bunn, Thomas Craig, Jacob Shellenger, Ezekiel Boggs, Ezekiel Masters, C. Karr, John Lackey, George Faught, Silas Lake, Abijah Dawson, Wm. Clark, James Dawson, Joseph Baker, Joseph Mercer, Sr., Joseph Mercer, Jr., Jonathan Trexler, Isaac Wishow, Daniel Spriggs and J. J. Evans.

Among many who are still living are found Samuel Claar, J. R. Meacham, Peter McCain, Jacob Jacobs, Daniel Harrel, Captain James Johnson, Wm. H. Cherington, Job Buckley, Evan Evans, Morgan Morgan, Benjamin Callaghan, John Wilson, Armstead Scurlock. These and others within the township can look back to the time when it was in reality a wilderness, and through their labor and that of their neighbors the troubles and trials of pioneer life have been swept away and the latter part of the nineteenth century proves as cheerful, pleasant and prosperous as its early days were filled with poverty and discomfort.

Mr. Peter McCain and wife are the oldest married couple in the township, having been married on May 11, 1823. They both bid fair to live many years yet. They have had fourteen children. The first mill erected and run by water-power in Franklin Township was put up by Emanuel Traxler, in 1816. The next mill built was by Jacob Worsham; both of these mills were on what was called Fourmile Run. This last mill was put up in 1822.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church, located in the northwestern part of Franklin Township, was organized at the residence of James R. Meacham by Rev. Wm. Warwick in the year 1830. The church building was erected in 1835. The members at that time numbered about twenty-six. J. R. Meacham, Benjamin Branscom, Silas Lick, Charles Meacham and Lafayette Hatton were the Trustees. The class was changed over to the Jackson class some years ago, but they still hold their meeting at the old place. They have services every two weeks, the Revs. Cherington, Whetsel and Long being the ministers on the circuit. Trustees, James R. Meacham and Charles Meacham. The membership at present is about twenty. Sabbath-school every Sunday; Superintendent, Mrs. Elizabeth Scurlock; average attendance, forty-five.

The Church of Christ was organized in Jackson, Aug. 14, 1852. The following Trustees were elected: John L. Behem, Wm. B. Rice and George Stiffler. A committee of three to employ an evangelist was appointed consisting of Wm. S. McCormick, George Stiffler and John L. Behem. The Elders were: Thomas Nally, Thomas Gorsuch and John L. Behem; the Deacons, Henry Stiffler and Reuben Dickison. The membership was 154. In 1861 the members in Franklin Township built a church in the south-central portion of section 17, at a cost of about $1,000. The pastor employed was the Rev. R. J. Backus. In February of 1876 they reorganized and cut loose from the Jackson church and appoint-

ed the following officers: Trustees, Samuel Claar, W. H. Brunton and Henry Hughes; Decons, Hiram Sheward, Wm. Claar, Peter Mercer and Henry Hughes; Elders, R. J. Backus, Henry Stiffler and D. J. Sheward. At present the membership is 177. The Rev. Geo. Van Pelt was the last regular pastor. Services are held once a month and social meetings every Sunday. Sabbath-school every Sunday.

The Freedom Christian Church, formerly a part of Antioch, was organized in the Salt Creek Conference by Rev. Jas. Spriggs, in 1840, the year in which Antioch Church was built. In 1867 the split occurred in the organization, and in 1868 Freedom was reorganized and built a church in the south-central part of section 19. Deacons: Jacob Jacobs and Samuel Jacobs; Preachers and Elders, Joel W. Reynolds, Wm. Brunton and G. W. Masters; Trustees, Jonathan Trexler, Daniel Harrel and Jacob Jacobs. The officers of the church for 1883 are as follows: Elders, Geo. W. Masters and Jacob Jacobs; Deacons, Samuel Jacobs and Harrison Canter. The last pastor was the Rev. James B. Taylor, they being at present without a minister. The present membership is about fifty-two. Services once a month.

The Franklin Valley Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1833 by Jacob Delay at Jephtha Cherington's residence, with the following members: Jephtha Cherington and wife, William H. Cherington and wife, Lorenzo D. Cherington and wife, Clinton Cherington and wife, William Cherington and wife, Evan Evans and wife, Benjamin Arthur and wife, William Jenkins and wife, Samuel Carrick and wife, and John Lackey and wife. In January, 1848, they built a log church. At that time the pastor was the Rev. Charles Furguson. The present church was built in 1867, at a cost of $2,108.40. The Trustees were: John S. Stephenson, W. S. Schellenger and J. W. Vaughn. Rev. J. T. Finch was the pastor, and the membership reached about eighty. The present pastor is the Rev. M. D. Vaughn; Trustees, Marcus Shumate, John McClure and J. W. Vaughn. Services are held every two weeks and Sabbath-school every Sunday. Superintendent, Marcus Shumate.

Antioch Christian Church, located in the southwestern part of the township, was founded by the Rev. Joseph S. Spriggs in 1836. He continued its pastor up to the date of his death in 1854. The organizing members were thirteen in number, viz.: Joseph S. Spriggs and wife, Andrew Fleming and wife, Peter McCain and wife, Rebecca Gilliland, S. Spriggs, and five others whose names are not now known. As founded the congregation belonged to what was known as the Salt Creek Conference, but has since been changed to the Ohio Christian Conference of the Bible Christian church. In 1867 a split occurred in the church, but the majority of the members remained with the old church. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Spriggs; Deacons, Peter McCain and John Shoemaker.

There are nine school districts in the township, numbered and named as follows:

Sub-district No. 1, Hale School; Sub-district No. 2, Buckley School; Sub-district No. 3, Spriggs School; Sub-district No. 4, Chestnut Grove School; Sub-district No. 5, The Four-mile School; Sub-district No. 6, Franklin Township School-house; Sub-district No. 7, Franklin Valley School; Sub-district No. 8, the Cross-Roads School; Joint Sub-district No. 11, the Brick School.

There is a store and a postoffice, the latter called Banner Postoffice, J. W. Vaughn, Postmaster, and John Keller, a blacksmith shop. It is at Vaughn's Station. At Irwin's Station Mr. Baldwin Evans has a general store, and is the Postmaster at this time, and at Clay Station, George W. Johnson is Postmaster and station agent. George Rubert keeps a

general store, and David Jones the blacksmith shop. Keystone Switch is a flag station.

The Franklin Grange, No. 1,193, was organized in 1875 with fourteen members. The following were the officers of the lodge:

Master, James Hayes; Overseer, Abraham Karr; Secretary, Lancelot Campbell; Treasurer, John Hixton; Elector, E. W. Jacobs; Chaplin, Jacob Jacobs; Steward, Sylvester Hixon; Assistant Steward, Reuben Farrar; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Theresa Jacobs; Ceres, Miss Ruth Hixon; Flora, Miss Lucy Hawkins; Pomona, Miss Gelina Farrar; Gate-Keeper, Christian Hawkins. At present the lodge has about thirty-six members, and the officers now are as follows: O. N. Perkins, Master; Abraham Karr, Overseer; Reuben Farrar, Secretary; Miss Emma Jacobs, Treasurer; A. Q. Parks, Elector; Mrs. Rachel Campbell, Chaplain; Jacob Jacobs, Steward; Ezekiel Masters, Assistant Steward; Miss Margaret Stephenson, Lady Assistant Steward; Jackson Malony, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. Catheline Lyons, Ceres; Mrs. Drucilla Malony, Flora; Mrs. Lettice Karr, Pomona. The lodge room is located on the eastern central portion of section 19, on the farm of Jacob Jacobs. The grange owns the lodge room, which is a substantial frame building.

BOUNDS, AREA AND WEALTH.

Franklin Township is bounded on the north by Lick Township, on the east by Bloomfield and Madison, south by Jefferson, and west by Scioto. It is a congressional township of six miles square, with a land area of 23,040 acres, and is assessed for 13,146 acres. Its personal property in 1880 was valued at $183,559, and it has rapidly increased since. Its real estate in 1882 was valued at $243,881; personal property, $202,724; total, $446,605.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1842.

Trustees, George Newell, Thomas Alexander and John Farrar; Treasurer, Mordecai McClung; Clerk, Samuel R. Johnson; Assessor, Samuel Carrick; Constables, Joshua E. Stephenson, Richard Daniels and Samuel Gray; Justices of the Peace, Joseph Spriggs and George W. Hale.

1860.

Trustees, John Ward, Job Buckley and W. S. Schellenger; Treasurer, Sam'l Claar; Clerk, John D. Davis; Assessor, Jacob A. Claar; Constables, W. W. Buckley, Uriah Titus and Vinton Spriggs; Justices of the Peace, Wm. H. Cherington, W. D. Higgins and Joseph Spriggs.

1883.

Trustees, D. B. Harrel, Peter Radclift and George H. Downs; Treasurer, Wm. Claar; Clerk, Wm. Schellenger; Assessor, Wm. H. Brunton; Constables, Samuel J. Brown and Daniel C. Spriggs; Justices of the Peace, Armstead Scurlock and Joseph J. Spriggs.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Albert Smith Brady, second son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Stephenson) Brady, was born Dec. 22, 1861, in Scioto County, Ohio. When three years of age he came with his parents to Jackson, where he attended the common schools and worked on the farm till he was fourteen years old. He then clerked for Richards & Sons, at the Cross-Roads, a few months, after which he was employed as clerk in a furnace store two years in Carter County, Ky. He was again employed by Richards & Sons for a time, and after being employed by various parties he attended school; at the same time purchased ore for the Jackson

Furnace until October, 1882, and prepared himself for the teacher's profession at the Oak Hill Academy, and is at present teaching school at Glade, Jackson County.

Mrs. Emily Brady, daughter of David and Rachel (Virgin) Enslow, was born in Pennsylvania, March 19, 1801. Her parents settled in Muskingum County when she was an infant. Her father served as Captain in the war of 1812, after which the family moved to Scioto County, settling where Wheelersburg now stands. She lived with her parents till she was twenty-five years old, helping with the housework and working on the farm. July 4, 1825, she was married to Levi Brady, who died Jan. 5, 1862, aged sixty-five years. He was a boatman on the Ohio River, and while he was away she would do the farm work. Her father-in-law, William Brady, built the first house where the city of Portsmouth is located. Of the thirteen children born to them twelve are living—King D., Thomas J., Samuel W., Levi, Caroline (wife of Daniel Underwood), Robert K., William H., Mary E. (wife of Rev. J. B. Tracy), John T. (Captain in late war), Reason E., Emily (wife of Harry Adrian) and Ornamenta C. (wife of John Zing). The second son, Thomas, died at the age of three years. All the sons belong to the Republican party. Mrs. Brady is widely known as a successful physician—especially in the cure of cancers. She joined the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of thirteen years, and when forty years old joined the Baptist, of which she is still a member.

Thomas Jefferson Brady, second son of Levi and Emily Brady, was born in Scioto County, Aug. 20, 1829. He lived on the home farm till his twenty-first year, and attended the common schools. At that age he began burning charcoal, which he followed till 1851. He then went to California and engaged in mining till the fall of 1853, when he returned to Scioto County and again engaged in the coal business. He was Assistant Superintendent of the Bloom Furnace in Scioto County, and Manager of the Diamond Furnace, near Jackson, two years, the Orange Furnace one year, the Fulton Furnace one year, and the Limestone Furnace for the same length of time. He then superintended the Charlotte Furnace, in Carter County, Ky., four and a half years. He then returned to his farm in Jackson County, where he is at present engaged in farming. Feb. 2, 1856, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Smith and Mary (Varian) Stephenson. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are living—Robert K., Albert S., Eva and Charlie. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died April, 1871. Mr. Brady has held the office of Trustee of Franklin Township two years.

Harmon Bunn, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Jackson County, near his present residence, Nov. 12, 1846. His father, Samuel Bunn, was a native of Maryland, but reared in Greenbrier County, Va., and came to Ohio in 1800. He married Elizabeth Nelson, a native of Kentucky, who came to Gallia County when seven years old, and in 1812 came to Jackson County. Our subject was reared a farmer and attended the common schools. He has managed the farm since his father's death, which occurred in 1865, at the age of eighty-two. He has had the care of his mother since, who is still living. May 14, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards, and was on duty at Gallipolis, guarding Government stores and transports on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. He was discharged Sept. 14, 1864, when he returned home, since when he has been improving his farm and dealing in stock. He was married Dec. 26, 1866, to Esther M., daughter of Thomas Frasure, by whom he has had six children, of whom four are living—Ira E., Getty E., Blanche and Benny. Ernest H. and Maud both died at the age of two years.

Henry Clay Bunn, farmer and dealer in stock, is the third son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Nelson) Bunn. He was born in Jackson County, June 1, 1827, and lived on the home farm till he reached his majority, and received a liberal education at the subscription schools. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself, and in 1854, he with his brother Harvey and others constructed a merchants' grist-mill in Jackson, to which they afterward added a woolen mill. The business was conducted under the firm name of Bunn, Walterhouse & Bunn for three years, when it was changed to Bunn Bros. They also had a dry-goods store in connection with the general business. The business continued till 1870. In 1867 he and his brother Harvey purchased interests in the Fulton Iron Furnace, and in 1870 became sole proprietors, and in 1873 sold his interest. During the years he was in business he devoted his time to his farm and stock, in which he is still engaged. May 4, 1856, he was married to Millie A., daughter of Major George W. and Mary (McCall) Hale. They have three children living—Howard S., Charles and Jessie. Myra B. died at the age of three years.

Peter Bunn, farmer and stock-dealer, is the eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Nelson) Bunn. His father was a native of Maryland, but reared in Virginia. He came to Jackson County in 1800, and engaged in the manufacture of salt for a number of years. At an early age he purchased land and began dealing in cattle, becoming an extensive land owner. He was in the war of 1812. He was married in Jackson County, where our subject was born, Aug. 5, 1820. Peter Bunn, at the age of twenty-one years, began his present business, in which he has met with success. Oct. 17, 1864, he enlisted in the Second Independent Battery, Ohio National Guards, and was on duty at Johnson's Island, guarding prisoners of war. Dec. 22, 1864, he was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, and returned home. He was married in September, 1842, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Frasure. Three daughters have blessed this union—Elizabeth, wife of William Schellenger; Frank, wife of John Price, of Jackson; Josephine, wife of Edward Swanson. His wife died at the age of forty-seven years, Oct. 26, 1865. He was again married Sept. 14, 1866, to Nancy J., daughter of Annas and Martha J. (Keer) Swanson. They have been blessed with three children—Althea M., Peter H. and Carrie E. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church, of which he is Deacon, Trustee and Treasurer. He has filled the office of Treasurer of Franklin Township twelve years. In 1874, at the opening of the County Infirmary, he was elected a Director of that institution. He has been re-elected twice, and is still filling that position.

Abraham D. Edwards, farmer and dealer in stock, is the third son of David and Hannah (Evans) Edwards. His parents emigrated from North Wales to the United States, and settled in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1839, where our subject was born March 12, 1841. He lived there on a farm till he was nineteen years old. He was educated in the common schools, and spent some time in his father's grist-mill. He first began business for himself as a teamster during the late war, when he was engaged with the army in West Virginia during the winter of 1862. He spent the summer of 1863 in his father's grist-mill, and the following winter he was with the Army of the Cumberland, as a teamster. He returned home in the spring of 1865, and engaged in milling with his father till 1866, since when he has been successfully engaged in his present business. Dec. 19, 1865, he was married to Nancy J., daughter of J. C. and Lucinda Cremeens. They have had three children. Josiah D. and Hannah R. are living. Willie O. died when two years old. He

and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., Jackson, Ohio.

Baldwin Brazee Evans, dealer in dry-goods, groceries, hardware and general merchandise, at Irwin Station, Jackson County, was born in Jackson County, Aug. 22, 1835. He lived on the farm with his parents, Evan and Polly B. (Cherington) Evans, until manhood, and was educated at the common schools. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and was engaged in teaching during the winter and working on the farm with his father during the summer till he was twenty-five years old, when he established his present business. He has been Postmaster at Cambria since the office was established, and has also been agent for the C., W. & B. Railroad Company, and also for the Express Company since 1868. He was elected Auditor of Jackson County in 1880 and is still holding that office. He was married July 18, 1861, to Sarah J., daughter of Job and Rebecca (McClure) Buckley. They have a family of five children—Corella, Albert V., Leonora, Herbert C. and WalterR. Mr. Evans and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Evan Evans, eldest son of Evan and Susannah (Jones) Evans, was born in North Wales, June 19, 1814, and when three years old came with his parents to the United States. They settled in Gallia County, Ohio, where he worked on the farm and attended the common schools. When twenty-one years old he purchased some uncultivated land which he cleared, and is still residing there, engaged in farming. Oct. 9, 1834, he was married to Polly B., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cherington, of Gallia County. Twelve children were born to them, of whom eight are living —Baldwin B., Clinton D., Wellington C., Timothy J., S. E., R. R., Thomas J. and Minnie. Those deceased are—Susan, Sarah A., Susan J. and Mary A. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he as served as Steward a number of years.

William Henry Handley, farmer and blacksmith, was born in Cabell County, W. Va., Sept. 20, 1836. He is the eldest son of Sampson and Susan W. (Billups) Handley, and early learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop, who followed that avocation. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-two years he began to receive wages from his father, with whom he worked a year. He then established a shop of his own where he worked at his trade and was Postmaster of the office at Thorndike until 1862. He was a Union man, and when the Postmaster-General of the Confederacy ordered him to make his official reports to the Confederate States he said he knew no such Government and immediately came to Ohio and made his report, returning his postal paper to the proper authorities at Washington. He was married Nov. 8, 1859, to Melinda A., daughter of Moses and Mary J. (Garrett) Cremeens, of Cabell County. They have had nine children, five of whom are living—May P., Albert W., Julia J., Nora I. and Arthur M. Sampson E. died at the age of fifteen; Addie and Olga died in infancy, and Jennie A. when two years old. Mr. Handley and wife are members of the Methodist church. He has served as Trustee of Franklin Township three terms and has taken an active interest in the management of the schools in his district.

Deming Hoskins, farmer and stock-raiser, Franklin Township, is the eldest son of Job and Mary (Donald) Hoskins. He was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1831, and when a boy his parents removed to Pickaway County, where he lived on a farm and attended the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he began farming in Pickaway County, where he lived till the spring of 1876. He then rented a farm in Jackson County and dealt in stock till the spring of 1880, when

he purchased the farm where he now resides. Oct. 4, 1866, he was married to Emma, daughter of Wilson and Martha (Poor) Dickerson, of Jackson County. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Homer, Eddie D., Harry and Lena. Their eldest daughter, Birsel, died when ten years of age. Mr. Hoskins and wife are members of the Methodist church.

Samuel Harrison Johnson, son of Samuel R. and Susan (Ward) Johnson, was born April 30, 1839, in Franklin Township, Jackson County, near his present residence. Sept. 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private to serve three years, in Company G, Seventh Ohio Cavalry. He was engaged in the battle of Crab Orchard, Ky., in March, 1863, after which his company was detailed as body-guard under General Gilmore in the Twenty-third Army Corps. He was on duty during the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., after which he was confined in the hospital with small-pox until June, 1864. He then rejoined his company and went with Sherman to Marietta, Ga., and was present at the capture of Atlanta. He participated in a number of important battles and was discharged at Raleigh, June 12, 1865, after which he returned home where he has since followed the avocation of a farmer. Oct. 28, 1866, he was married to Lottie A., daughter of J. W. and Emily (Burris) McClure, of Jackson County. They have one son—Willie Elmer. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Johnson is a member of Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 70, R. A. M., of Jackson, Ohio.

Lorenzo Wilson Kinnison was born July 13, 1834, in Jackson County. He was reared by his grandparents, Charles and Elizabeth Kinnison, who came to Ohio from Greenbrier County, Va., in an early day. He worked on the farm and attended the country schools until he was nineteen years old when he, in partnership with S. W. Spencer, opened a grocery and notion store at Berlin, Jackson County, the firm name being Spencer & Kinnison. After a short time he sold out his interest and farmed one year with his uncle, A. J. Kinnison. The following winter he taught school and in the spring again became Mr. Spencer's partner in the general merchandise trade. After being thus engaged eighteen months he sold his interest and for a short time clerked in a store. During the summers of 1857–'58 he worked on the farm, teaching school during the winter months. In the spring of 1859 he removed to his farm and began experimenting in plant propagation. May 4, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second National Guards, and was on duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, guarding Government stores and transports until Sept. 15, 1864, when he was discharged and returned home, and in 1865 began making plant propagation a speciality. He has steadily increased his business till he now has beds of sweet potatoes covering from 6,000 to 7,000 feet of surface and supplies Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Vinton counties and other localities. He produces plants by the millions each season. He raises other vegetables and also house and foliage plants to which he gives his entire time during the plant season. He was married May 20, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of William H. and Eleanor (Williams) Cherington. Seven children were born to them, five of whom are living—Icephene O., wife of Isaac F. Barton; Ulysses L., Ira E., William L. and Ernest E. Elden E. E. died at the age of nine years and Carrie E. aged four years. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an active worker in the Sabbath-school and a strong supporter of the temperance cause. He has served as Clerk of his township and held the office of Township Trustee two terms.

George Washington Lake, third son of Silas and Eliza (Schellenger) Lake, was born in Jackson County, Feb. 13, 1825. His father,

a native of New York State, was of English descent, and his mother was born in New Jersey, of German descent. They were the first settlers of Jackson County, where our subject grew to maturity and was educated in the common-schools. He was engaged in farming till 1864, when in November of that year he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, as a private for one year. While fighting before Richmond he received injuries from which he never recovered. He was at the siege and capture of Petersburg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-House. During the summer of 1865 he was stationed at Hanover Court-House, Va., and Nov. 1, 1865, he was discharged at Louisa Court-House, Va., when he returned home and has since been engaged in farming. In 1854 he was elected Township Trustee and served one term. He was married March 12, 1852, to Susannah, daughter of George and Margaret (Stephenson) Newell, of Jackson County. They have had eight children of whom seven survive—Eliza E., George N., Margaret A. (wife of Bishop Gragg, of Kansas), Flora J., Eleanor E., Oliver C. and Charles W. William J. died when one year old. Mr. Lake is a believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg, and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

James Mayhew, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Wilson) Mayhew. He was born in Washington County, Pa., Jan. 2, 1838, where he lived till he was seventeen years old, being reared a farmer and attending the common schools. In 1855 he removed with his parents to Jackson County, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two he entered into business with his father, who was a carpenter, and they constructed many buildings and bridges in the county besides contracting and furnishing large amounts of timber for railroad bridges, etc. He is still engaged as a contractor in connection with his farming operations, and through industry and economy has become a well-to-do citizen. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as Township Trustee three terms. His first vote was cast for President Lincoln. He enlisted in the late war May 14, 1864, and was First Sergeant of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards. He was on duty at Gallipolis guarding Government stores and transports on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, and received his discharge Sept. 15, 1864. He was married to Ira N., daughter of Henry and Hannah Howe, of Jackson County, by whom he has had five children—Ida T., Franklin, Inez S., Charles and Ernest.

Allison James Nelson, third son of Oliver J. and Martha Nelson, was born in Jackson County, Jan. 15, 1853. His father died in the late war, and our subject lived with and cared for his mother till her death, which occurred when he was nineteen years of age. He then began working on the farm of L. W. Kinnison, with whom he continued seven years. During that time he purchased the farm where he now resides, on which he located in 1879. He is a progressive business man and has won the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who have elected him Trustee of the township. Dec. 29, 1878, he was married to Mollie C., daughter of Hamby and Lucinda Barton. They have been blessed with two sons—Roy B. and Dwight B. Mr. Nelson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George Rupert, dealer in general merchandise, Cross Roads, Jackson County, was born in Scioto County, May 1, 1847. When five years of age he came with his parents, Joseph and Magdelina (Ammon) Rupert, to Jackson County, where he lived with them till manhood, working on the farm and attending the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he began huckstering in Scioto County, after which he worked in iron ore till 1870. He then purchased property at the Cross

Roads and engaged in the grocery business, to which he soon added dry-goods. In 1881 he bought out his competitor's store, in which he is doing a good business. July 14, 1870, he was married to Mary, daughter of Martin and Mary (Dentler) Robb, of Jackson County. Seven sons have been sent to bless this union, of whom five are living — Joseph, Martin, Charles, Frank and Fred. Benjamin F. and Henry D. died in infancy. Mr. Rupert and wife are members of the Catholic church.

Charles Warren Schellenger, farmer, is the third son of W. S. and Eliza (Ward) Schellenger. He was born May 26, 1842, in Jackson County, and lived on the home farm and attended the common school till he was twenty years old. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, as a private for three years. Shortly after his enlistment he was appointed Corporal of his company, and on Jan. 3, 1864, was promoted to Sergeant. He was promoted to First Sergeant Dec. 16, 1864, which position he held till the war closed. He participated in the battles of Fayetteville, Lynchburg, Va., Winchester, Charleston, Cedar Creek, and a number of others. He was mustered out June 24, 1865, and returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he was discharged June 30, 1865. He then returned home and engaged in farming, and in 1870 purchased the farm in Franklin Township, where he still resides. Jan. 10, 1867, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Mary J. (Callahan) Alexander, of Jackson County. They have one son—Clarence W. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Armpstead Scurlock was born Nov. 3, 1827, in Jackson County, and is the second son of George and Elizabeth (Hanna) Scurlock. His father was born in 1800, in North Carolina, and came to Ohio with his mother when six years of age and settled in Jackson County. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the common-schools till he was twenty-one years old, after which he completed his education at the High School of Albany, Athens Co., Ohio. He was then engaged in teaching school during the winter for eighteen years and following the pursuits of a farmer during the summer seasons. He was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards, and was called into service May 14, 1864. He was on duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, guarding Government stores and transports on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers, and was discharged at Gallipolis, Sept. 15, 1864. He then returned home, where he has since been engaged in farming, stock-raising and wool-growing. April 24, 1862, he was married to Clarissa, daughter of Samuel L. and Mary (Hartley) Hull, of Jackson County. They have a family of seven children—Sherman S., Effie M., Elizabeth F., Alice C., Carrie A., Emerson and George W. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is an active worker in the Sabbath-school and a warm advocate of temperance. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace continuously since 1865.

Rev. Joseph J. Spriggs, second son of Joseph and Rebecca (Bond) Spriggs, was born March 1, 1827, in Jackson County, near his present residence. His grandparents came from Pennsylvania to Belmont County in an early day, and his father, after living a short time in Kentucky, came to Ohio, and entered the land where our subject resides, in 1818. He received a common-school education and assisted his father in clearing lands and by working on the farm till he was twenty-two years old. He was then apprenticed to Andrew Robb to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served three years, after which he was engaged in farming. He joined the Christian church at the age of fifteen years, and when thirty years of age became an ordained preacher of that denomination and has been preaching ever since, his sons working

the farm. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace eleven years, and has served one term as Township Trustee. He was married, July 26, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joel and Louisa (Morgan) Reynolds, by whom he had seven children, of whom four are living—Joseph M., Mary C. (wife of John Davis), Sarah E. and Benjamin F., all living in Jackson County. Isabel died at the age of eighteen years; Eliza died in infancy, and Rebecca J. when twenty-eight years old. His wife died in 1868, aged thirty-six years, and in November, 1869, he was married to Mrs. Nancy S. Dupre, daughter of Adriel and Anna (Price) Huntly, of Gallia County.

Vinton Spriggs was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, June 19, 1830, and is the eldest son of Daniel and Maria (Fitsmorris) Spriggs, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania respectively. He was four years old when his parents removed to Jackson County, where he was reared on Symmes Creek and attended the common schools, and is now one of the best read men in his community. He began teaming at furnaces when twenty-one years old, and followed this occupation two years. He then engaged in farming and carpentering till 1862, when he was engaged as post teamster in the late war, and was at Point Pleasant until January, 1863. He received injuries at that place which caused him to return home. In the summer of 1863 he assisted in raising a company, and in May, 1864, was mustered into the United States service, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards as a Corporal to serve 100 days. He was on guard duty at Gallipolis, where he was discharged, Sept. 15,1864, then enlisted as a private for one year in Company A, Sixty-Second Ohio Infantry. He participated in several battles and received his discharge at Richmond, Va., June 27, 1865. He then resumed his former occupation and has also been engaged in mining iron ore on his farm. March 19, 1852, he was married to Florina, daughter of Moses and Sallie (Clark) Dawson. Their children are nine in number—William H., Alexander S., Josephine (wife of Philip Gilliland), Daniel W., Moses T., Edward C., Crayton R., Vinton F. and Phil Sheridan. He and wife are members of the Christian church, and he has been a zealous worker for the Republican party since its organization.

William Henry Steele, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, is the second son of John and Philoma (Kern) Steele. He was born in Jackson County, April 15, 1842. At the age of twenty-two he engaged with his brother, Majer K., in farming and dealing in stock, under the firm name of W. H. & M. K. Steele. In 1867 our subject engaged in the dry-goods business in Jackson, but not meeting with success he sold out in 1870, since when he and his brother have steadily increased their business, and to-day rank as the leading land-owners and stock-brokers of Jackson County. He was married June 15, 1870, to Sophia L., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bunn) Ratcliff. Of the three children born to them, two are living—Majer B. and William. Alma M. died at the age of five years.

James W. Vaughn, dealer in general merchandise, farmer and stock-raiser, was born Jan. 23, 1826, in Jackson County, Ohio. He is the fourth son of Thomas and Rebecca (Dunham) Vaughn, natives of Virginia, the former being born Sept. 2, 1787, and the latter Jan. 23, 1796. After their marriage they lived in Pennsylvania for awhile, and in 1822 came to Jackson County, Ohio. Our subject attended the common schools, and completed his education at Delaware College, which he attended in 1850–'51. He lived at home till he was twenty-eight years old, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Winchester, where he remained two years. He then sold his store and purchased the farm

where he resides. He was again engaged in merchandising from 1857 till 1864, when he enlisted in the late war. He was First Lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio National Guards, and was on duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, guarding Government transports on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers. He was discharged at Gallipolis Sept. 15, 1864, when he returned home and resumed his business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. Aug. 14, 1859, he was married to Nancy, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Poor) Willmore. Two children have blessed this union—Thomas S., a graduate of Delaware College, now reading law with C. A. Atkinson, of Jackson, and Minnie B., at home. Mrs. Vaughn was born June 20, 1842, and died Feb. 13, 1871. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Vaughn is a member of the same church, and has been leader and Recording Steward of the circuit nearly twenty-five years.

William Ross Watts, son of James M. and Mary (Waddell) Watts, was born March 10, 1847, in Gallia County, Ohio. He lived on the home farm till he was twenty-one years old, and attended the common schools. He began dealing in stock at an early age, continuing in that business in Gallia County till 1873. He then purchased a farm in Franklin Township, Jackson County, where he has since resided, engaged in stock-raising and dealing in stock. He was married Sept. 1, 1870, to Harriet E., daughter of Thomas J. and Julia A. Crull. This union has been blessed with two children—Jennie and Rudolph M. Samuel Crull, grandfather of Mrs. Watts, was Associate Judge of the courts of Scioto County for thirty-eight years, and represented his county in the Ohio General Assembly.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MILTON, COAL, WASHINGTON AND JACKSON TOWNSHIPS.

MILTON TOWNSHIP.

Milton was one of the three original townships of Jackson County, the other two being Lick and Franklin. In July, 1816, the inhabitants petitioned the county commissioners that the township be reduced to and remain co-extensive with congressional township 9, range 17. The additional tier of sections on the north, belonging to township 10, was added afterward. This addition of six sections gives the township a surface of forty-two square miles—26,880 acres.

With reference to Jackson County, this township occupies the northeastern corner, although Washington Township extends two and one-half miles further north on the west. It is bounded on the north by Clinton Township, Vinton County; east by Wilkesville Township, Vinton County; south by Bloomfield Township, and west by Lick, Coal and Washington townships.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The eastern part of Milton Township is extremely broken and hilly; the western part is not so rough. Raccoon Creek, with its branches, drain the township. The head branches, resembling the branches of a tree, unite north of the center and the stream continues southward, leaving the township east of the middle of the southern boundary. Throughout its entire course Raccoon Creek is noted for its winding course, narrow bottoms, high and steep hills and narrow gulches That portion of it within this township is no exception to the general rule. Along the smaller streams and especially near the headquarters of the creek the scenery is quite interesting, even romantic in the gloom of its cavern-like ravines and gulches.

Although the Raccoon bottom is very fertile and in places wide enough to make favorable fields for cultivation, on which large crops are raised, as a general thing but little attention is paid to farming or grazing, the industry being generally coal and ore mining and the manufacture of pig iron at the furnaces. There are six blast furnaces in the township. Many acres of hill land have been stripped for the ore and left with the rough and bare earth exposed. In minerals it is one of the richest townships in the county, having at least nine strata of iron ore and in some places seven of coal. There are also large deposits of cannel coal or candle coal.

SETTLEMENT.

This was one of the earliest settled townships in the county, although at the first assessment for taxation, in 1816, it ranked the lowest in taxable property. The first Lister was Joshua Scurlock. In 1817 Joseph Crouch was Lister; tax assessed, $39.50. In 1818 Henry Jones was Lister; tax, $43.50. In 1825 the township polled sixty-six votes. At the present time the township polls about 1,000 votes.

Population in 1840, 912; in 1850, 1,472; in 1860, 2,367; in 1870, 2,372; in 1880, 3,404.

SCHOOLS.

The township has 879 pupils and thirteen public schools. The average price paid to teachers is about $40 a month. The attendance is about the same as in other parts of the county, and the schools rank about with the average.

FURNACES.

Buckeye Furnace was the pioneer in this township. It was built in 1851 by a stock company composed of Daniel Isaminger, a Mr. Hoop and others who owned in the vicinity about 4,500 acres of land. In 1862 the furnace was bought by Hon. H. S. Bundy, the veteran furnace man of the county, and run by him two years, when he sold to Terry Austin & Co. This company ran it until 1867 when it was bought by the Buckeye Furnace Company, who are running it now. In connection with the furnace is a tract of 3,800 acres with three distinct beds of coal, one, five and six feet respectively; also a two-foot bed of cannel coal. The ore, coal and limestone used in the manufacture are all taken from the land belonging to this company. The capacity of the furnace is about 25,000 tons of charcoal iron a year.

Cornelia Furnace, located on section 35 of this township, was built in 1853–'4 by Thompson, Laslie & Co., at a cost of about $112,000, including the purchase of 5,000 acres of land. The furnace was run by this company until 1858, when it was purchased by a company of men incorporated under the name of the "Iron Valley Furnace Company." By this company it was leased in 1861 to Messrs. McGhee & Ratcliff, and ran by them until 1863, when McGhee bought the interest of Ratcliff and continued to run the furnace under the name of Lincoln Furnace until his death. In 1876 it fell into the hands of William McGhee's heirs, who, at this time, changed the name to Cornelia Furnace, and are still running it. The furnace produces about 4,000 tons of iron yearly. The owners of the furnace own in connection with it 4,000 acres of land, which furnishes the material for its consumption. It contains seven beds of coal, with an aggregate thickness of twenty feet.

Latrobe Furnace, situated on section 20, was built in 1854 by William McGhee and others. It was built under the supervision of a man by the name of Latrobe, whose name it took. With the exception of two or three blasts, this furnace was kept running continually up to the present year (1883), yielding about 3,000 tons of iron a year, and has now only stopped temporarily. For the last twenty years the Hon. H. S. Bundy has been the proprietor. The lands belonging to this furnace (3,000 acres) have been mostly cleared off, and this present season 1,000 acres have been planted to corn for an experiment.

Milton Furnace was built in 1873-'4 by the Milton Furnace Company, and has been running successfully ever since. A small per cent. of lake ore is used with the native ore in this furnace. It has been very successful, producing between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of iron, of the best quality, annually. During the money panic of 1878–'9 this was one of the very few furnaces which continued to work. The owners are known as the Milton Furnace and Coal Company, of which H. S. Willard is President, and J. E. Ferree, Secretary.

Wellston Furnace was built by the Wellston Coal and Iron Company, organized in 1873. The capital stock of this company was $500,000. The furnace was built at a cost of about $100,000. For a time the furnace was not run successfully, and suspended entirely from 1876 to 1879. In the fall of 1879 operations were again commenced with Hon. H. S. Bundy, President of the company, and Theodore Fluhart, Secretary. The company

began the operation of coal mines in 1881 and are now putting out about ten car loads a day besides the sixty-two tons consumed daily by the furnace.

Eliza Furnace was built in 1878 by Harvey Wells, the founder of Wellston. The furnace was run by Mr. Wells about nine months and then rented to John C. H. Cobb, and, after being run by him for a few months, was closed on account of the panic in 1879. From that time until 1881 nothing was done on account of a pending law-suit, but in that year, having passed into the hands of H. S. Bundy, it was repaired by him and set to work. This furnace gives employment to from sixty to 175 men, owing to the demand for iron. The coal consumed by this furnace is taken from a shaft at the depth of eighty-one feet. The furnace was named "Eliza," in honor of Mrs. Eliza J. Wells, wife of the builder, and daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy, the present owner. The iron produced, which is made from the raw ore just as it comes from the mine, is known in the market as the American Scotch pig iron.

WELLSTON.

Wellston is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants situated in the northwestern corner of Milton Township, on section 6. It belongs to that class of towns common to mining districts called "mushroom," having sprung up in a few years on ground formerly occupied for agriculture and grazing. The plat was made in the early part of 1874 by Harvey Wells, on the Portsmouth Branch of the M. & C. (now C., W. & B.) R. R., and called Wellston. The plat contained 271 acres laid off into 784 lots. The land belonged to the Wellston Coal and Iron Company, but had been recently purchased from Mr. Wells, who, as a part of the contract, agreed to lay out a town. The first buildings were the store of the company and houses built by them for their hands. The building of the furnace in 1874 and the opening of the coal mines soon brought laborers and business men of all descriptions.

Dec. 8, 1875, a petition was sent to the County Commissioners praying for the incorporation of the town of Wellston. In February, 1876, the petition was amended so as to include only that part originally platted by Mr. Wells, and, being favorably acted upon, was signed by sixty-five voters. The town was then incorporated by the State Legislature, May 9, 1876. The first election of town officers resulted as follows: Mayor, George M. Stewart; Marshal, Y. Lynch; Clerk, G. L. Monahan; Treasurer, R. W. Goddard; Council, V. M. Ogle, Harvey Wells, G. A. Leach, Joseph Gooding, George White and William O'Rourke. The government of the town was inaugurated May 10, 1876.

The additions made to the town since its incorporation are Austin's Addition, made in July, 1874; Laslie's Addition, made in September, 1874, and Scott's Addition, made in May, 1875.

Wellston is rapidly growing, and bids fair to soon grow to a town of large proportions. Its location in the midst of a rich mineral field and at the intersection of three railroads—C., W. & B., T., C. & St. L. and Ohio Southern—can hardly fail to secure for it a bright future. Value of real estate, $56,159, and of chattel property, $31,510, for the year 1882.

POSTOFFICE.

In 1873, before Wellston came into existence, the spot was designated by a flag station for the accommodation of Milton Furnace. A postoffice was soon established and kept at the Milton Furnace Co.'s store, called Milton P. O. The first mail was received Jan. 6, 1874. J. E. Ferree was Postmaster. On his resignation Mr. Sylvester was appointed and the office kept at his drug store in the Scott Building, corner of Main and Willard streets.

During this administration the emoluments of the office were about $20 a month. John Blair succeeded in the office in the latter part of 1878, but held it only for a short time, when the present Postmaster, L. H. Bingham, was appointed. It was made a money-order office Aug. 7, 1882.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

April 2, 1877, a School Board was elected in Wellston, the district set apart, and what was formerly known as the town school became the Wellston public schools. The school building, which contains six rooms, was built for the town school in 1875. In 1879 two additional rooms were added.

The first School Board was composed as follows: George Reese, Michael O'Rourke, J. E. Ferree, Harvey Williams, W. B. Lewis and George White.

The Superintendents have been as follows: J. M. Lively, 1877–'80; J. W. Delay, four months; J. E. Kinnison, four months; G.W. Fry, one year; J. H. Ray, one year (1882–'83), and G. M. Powell, present Superintendent. In 1877, when the graded school was established, there were 245 pupils; in 1882, 568, with an average attendance of 290.

Wellston School district numbers 3,447 acres of land, valued at $144,389, and the value of chattel property was placed at $89,568.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—As early as 1819 the Methodist Episcopal church had an organization where Wellston is now located. Meetings were held at the residence of James Dempsey, a log house of those primitive days; it stood at or near the place where the house more recently known as the Musgrove house stands, at the corner of Main and Cline streets, in the town of Wellston. There preaching was held a number of years, as also were the regular meetings of the church. Fifty-two years ago James Phillips, who is yet a member, joined the church; at that time Rev. Jacob Delay was preacher in charge of the circuit; David Paine was Class-Leader and James Dempsey and wife, Cornelius Dempsey, Jonathan Dempsey and family, Thomas Phillips and family, and the Paine family, were among the members of the church. The circuit was known as the McArthurstown Circuit, and was composed of the following, among other appointments or preaching places: McArthurstown, Wilkesville, Jackson, Piketon, Richmondale, and an appointment four miles beyond Richmondale. Among the preachers of those early days were Revs. Jacob Delay, Salmons, England, Hansee, R. A. Arthur, Orvil C. Shelton, in 1845, Dickson, Fox, Brandult, A. Cartlitch, Hill and R. O. Spencer, who was Presiding Elder in 1844. Among the Class-Leaders we have been enabled to procure the names of David Paine, William Rowell, Douglass Paine, James Ray and James W. Phillips. Meetings were continued to be held in the dwelling of James Dempsey until about 1843, when what was known as the Rowell School-house was built on the farm of William Rowell, just south of the present southeast corner of the town of Wellston, in a field now owned by James W. Phillips. In 1855 Jackson was made a station, with Rev. C. H. Warren, pastor, and Rev. N. Westerman, Presiding Elder of Jackson District; Revs. William Wallace and Timothy Wones, pastors. In the meantime the class at what is now Wellston had gone down. During the year 1856 the class at this place was re-organized at the brick school-house, and that made a regular preaching place. In 1857 John Stewart was Presiding Elder of this, then the Jackson District, and Rev. T. Wones and F. S. Thurston, pastors of Jackson Circuit.

1857, Jackson District, John Stewart, Presiding Elder. Jackson Circuit, Revs. William S. Benner, F. S. Thurston, pastors.

1858, Jackson District, John Stewart, Presiding Elder. Jackson Circuit, D. H. Cherington and J. R. Prose, pastors.

1859, Jackson District, John Stewart, Presiding Elder. Jackson Circuit, D. H. Cherington and J. W. Wakefield, pastors.

1860, Jackson District, A. M. Alexander, Presiding Elder, and the circuit was changed to the Berlin Circuit, with Revs. C. H. Warren and E. H. Jones as pastors.

In 1861 the district was changed to the Gallipolis District, with A. M. Alexander as Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, J. W. Wakefield, pastor.

1862, Gallipolis District, A. M. Alexander, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, Rev. William Grantham, pastor.

1863, Gallipolis District, A. M. Alexander, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, Rev. J. T. Finch, pastor.

1864, Gallipolis District, H. Z. Adams, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, J. T. Finch and J. Robinson, pastors.

1865, Gallipolis District, H. Z. Adams, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, J. T. Finch, and one to be supplied, who from the best data we could obtain was a Brother Jones.

1866, Gallipolis District, H. Z. Adams, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, Benjamin Tresenrider and Brother Mathews, pastors.

1867, Gallipolis District, H. Z. Adams, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, D. Mann, pastor.

1868, Gallipolis District, J. T. Miller, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, D. Mann, pastor.

1869, Gallipolis District, J. T. Miller, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, D. Mann, pastor.

1870, Gallipolis District, J. T. Miller, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, R. Doughty and S. Wambaugh, pastors.

1871, Gallipolis District, John Dillon, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, W. H. B. Fisher, pastor.

1872, Gallipolis District, J. Dillon, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, W. N. Middleton and D. Morgan, pastors.

1873, Gallipolis District, J. Dillon, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, W. N. Middleton, pastor.

1874, Gallipolis District, J. Dillon, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, P. B. Davis, pastor.

1875, Gallipolis District, J. W. Dillon, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, Joseph Morris, pastor.

One or two years before this the circuit had been divided and Franklin Valley Circuit and Berlin Circuit were made out of the territory. Before that time it was embraced in the Berlin Circuit. The parsonage of the old circuit at Berlin was sold and the proceeds divided between the new circuits, and a house rented for the preachers at this place, and this year a new and commodious parsonage was completed at Wellston and occupied by Mr. Morris, a short time before the close of his conference year.

1876, Gallipolis District, J. W. Dillon, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, B. E. Thomas, pastor.

1877, Gallipolis District, T. H. Monroe, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, B. E. Thomas, pastor.

1878, Gallipolis District, T. H. Monroe, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, B. E. Thomas, pastor.

1879, Gallipolis District, T. H. Monroe, Presiding Elder. Berlin Circuit, J. G. Hall, pastor.

1880, Gallipolis District, T. H. Monroe, Presiding Elder. Wellston Circuit, J. G. Hall, pastor.

1881, Gallipolis District, Z. W. Fagan, Presiding Elder. Wellston Circuit, J. G. Hall, pastor.

1882, Gallipolis District, Z. W. Fagan, Presiding Elder. Wellston Circuit, L. C. Haddox, pastor.

During this conference year, on June 4, 1882, a new and commodious church was dedicated at Wellston; until this time all the meetings were held in the school-house, but no night meetings were allowed to be held

there, and halls had been rented a few times in which to hold protracted meetings in the winter seasons. But now the church for the first time since its organization in or before the year 1819 is enabled to enjoy the privilege of a house of its own in which to hold its meetings; and another great blessing to the society, and one that will be much in its favor and contribute much to its success, is, the church was dedicated free of debt, with nearly enough on its subscription lists to build a fence around the lot and make other outside improvements. The building alone cost $2,439.06, seated ready for use. The lot, which was two town lots, was donated by H. S. Bundy and the Wellston Coal and Iron Company; the building committee was J. E. Ferree, H. G. Lasley and E. B. Bingham; the plans were furnished by the Church Extention Society's architect. The congregation at Wellston had so increased that the good of the church seemed to demand that a change be made in the regular order of preaching once in two weeks; accordingly, a petition was sent up to the Elder at conference, fall of 1882, to make such changes in the circuit as would give Wellston preaching each Sunday. Accordingly such a change was made, making two circuits out of the old Wellston Circuit, leaving Wellston and Salem appointments in Wellston Circuit, and making Coalton Circuit out of the residue of the old circuit.

Among those who were members here at the time of re-organization in 1856 were Jonathan Dempsey and wife, Isaac Dempsey and wife, James W. Phillips and wife, H. F. Austin and wife, Samuel Foster and wife, all of whom are yet members except H. F. Austin, who has gone to reap the reward of his work here. Many of those who were members in the early days of the church have gone to their reward beyond this world. Of those living many have gone to other States to assist in building up the church of Christ in new localities. Of the family of Thomas Phillips, six of the children are yet living, the youngest of whom is seventy-two years of age.

United Brethren.—The congregation of this church was organized at Wellston in January, 1881, with about eighty members. A subscription for building a church was begun in January, 1882, and a house was built the following summer at a cost of $800. The present membership is about 100. Pastor, Rev. G. W. Mason.

Catholic Church.—This church was founded in the fall of 1881 by Rev. T. P. Theimacher, who still remains in charge. The original congregation consisted of forty families, but has now grown to seventy-five. Meetings were at first held in Sylvester's Hall until the spring of 1882, when their present church edifice was constructed at a cost of $1,700. Services are held every alternate Sabbath.

SOCIETIES.

Lodge No. 701, *I. O. O. F.*, was established July 20, 1881, with ten charter members. The following names appear as making up the first corps of officers: G. L. Monahan, Alonzo Phillips, James Winkleman, Lon. Campbell, Thomas Dawson, Hubert Gwinn, E. Patrick, H. T. Stoneburner and George Andrews. At the first meeting following three members were initiated: Joseph Gooding, James Daniels and William Phillips. The membership is now fifty-three, with $580 in its treasury.

Wellston Lodge, No. 170, *K. of P.*, was instituted Aug. 29, 1883, by Special Deputy Grand Chancellor C. M. Morris, assisted by Knights from Myrtle Lodge, No. 27, and Thurman, No. 92, and the following officers duly installed for the ensuing term: P. C., C. M. Williams; C. C., G. O. Richardson; V. C., F. M. Smallwood; P., J. G. Vandevort; M. at A., B. C. Ridgeway; K. of R. and S., E. E. Ferree; M. of F., W. B. Vallette; M. of E., T. F. McClure; I. G., Robert Burns; O. G., John F. Bertsch; Trustees, J. G. Vandevort, A. Hobb and Thos. McGuire; Repre-

sentative to Grand Lodge, F. W. Evans. The lodge starts out with a fine list of officers and nineteen members.

NEWSPAPER.

Wellston Argus.—The *Argus* was started in Wellston in the spring of 1883 by Messrs. Smallwood & Cameron. May 7, 1883, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Smallwood remaining with the paper. From an article in the paper of that date from the pen of Mr. Smallwood we quote the following as an aid to a knowledge of the nature of the paper: "In presenting this the first number of the *Argus* to the people of Wellston we have but few words to say. * * * We have been known to most of the citizens of Wellston for a number of years, if not personally, through the medium of the Hamden *Enterprise*, of which paper we have been the publishers since it was founded. Suffice it to say that we intend making the *Argus* a good local home newspaper—one that will upon every occasion advocate everything that will best enhance, interest and help build up our town. In politics we shall stand independent, believing such a course on our part will be better suited than if we were to run our paper in the interest of any party. A glance at our advertising columns will convince the reader that most of our merchants have extended to us their patronage, etc."

PROFESSIONS.

The practicing physicians at Wellston are Drs. G. L. Monahan, W. J. Jones, Wm. Sylvester and E. B. Merrill; lawyers, E. B. Bingham and M. T. Vanpelt.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A stranger approaching Wellston would be at once attracted by the din and stir of its active business. The active work about the coal mines and the seething and rattling noise of the furnace and its machinery is ever present to the ears of the inhabitants. The most extensive business is that of the furnace, described in another place.

The Theo. Fluhart & Co. Limited Coal Works is a concern of considerable magnitude. The stock company, of which Mr. Fluhart is the center, was organized through the efforts of that gentleman in June, 1881. One hundred and fifty acres of coal land were purchased on the southern limit of Wellston and the mines at once opened. A seventy-two-foot shaft was sunk reaching a four-foot bed of superior coal, well known as the Wellston shaft coal. The coal here at this great depth is a firm and pure bituminous coal which has decided marks of merit, being of the same quality that recently stood the Cincinnati waterworks test. Operations were begun in April, 1882, and have been continued constantly to the present time. About forty hands are constantly employed. The out-put is about 30,000 tons yearly.

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.—This industry was established here in the summer of 1882 by Gooding, Edwards and others, under the firm name of Gooding & Co. The original investment in machinery and lumber was $6,000, since raised to $12,000. A leading feature of the business is the construction of new houses, they having constructed seventy-four in the last year.

STORES.

The following are the mercantile houses doing business at the present time: J. G. and J. M. Vandervort, dry-goods; Atkinson & Evans, dry-goods; R. W. Goddard, general store; M. W. Mills, groceries; Evans Bros., groceries; Harper & McCartney, groceries; J. H. Roop, tin and hardware; Johnson & Co., hardware; W. J. Jones, drugs; A. Brooks, drugs; J. W. Patridge, jewelry; H. T. Stoneburner, stationery and books; C. M. Richards, furniture; A. Hobt, saddles, etc.; M. Remby, bakery and restaurant; Mrs. L. E. Roop and

Mrs. Jones, millinery; J. B. Payne and Frank Kelly, meat shops; F. F. Swanson, machine agent. Besides the above are the supply stores of the furnace and coal companies.

There are two hotels in Wellston, the Walker House and Bundy House.

The Walker House was built in 1874, by J. C. Elliot, at a cost of about $3,600. It was run a while by Mr. Elliot, then by Mr. Jeffreys, then by Dr. Monahan. In 1879 A. B. Walker bought the house and still runs it.

The Bundy House was built by Harvey Wells at a cost of $10,000 and afterward bought by Hon. H. S. Bundy. In 1883 it was rented by John Glanville, who now runs it successfully.

BERLIN.

This little hamlet, formerly known as Berlin Cross-Roads, has been in existence since 1842. It is situated in the western part of the township, at the crossing of the C., W. & B. and T.,C. & St. L. railroads. The plat was made by Charles Kinnison on what was then known as the Kinnison farm. The first house erected was that of J. E. Whitman, for a dwelling and store. The number of inhabitants grew to about 200, at which it has remained with slight variations for a great many years. There are at present three stores, a postoffice, church and one physician in the village.

The M. E. Church at this place was established in 1854, with but a very small congregation, but it became strong enough in the following year to build their present fine church building, which cost about $2,000. The congregation now numbers about fifty members. Trustees at present: Henry Kisenger, David McGiffin, M. C. Keenan, Dr. Sylvester and Wilson Hawk; pastor, Rev. L. L. Magee.

MIDDLETON.

This hamlet, though smaller, is older than Berlin. It was laid out as early as 1827 by Oliver Tison and consisted of only a few lots. In early times the location was a collecting place for travelers, being near a mill known as the Dawkins Mill.

The town is about midway between Jackson and Wilkesville, hence was called for many years, Middle-town. The postoffice retains the name of the old mill, being Dawkins Mills Postoffice. In 1870 the census returns showed a population of seventy-one in Middleton. The number has remained about stationary since that time. Middleton is situated very near the center of Milton Township.

Salem Church, situated one-half mile west of Middleton, was built in 1838, although the organization had been formed some time prior to that date. The Hawk and Lott families were among the first members. The membership at present is about sixty. Present Trustees, W. J. Kirkendall, W. Hawk, A. Pettinger and C. S. Kinnison; pastor, Rev. L. C. Haddox, of Wellston.

Mt. Carmel U. B. Church.—The society was formed as early as 1825, but for a great many years held meetings in dwellings and school-houses. In 1865 money was raised and the present neat frame church building was built on section 11, at a cost of $1,200. The present congregation numbers about fifty members; pastor, Rev. Mr. Lower.

The land valuation of the township is given in the assessment of 1882 at $256,923, and the chattel property at $168,439; total $425,362. The personal property assessment is put down at a very low figure, certainly not over twenty-five per cent. of its valuation, as there are no less than six furnaces in blast at this time (1883).

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A. A. Austin, farmer and dealer in stock, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1836, a son of William and Sarah (Irwin) Austin, who were natives of Maryland and of

English descent. He received his education at the public schools of his native county till fourteen years of age, after which he went to school at Madison, Ind., and after a time entered Marietta College, which he attended one year. He then attended the Ohio University two years and graduated in December, 1856. He then dealt in real estate in New Orleans till the following spring. He enlisted in 1863, in Company H, Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and was captured and held prisoner for a time at Harper's Ferry, and was then paroled. Soon after he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, and served till he was mustered out at Delaware, Ohio. He then engaged in farming and dealing in stock, and has at present 160 acres of land near Berlin. He was married in September, 1864, to Mary Montgomery, a native of Ireland. They have had nine children, of whom seven are living—Irwin M., Charles H., William A., Robert D., Benjamin G., John C. and Agnes S. David L. and Francis R. are deceased. Mr. Austin is now United States Storekeeper of the Eleventh District of Ohio. He is a member of Mineral Lodge, No. 701, A. F. & A. M., and is a charter member of Colonel Dove Post, G A. R.

E. B. Bingham was born Aug. 26, 1844, in Morgan County, Ohio, and is a son of Solomon and Susannah (Weeks) Bingham. He worked on the farm till he was eighteen year old, and attended the schools during the winter months. Sept. 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, under Captain John A. Ashberry, and was in the battle of Somerset, Ky., and in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn. After serving over a year he was appointed Mail Carrier for the Department of the Ohio, which position he held till he was mustered out July 9, 1865. He then farmed three summers and attended school in the winters, and afterward taught in the public schools. In 1870 he began the study of law in connection with his duties as a teacher, and was admitted to the bar at Ironton, Ohio, April 22, 1873. He immediately began the practice of law at Wellston, and is now known as one of the leading attorneys of the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Milton Township, Jan. 1, 1879, and re-elected Jan. 1, 1882, for a term of three years. He is at present Mayor of Wellston, having been elected April 2, 1883. He was married Sept. 16, 1869, to Susan M., daughter of D. D. and C. A. Evans, of Wellston. Their children are—Eadfred, Loueva and Cara G. Freddie M. died at the age of seven months. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham are members of the Methodist church, of Wellston, he being Trustee and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1883 for a term of three years. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of I. O. O. F. fraternity, No. 101, at Wellston, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. His grandfather came from Vermont and settled in what was then Guernsey County, now Noble County, in an early day. His mother died in 1881, aged seventy one years.

L. H. Bingham, a son of Solomon and Susannah Bingham, was born April 13, 1846, in Milton Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, His grandfather came from Vermont in an early day and was one of the early settlers of Southern Ohio, where he made a good farm out of the wilderness. Our subject's educational advantages were limited, he being able to attend school only a few months during the winter and afterward attended the Ewington Academy in Gallia County, Ohio. He worked on a farm till he was seventeen years old, when he enlisted June 23, 1863, in Company H, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, under Captain W. J. Evans. He served till he was mustered out July 25, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn. Dec. 29, 1869, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Rufus and Lucinda White. They have had six children, of whom

five are living—Mary L., Annie M., Algeria G., Rufus E. and Linnie M. William L. died at the age of two months. Mr. Bingham and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church about seventeen years. He was elected Clerk of the Corporation in 1878 and served two and a half years. April 1, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster and still holds that position.

Rufus Braley was born in Milton Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1834, a son of Newell Braley. His education was received in the old-fashioned log school-house. He is an esteemed and influential citizen of his township, public spirited and liberal in forwarding all enterprises of interest to his township. He was married in November, 1858, to Euclid McClintick. They have a family of five children—Eva, James, Newell, Maggie and Ripley. In religious faith Mr. Braley is liberal and he is not connected with any church.

Albert Brooks was born May 22, 1856, in Athens County, Ohio, and is a son of John, Sr., and Emily Brooks, who came from Pennsylvania to Athens County in 1853. He attended the public schools of his native county till he reached the age of fourteen years, when he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked at his trade till he was twenty-two, after which he engaged in the drug business with Dr. G. L. Monahan in Wellston, the firm name being Monahan & Brooks. At the end of a year Mr. Monahan sold out to Mr. Brooks, who still carries on the same business on Broadway, east side of the railroad. On Oct. 12, 1878, he was appointed Marshal of Wellston, and re-elected the following spring, and also elected to the office of Constable at the same time. He was elected Mayor in 1881, serving two years, and in the spring of 1883 was elected Clerk of the village. Feb. 11, 1882, he was married to Mary, daughter of L. D. Hutchinson, of Centerville, Ohio. One child has been born to them, called Maudie.

Hon. H. S. Bundy, Wellston, Jackson County, is a son of Nathan and Adah M.(Nichelson) Bundy, his father a native of Hartford, Conn., and his mother of Dutchess County, N. Y., where they were married, but soon after, in 1816, settled in Marietta, Ohio. Two years later settled near Athens where he leased college land, and took it from a dense wilderness to a good degree of improvement, and then learned that the title was worthless. He was one of the pioneers of Athens County, coming here in 1818. He was killed in 1832 by the falling of a tree. His wife died in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1880, aged eighty years, three months and nine days. Of their three children, H. S. is the eldest and the only one who reached maturity, the others dying in infancy. He was born Aug. 15, 1817, in Marietta, Ohio. In 1834 he came to McArthur, and soon after went to Wilkesville, where, in 1837, he married Lucinda, daughter of Zamri Wells. In 1839 they moved to McArthur, where Mrs. Bundy died in December, 1842, leaving three children—William E.; Sarah A., wife of Major B. F. Stearns, of Washington, D. C., and Lucy J., now Mrs. J. C. H. Cobb, of Jackson County, Ohio. From 1839 to 1846 he was engaged in the mercantile trade in McArthur. In 1844 he married Caroline, daughter of Judge Paine, of Jackson County, and in 1846 moved on the Judge's farm, which he afterward bought and still owns, being his present beautiful residence. His second wife died in 1868 leaving two daughters—Julia P., wife of Judge J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, and Eliza M., wife of Harvey Wells. Mr. Bundy was married in 1876 to Mary M. Miller. In early life Mr. Bundy attended a short term of private school under the tutorship of David Pratt, of Athens, but his educational privileges ceased when he was fourteen years of age. His natural talent and home study combined with his uprightness of principles

and enterprise have given him a place among the eminent men of Southern Ohio. Soon after locating on the farm, in 1846, he commenced the study of law at home, and in October, 1850, was admitted to the bar. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature to represent the counties of Gallia and Jackson; during the term voted to repeal the "Black Laws." In 1850 he was a candidate to represent the counties of Jackson, Gallia, Athens and Meigs, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Adams counties, where the Democratic majority of his predecessor was 1,800, and Buchanan's majority in 1856 was 2,500, and Mr. Bundy as a Republican was favored with a majority of 376. In 1860 he was a Presidential elector from his congressional district, and stumped the entire district. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by the Hon. W. A. Hutchins by a majority of 1,900. Two years later they were both again candidates in the same district, and Bundy received a majority of 4,000 to the Thirty-ninth Congress. During this Congress he voted for colored suffrage in the "District of Columbia" and the reconstruction measure adopted by that Congress which seemed to make it improper to be a candidate for re-election. In 1872 he was again a candidate from the same district for the Forty-third Congress, against the Hon. Samuel A. Nash, and received a large majority; while in this Congress he supported and voted for the "Civil Rights Bill," and was unanimously renominated for the Forty-fourth Congress, and was defeated by a majority of 1,900 by Colonel Vance. In 1842 he became a member of the Methodist church, and in 1872 was one of the first two lay delegates for the Ohio Annual Conference that convened at Brooklyn, N. Y. He was again a delegate to the General Conference that met at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1848 he bought his present farm, and has since been extensively engaged in the furnace and mineral interest of his county, now owning the Latrobe and Keystone Charcoal Furnace with 10,000 acres of land; also owns the Eliza Furnace with over 300 acres of the best coal and ore lands. His son William E. first served three months in the late war; then in 1862 re-enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and on Dec. 14, 1863, was severely wounded near Bean's Station, Tenn. In January, 1864, he returned home, and after a severe illness he rallied and married. He became engaged in business, but Jan. 4, 1867, he died, leaving a wife and one child. The former was killed by being thrown from a horse in 1868, and the child, William E., is now a bright student at Athens.

J. A. Calhoun, son of Benjamin Calhoun, a native of Maryland, was born Jan. 13, 1847, in Harford County, Md. He was reared to hard work such as chopping cord-wood, burning charcoal and farming during the summers, and attending school in the winter months. When twenty-one years of age he began to teach school. During the summers of 1871 and '72 he was engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania and in 1873 was bookkeeper for the McCullough Iron Company in the town of Northeast, Md. He then resumed teaching and taught in Maryland till 1881, with the exception of teaching one year in Delaware. He came to Ohio, July 4, 1881, and taught one year in the Wellston public schools, having taught altogether about fourteen years. He is at present engaged as bookkeeper for the Comet Coal Company at Wellston.

Henry Camink, son of John and Gertrude Camink, was born March 23, 1830, in Holland and when seventeen years old came to America with his parents. He lived in Pennsylvania seven or eight years when he came to Vinton County, Ohio, remaining there about ten years, and since then has resided in Mid-

dleton, Ohio. He came to this country a poor boy, but by industry and economy has accumulated some property. He has 240 acres of land on which are found large quantities of fine iron ore. Mr. Camink was married Dec. 13, 1860, to Frances, daughter of John and Sarah Toy who were natives of Pennsylvania but now reside in Jackson County. Of their eleven children eight are living—John, William, Charles, Frederick, Carl, Mary, Sarah and Louella K. Those deceased are—Laura, who died Oct. 21, 1866; Nora, who died May 17, 1870, and Nettie who died Oct. 10, 1879.

J. C. H. Cobb, son of Nathan and Lucy (Hascall) Cobb, was born Jan. 26, 1830. He was reared on the farm and educated at the common schools, and at the Ohio University. In 1859 be was married to Miss L. J., daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy. This union was blessed with eight children, ot whom six are living—L. Jennie, Callie M., Edward H., Ellena E., Nellie and Howard. Minnie died in November, 1874, and John died in March, 1875. Mr. Cobb enlisted in the late war in 1862, and was elected Lieutanant of Company G, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry. While in the army he and his wife were taken prisoners two or three times but always managed to escape. He was discharged in July, 1865, at Richmond, Va., and returned home. He was a partner with H. S. Bundy in the Latrobe Furnace and has also been connected with other furnaces of Jackson County, and is at present engaged in farming and in operating the Meadow Run coal mine. He has done much toward building up the town of Wellston. He is a Master Mason and member of Orphans Friend Lodge, No. 275, at Wilkesville, Ohio.

W. L. Evans was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1854, and is a son of David D. Evans, who was also born in Jackson County, Nov. 19, 1818, and of Welsh descent. Our subject spent his early life in farming and going to school, and began teaching when very young and taught five years. During the years of 1877, '78 and '79 he read law with Judge Tripp, of Jackson, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 19, 1879, at McArthur, Ohio. Immediately afterward he located at Le Mars, Iowa, where he practiced his profession in connection with Hon. H. C. Curtis. In 1880 he was admitted to the Supreme Court. During the winter of 1880-'81 he was afflicted with bronchial trouble to such an extent that he deemed it best to return East and give up the practice of law until he fully regained his health. Accordingly in the fall of 1881 he returned to Jackson County, Ohio, where with his brother Ed. E. Evans he engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Evans Brothers. They have just completed one of the finest business houses in the county and are adding much to the beauty and wealth of their town.

Robert Fitzpatrick, son of John and Ruth Fitzpatrick, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 5, 1824. In 1839 he moved with his parents to Jackson County where they resided till their death. He was married Aug. 22, 1847, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Mary Huston, who were natives of Ohio. They have six children—John, residing in Vinton County, Ohio; Mary J., wife of Lewis Long; Ruth A., wife of James Goddard; Maria L., wife of Thomas Finley; Robert A., and Ella, wife of Conrad Kessler. Mr. Fitzpatrick has 620 acres of land which is underlaid with three heavy veins of coal and an inexhaustible field of iron ore. He takes great pains in raising good stock, now owning some fine Spanish merino sheep, Durham cattle and Poland hogs. He has served six years as Township Treasurer. He and his family are members of the United Brethren church.

Theodore Fluhart was born Dec. 22, 1850, at Dayton, Ohio, a son of John W. and Anna M. Fluhart, who are yet living at Dayton. At the age of twenty-one years he began

keeping books for the Wayne & Fifth Street R. R. Co., at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained one year, and the following year was bookkeeper for the Ogemaw Lumber Co. He then lived in Union City, Ind., two years when he moved to Wellston and was Secretary of the Wellston Coal and Iron Co. for six years, after which he organized the Theo. Fluhart & Co. Coal Company, in 1881, and has since been operating in coal. He is at present running a store in connection with his coal bank, carrying a stock of about $2,500, the sales amounting to about $25,000 per annum. He was married Dec. 31, 1880, to Florence E., daughter of John and Ellen E. Strong, of Wilkesville, Ohio. Mr. Fluhart is a member of the First Reform Church at Dayton.

John Glanville was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1840. He was reared on a farm, following that occupation till 1870, when, having an innate love of music, he turned his attention to giving instructions in the cultivation of the voice and is well and favorably known in Jackson County as a vocal instructor. In the spring of 1883 he took charge of the Bundy House and with characteristic energy has refitted and refurnished it, making it a first-class hotel in every respect. He is truly a public-spirited man and is ever ready to do all in his power for the furtherance of any good work.

Joseph Gooding, one of the proprietors of the Wellston Planing Mills, was born June 28, 1845, in Morgan County, Ohio, and is the son of William and Susannah Gooding, who were among the first settlers of Ohio. He was reared on a farm and attended public schools during the winter months, being engaged on the farm the remainder of the year. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, under Lieutenant Stewart, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesborough, Bentonsville and a number of others of less importance. He was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and returned to his home. He was married Oct. 26, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Burns, of Wellston, Ohio. Three children have blessed this union—Jane C., Harley B., and Tillie C. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Wellston Lodge, No. 701. He is one of the founders of Coalton, he having, in partnership with J. H. Wilson, bought a piece of land, and in November, 1879, laid out the town.

Rev. C. L. Haddox was born Nov. 24, 1849, in Tyler County, W. Va., and is a son of B. H. and N. E. Haddox, of English descent. His father was born Sept. 18, 1820, and during the war was Postmaster. His mother was born March 10, 1830. They came to America in an early day and settled in Virginia, and are still living. Our subject's educational advantages were limited, but through industry he has become an excellent preacher, filling the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wellston with credit. In 1868 he entered the preparatory department of the college at Marietta, Ohio, attending about eighteen months, when he entered the collegiate department and graduated July 2, 1873. He then taught two years in the public schools of Virginia, and in the fall of 1875 united with the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Portsmouth, Ohio, since which time he has been in the ministry. In the summers of 1866–'67 Mr. Haddox traveled as agent for the American Tract Society. Oct. 4, 1876, he was married to Carrie B., daughter of Alexander and Mary M. Ireland, of Morrow County, Ohio. They have had three children—Corydon H., Louis H. and Lillie L.

Wilson Hawk was born Sept. 9, 1829, the son of Reuben and Nancy Hawk. His father was a native of Virginia, though of German descent, and was born March 23, 1798. He was a hard-working boy and is now reaping the benefits of an industrious early life. He

was married in 1828 and had five children born to him. He was one of eleven brothers, five of whom married five sisters, the smallest of the women weighing 165 pounds. The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, having but limited educational advantages. He was married Dec. 26, 1850, to Samantha, daughter of James and Olive Squires. Four children have been born to them, only three now living—Olive L., Charles W. and Effie V. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a strict prohibitionist, never having even tasted whisky.

S. W. Henry, M. D., was born Jan. 31, 1847, where Ironton now stands and is a son of Brice and Elizabeth A. (Sheets) Henry. He worked on the farm at Ironton till 1857, when his father moved to Olive Furnace, where he still resides. After coming to Ohio our subject worked around furnaces in summers and attended school during the winters till his sixteenth year, when he engaged in hawking iron, charcoal, etc., until he was twenty-two years old. He then went to school a year at Centerville, Ohio, where he obtained a certificate and taught school four winters, attending school during the summer. In 1872 he began reading medicine under Dr. John S. Henry, of Lawrence County, Ohio, continuing with him at intervals till 1878. In the fall of 1874 he entered Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, which he attended during the winter terms till he graduated Feb. 26, 1878, taking the degree of M. D. May 10, 1878, he began to practice at Keystone Furnace, and in November, 1879, came to Berlin, where he has since practiced his profession and he takes rank with the leading physicians of the country. March 8, 1879, he was married to Sarah M., daughter of Phelix and Melinda (Russel) Graham. They have one daughter—Edith V.

John Hollingshead was born July 12, 1826, in Jackson County, a son of James and Nancy Hollingshead, who were of French and Irish descent respectively. Our subject has followed agricultural pursuits through life and, by his own industry, he now owns 105 acres of land in Milton Township, which is underlaid with the Wellston vein of coal. He was married March 10, 1862, to Margaret, daughter of Peter Slusser. Their family consists of eight children—Amanda, Ellen, Ida, Iva, Harriet, James F., John and Troy. Mr. Hollingshead enlisted in the late Rebellion in Company A, Forty-third Ohio Infantry, and was in the battle of Nashville, and several others of less importance. He remained in the service till he was mustered out June 28, 1865.

Robert Hoop was born Jan. 30, 1832, at Steam Furnace, Adams Co., O. He has been continuously employed at blast furnaces. During his boyhood days he worked during the summer months and attended district school during the winter months, acquiring a good practical education. His labor at the furnaces consisted in keeping the books and managing. He has superintended the erection of three blast furnaces. In the spring of 1882 he became associated with others under the corporation laws of Ohio, and formed the Meadow Run Coal and Iron Company, for the purpose of manufacturing pig iron and mining and shipping coal. He was elected one of the Directors by the stockholders and elected by the Board of Directors General Superintendent to erect coal works. Although the work was entirely novel to him, he succeeded to the entire satisfaction of all the stockholders, and in the spring of the present year, at a general meeting of the stockholders, was re-elected Director, and the Board of Directors elected him Secretary and General Manager.

William J. Jones, M. D., was born April 18, 1841, in Wales. He was left an orphan at an early age, and in December, 1852, came with his brothers to America, settling in

Alleghany County, Md., where he lived till the spring of 1861. He then went to Pennsylvania and enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth United States Infantry, and was soon after commissioned to act as Quartermaster-Sergeant, holding that position until he was mustered out of the service May 5, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn. He went to Nelsonville, Ohio, in 1864, and moved to Charleston, W. Va., in 1865, where he began the study of medicine under Dr. Dew. He returned to Nelsonville in 1866, where he practiced dentistry and studied medicine under Drs. Primrose and Sheppard, and graduated in medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, March, 1873. He practiced medicine the following year at Chauncey, Ohio, and moved to New Straitsville in 1874, where he was engaged in active practice about nine years. He then, in connection with his professional duties, engaged in the drug business at Wellston, Ohio, where he now resides. In 1867 he was married to Louisa, daughter of John and Caroline Bowers, at Nelsonville. They have had a family of five children—Willie I., Sylvanus, Allison, Sylvia, and an infant (deceased). Mr. Jones has been a member of the I.O.O.F. fraternity, Lodge 503, New Straitsville, about eight years.

William J. Kirkendall, son of Daniel and Lydia Kirkendall, was born Aug. 15, 1829, in Jackson County, Ohio. After he was fourteen years of age he went to school during the winters and worked on the farm in summers till he was nineteen years of age, when he attended the academy at Albany two years and completed his education at the Ohio University at Athens. He then bought an interest in the Iron Valley Furnace, with which he was connected till 1861. He was engaged some time as bookkeeper and general clerk at an iron furnace, but at the breaking out of the late war he aided in raising Company G, Second Ohio Cavalry, of which he was chosen Lieutenant, and held that position till he was mustered out July 6, 1865. He then returned home and engaged in farming and teaching. He has taught in all sixty-nine terms, having begun when a young man and followed that profession until within the past few years. He is still engaged in farming and owns a splendid farm of 500 acres at Middleton, Ohio. He also takes great interest in the improvement of stock, and now owns some fine Durhams and other stock. He was married Dec. 30, 1854, to Alvira E., daughter of Lansen and Frances Smith. They have seven children—Lansen B. C., who graduated from the Ohio University in 1880; Charles R. S. and Julia M., who graduated in the class of 1883, at the Ohio University; James A. and Ella M., will graduate in the class of 1886; Esther F. and Fred E. Mr. Kirkendall is a member of Mineral Lodge, No. 56, A. F. & A. M., and is a Master Mason and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

H. G. Lasley, son of Stewart and Cynthia Lasley, was born Jan. 20, 1833, in Wilkesville, Vinton Co., Ohio. He attended the common schools till he was sixteen years old, when he entered the Ohio University at Athens, remaining there one year, after which he attended the college at Marietta, Ohio, about two years. After leaving school he engaged in the mercantile trade, in which he continued eight years. He then followed the furnace business at Buckeye Furnace, Ohio, eight years, after which he bought a farm near Wellston, and followed farming three years. In 1873 he, as one of the members of the Milton Furnace and Coal Company, began to build the Milton Furnace. He is still a member of the firm, and has the general superintendency of the store. He was one of the four men who found the first shaft coal in Milton Township, boring for it in 1870. He was married Feb. 8, 1856, to Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Fannie Radcliff. Five children have been born to them, one, an infant,

being deceased. Those living are—Nellie, Cynthia, Mattie and Frank. Mrs. Lasley died Oct. 20, 1871, and Mr. Lasley was again married Oct. 15, 1873, to Kate, daughter of B. F. and Martha Scott. This union has been blessed with one child—Harry. Mr. Lasley is a Master Mason, and a member of Wilkesville Lodge, No. 275, A. F. & A. M. His father was engaged in the mercantile trade for thirty years, but at present, and since then, has been interested in furnaces, and is also carrying on a bank at Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. M. Lively, son of L. D. and Eleanor (Russell) Lively, was born Oct. 29, 1852, in Jackson County. His father's ancestors came from Northern France, and settled in Virginia before the days of the Revolution, and became leading citizens of that section, while his mother's people are of English descent. In the year 1828 John Lively, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved his family from Virginia, and settled in the wild woods of what is now Lick Township, Jackson County. L. D. Lively and Eleanor Russell were married Dec. 31, 1848, and are the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all arriving to maturity except one daughter, who died in infancy. J. M. is the second child, and the oldest son of the family. He attended the public schools till he was seventeen years of age, when he began teaching. He taught for ten years, the last three of which he was Superintendent of the Wellston public schools. While teaching he engaged in literary work, writing for different papers under assumed names. In the spring of 1880 he accepted the position of weighmaster and stock-receiver of Milton Furnace and Coal Company. Jan. 1, 1882, he went into the store of the same company as assistant storekeeper, which position he still holds. Dec. 24, 1873, he was married to Louisa B. Bachus, daughter of Rev. R. J. and Isabelia (Carrick) Bachus. They have two sons—Carl V. and Harry A., aged respectively eight and six years. In politics Mr. Lively is a Republican. In 1882 he was a delegate to the Eleventh Congressional District Convention that met at Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Bachus, father of Mrs. Lively, was born in Cincinnatus, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1823, and died in Chautauqua County, Kan., Sept. 26, 1880. He was one of the old pioneer preachers, and laid the foundation of the Christian church in Southern Ohio. He built up the church in Jackson and other places, and was an earnest minister of the gospel for forty years.

John S. McGhee was born Oct. 21, 1823, in Jackson County, Ohio, a son of John McGhee, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio among the early settlers. Our subject worked on the farm till twenty-one years of age, when he went to the salt works in Virginia, where he worked one year. He then returned and was engaged as a teamster three years; then was employed on the railroad one year, after which he worked at furnaces ten years, seven years of which he was Superintendent of the Cornelia Furnace. He has since followed farming pursuits on the farm where he now resides. He owns 760 acres of land, of which 520 lie in the great coal field of Wellston. He was married in December, 1850, to Eliza Bun, by whom he had two children—an infant (deceased), and Viola, wife of Gaston Stiffler. Mr. McGhee was again married in October, 1856, to Electa, daughter of Henry and Phœbe Phillips. They have had nine children—Henry P., Eliza, Susan, Ophelia, Lincoln (who died in 1879, aged fifteen years), Carrie B., Sallie, Grant and Willie. Mr. McGhee has served as County Commissioner for the past six years, and is still holding that office. He is a Master Mason and a member of Mineral Lodge, No. 701, A. F. & A. M.

E. B. Merrill, M. D., son of James S. and Elizabeth Merrill, was born in Warren Township, Grafton Co., N. H., March 31, 1850. He attended the public schools during the

winters and worked on the farm till he was seventeen years old. He then began clerking, etc., attending school about four months out of the year. In the spring of 1871 he went to the Conference Seminary and Female College at Tilton, N. H., and also attended one fall term. During the winter of 1871–'72 he taught in the public schools of New Hampshire, after which he read medicine under F. L. Gerald, of Nashua, N. H., over three years, and in the meantime was employed in different places. He attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati four months during the second year of his study and also the winter term of 1874-'75, and graduated Jan. 26, 1875. He then began to practice at McArthur, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. J. C. Coleman, but at the end of four months moved to Allenville, where he followed his profession till January, 1880, when he went to Nebraska to regain his health, remaining there till July, 1881. Since December, 1881, he has practiced his profession in Wellston. April 22, 1877, he was married to Elizabeth J., daughter of A. N. and Annie Cozad. They have three children—Matley J., Bertha and an infant.

G. L. Monahan, M. D., was born July 22, 1849, in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents, James and Maria Monahan, were natives of Maryland, from which State they moved to Ohio in 1829, where they spent the rest of their lives. His father died in 1874, at the age of seventy-seven years, and Mrs. Monahan died in 1882, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject spent his boyhood days in attending school during the winter and farming in Belmont and Athens till he was fourteen years old, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry, under Captain Smith. He served ten months, when he was discharged for physical disability. After returning home he attended school in Coolville one year, and in 1866 entered the Ohio University at Athens. He soon after began teaching which he followed till 1873, after which he spent a year at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He then practiced medicine in Pike County about six months, when he removed to Wellston. He again entered the school in 1877, from which he graduated the following year, after which he began the practice of medicine in Wellston, where he has a large practice. He was married June 9, 1875, to Sadie Liston, daughter of Wilson and Hannah Liston. They are the parents of two children—Charlie C. and Addie. Mr. Monahan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has belonged ten years to the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and is a Past Grand. He was Mayor of Wellston two years and Clerk for the same length of time. He was also County Coroner two years.

J. O. Patridge, jeweler, Wellston, is a son of J. W. Patridge, of Milton Township, Jackson County, Ohio. He has had a varied business experience, and is especially fitted for the business in which he is at present engaged. His brother, J. M. Patridge, is associated with him. They are located on Liston street, one door north of the postoffice. They keep a full line of gold and plated jewelry, silverware, clocks, watches, etc. They have all the standard movements, with Dueber's gold and silver cases, and Boss patent filled cases. Mr. Patridge has filled various local offices of trust in his township, and is a man of influence in the community.

J. W. Patridge, son of John and Elizabeth (Huston) Patridge, was born in Beaver County, Pa., March 8, 1826. He came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1846, where he has since lived, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He now owns 120 acres of land underlaid with a vein of Wellston coal. He was married to Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Sidney Clark. They have had six children—Elizabeth (wife of Eli Persons), James O., Daniel T., John M. and Edmond L., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Patridge was Township Trustee fifteen years.

William A. Persons was born in New York. He came to Jackson County in 1850, and has since been a liberal and energetic supporter of her enterprises. He received a good education, and has always made the most of his advantages. All offices of trust to which he has been called have been filled with a conscientious integrity worthy the man.

Adam Scott, son of B. F. and Martha Scott, was born Nov. 4, 1851, in Jackson County. He worked on the farm and attended the public schools till he was twenty-one years old, after which he taught school four years and afterward took a commercial and scientific course at the Lebanon College. Mr. Scott laid out the town of Eureka, now Coalton, in Jackson County. He opened the Thornhill and Molar mines and afterward discovered and opened the Jackson County Cannel Coal Mine, in which he yet has an interest. Since 1880 he has been operating in coal. He has an interest in the Comet and Meadow Run coal companies, being traveling salesman for the latter. He was married in 1880 to Dora, daughter of Robert and Amena Hoop. They have two children — Arthur Dwight and Edith C.

F. M. Smallwood, editor of the *Argus*, at Wellston, was born May 20, 1857, in Marion County, Ohio. His parents, J. M. and Margaret Smallwood, came to La Rue, Ohio, from the East many years ago, and are now living in Kenton, Ohio. Our subject lived in La Rue till he was eight years of age when he went to Iowa, where he attended public schools and academy till fifteen years old, after which he attended school at Cardington. During his vacation he was employed in learning the printer's trade, and after leaving school he entered the office of the *Mirror*, at Marion, Ohio, but after a short time took a trip West, during which time he was connected with several different papers. At La Rue he edited a paper for the Citizen Printing Company about one year, and in the spring of 1883 severed his connection with the Hamden *Enterprise* and took charge of the Wellston *Argus*. July 3, 1877, he was married to Amelia L. J., daughter of William and Augusta Miller, of Hamden, Ohio. They have had two children—Pearl and Carlos W., the latter of whom died Oct. 2, 1881, aged three years, five months and eighteen days.

John Stanton, a native of Ireland, was born May 1, 1840. He came to America with his parents, John and Catherine Stanton, in 1848, landing in New Orleans and coming direct to Scioto County, where they stayed only a short time, after which they lived one year in Xenia, Ohio. They then lived in Springfield, Ohio, two years, after which they returned to Scioto County, where they were employed in building the M. & C. R. R. They then lived a short time in Maysville, Ky., when they moved to Jackson County, Ohio. At the end of a year they moved to Vinton County. They soon after moved to Berlin, Jackson County, where our subject is engaged in the mercantile business. His father died in 1857 or '58, aged fifty-six years, and his mother died at the age of fifty-six in 1862. In February, 1865, our subject enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Kendals. Soon after he was taken with the measles, which unfitted him for duty, and he was mustered out May 13, 1865. He returned home and was engaged in the saloon business one year and a half. He engaged in his present business in 1867, and carries a stock of nearly $6,000, with an average sale of $20,000 per year. Nov. 14, 1866, he was married to Ellen, daughter of Edward and Mary Gallaghar, natives of County Donegal, Ireland. They have had nine children, of whom five are living—W. E., John, Mary, Ellen and R. E. Catherine, Michael, H. H. and an infant son are deceased.

William Sylvester, physician and surgeon, was born Oct. 8, 1826, in Rutland, Meigs Co.,

Ohio. His educational advantages during his boyhood were limited, but he afterward attended academy at Albany for a time. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and taught altogether four years, principally during the winter months. At the age of twenty-six he commenced the study of medicine, and two years later he began to practice at Middleton, Jackson County, where he remained ten years. He then practiced in Berlin till 1883, when he moved to Wellston, where he has had a large practice twenty-seven years. He is a member of the Ohio Valley Medical Association which meets twice a year and has a membership of 140. He enlisted in the three months' service June 1, 1862, but was afterward detailed to serve as Wardmaster in the hospital. He was at the battle of Harper's Ferry, and was there taken prisoner by Stonewall Jackson, but was paroled the next day and returned home. April 30, 1851, he was married to Rachel Salmans. They have had six children, of whom four are living—Sarah F., John E. (a physician in McArthur), William W. and Emily P. Two infants are deceased. His father came to Ohio in an early day and did much toward converting his wild land to good farms. He also took an active part in the Revolutionary war.

J. G. Vandevot was born June 30, 1847, and is a son of James and Eleanor Vandevot, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Jackson County in 1861. Our subject's youth was spent on a farm and in attending the public schools in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In 1870 he entered the store of L. W. French, of Jackson, where he clerked four or five years. He afterward entered into partnership with James French, under the firm name of French & Vandevot, and at the end of two years sold out, and the next six years was engaged as salesman for the Milton Furnace Company, after which he engaged in the business for himself under the firm name of Vandevot & Dempsey. At present the firm is J. G. & J. M. Vandevot, the stock being about $6,000, with an average sale of about $20,000. He was married in March, 1875, to Annie, daughter of David and Elizabeth Roberts, of Jackson County. They have two children —Bertha and Arthur. Mr. Vandevot is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He has been Clerk and Treasurer of Milton Township a number of times.

N. T. Vanpelt, son of Jonathan and Polly (Singer) Vanpelt, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1848. His mother died when he was two years of age. His father was born in 1800, and was one of the first instigators of the underground railroad of Highland County. He died in 1879. Our subject attended school during the summer and worked on the farm the remainder of the year till he was thirteen years old. Being very large for his age he managed to get into the army, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company H, First Ohio Cavalry, under Major Buck, of Hillsboro, Ohio. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and others, being in no less than 125 engagements. He had several very narrow escapes, having had four horses shot from under him. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned home without a wound. In the winter of 1866–'67 he attended the Ohio University at Athens, after which he spent two years at the Northwestern University at Indianapolis, Ind. He then engaged in teaching, after which he traveled West for two or three years. He was married Sept. 18, 1876, to Kate McCoppin, daughter of John and Lucy McCoppin, of Highland County, who died Jan. 11, 1878. Mr. Vanpelt began the study of law in 1876, under Charles Townsend, ex-Secretary of State, of Ohio, and Mr. Golden, of Athens, and completed his studies under ex-Senator Shepherd and Cyrus Newby, of Hillsboro, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and began the practice of his profes-

sion in Wellston, and is at present Solicitor of the town. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Harvey Wells, founder of Wellston, Ohio, was born May 29, 1846, in Wilkesville, Vinton Co., Ohio, and is a son of Agrippa and Hannah Wells. He began learning the carpenter's trade when eleven years old, at which he worked till 1862, when he enlisted as messenger in the army. He was placed in the harness-making department where he soon learned the trade, and became foreman of the whole department. He afterward enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Gillian, and was mustered out in October, 1865, at Washington, D.C. He then attended the High School in Gallia County, Ohio, and the Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pa. He was then employed by H. S. Bundy as bookkeeper and general manager of the Latrobe Furnace store one year, after which he attended the Ohio University at Athens two terms, and then spent one term at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In 1867 he became the author of a book entitled Wells's New System of Rapid Calculation. He had previously published several books under the same title, and spent part of three years traveling through the States and sold about 60,000 copies. He then engaged in the real estate business very successfully for six or eight months. In 1873 he was nominated a candidate for a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was elected by the Republican party by a majority of 472 votes. He bought 1,000 acres of land from Hon. H. S. Bundy, in Jackson County, for $100,000, and in 1874 laid out Wellston, and afterward organized a joint stock company and sold the land for $150,000. He also built the Eliza Furnace. June 22, 1875, he was married to Eliza M., youngest daughter of Hon. H. S. Bundy. They have one son—Harvey B., born May 30, 1877.

H. S. Willard, son of Henry S. and Lavinia Willard, was born Aug. 31, 1849, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1864 he went to Grand River Institute at Austinburg, where he remained three years, after which he attended the Technological School in Boston two years. In the summer of 1870 he went to Kansas, where he was engaged in business till 1873, when he came to Wellston and became manager of the Milton Furnace, and in 1878 was elected President of the furnace.

W. H. Williams, carpenter and undertaker, was born July 1, 1836, in Meigs County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Jane Williams, who came to Ohio from Virginia in a very early day. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools until eighteen years of age, after which he devoted his time to farming. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company I, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and a number of others. While at Vicksburg he was taken ill, and came home July, 1864. He remained a couple of months. He then went to Cincinnati and enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered out September, 1865. He was then employed by Hon. H. S. Bundy as superintendent of his farms for a few years, when he moved to Wellston, where he engaged in his present business. He was married in 1857 to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Huff. They have five children — Alonzo, Benjamin F., Waldo F., Edward B. and Dora B. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Town Council four years and a member of the School Board two years.

COAL TOWNSHIP.

The rapidly growing mining interests of this part of the county suggested the formation of a new township. In the fall of 1882 requisite measures were taken, and in the following winter the new township was established. The two northern rows of sections from Lick Township, and the southern row

with the two western from the next, of Washington—twenty in all—make up the new township, which, from the great object of its intrinsic wealth, was appropriately named "Coal." The mining of the coal is the all-absorbing industry of the inhabitants, and is also largely entered into by capitalists from abroad.

The topography of the township is very rough and furrowed by numerous little streams, but none of any size, the largest being what is known as Pigeon Fork of Salt Creek. The water in many of the streams is slightly mineral. The rough surface renders it unsuitable for agriculture, which is followed only meagerly.

SETTLEMENT.

The territory now forming Coal Township was, like the remainder of the county, settled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, in about 1810 to 1816. Among the first was the Starr family, to which Andrew Starr, for many years a well-known citizen, belonged. The Starr family started from Virginia in a wagon in 1809. On the way the father died and was buried by his children in the unbroken forest. After this sad halt the family again took up their journey through the boundless wild, frequented on every hand by treacherous Indians and wild beasts. The first stopping place was at a place known as "Buffalo Skull." They afterward moved to Middle Fork, and from there to the old Starr farm, in Coal Township. The Winfaugh and Darling families were also among the first settlers.

Two railroads pass through the township—the T., C. & St. L. and Ohio Southern. On the line of these roads, between Wellston and Coalton, only four miles apart, are situated four small villages, which come nearly making one continuous town. They are crude mining towns, and, outside of their mining interests, of but little importance. Beginning at Coalton, the metropolis of this mineral township, the first is Altoona, laid out by M. D. Jones; the next is Glen Roy, laid out by Hon. Andrew Roy in May, 1883. Goldsrow was also laid out in the spring of 1883, and the last, Comet, was laid out by Adam Scott about the same time.

COALTON.

In 1877 John F. Shook and Adam Scott laid out a town on the southern border of Washington Township which they called Eurekaville. The site chosen was on the line of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which was then being constructed, and was also one favorable to the operation of coal mines. The first train passed over the new road at this point Oct. 7, 1878. Very soon after its founding Eurekaville became an active mining town, and is now one of the most important mining centers in Southern Ohio. Mining was the chief industry from the start.

The limit of this town extended to the line of Lick Township opposite section 4 of the latter. A portion of this township was purchased by J. H. Wilson and Joseph Gooding, in 1879, who laid out a town plat also bordering on the township line and the southern line of the town plat of Eurekaville. They insisted on calling their town Coalton, and as there was another postoffice in the State the name of which resembled Eurekaville, the name of the office was changed to Coalton, and as the two towns have merged into one the name of Eurekaville has been abandoned. Aug. 11, 1880, the entire village was incorporated under the name of Coalton.

As incorporated the town includes 560 acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 33, in Washington Township, running thence three-fourths of a mile south, thence one-half mile east, thence one fourth mile south, thence one-half mile east, thence one mile north, thence one mile west. It has about 1,500 inhabitants, the majority of

whom are laborers connected with the mines, and their families. There are eight mines within the town limits. Since the town was incorporated, Darling's Addition was laid out in the southeastern part, and is now the most presentable portion of the town.

The development of the mines at Coalton was greatly accelerated in 1879 by the extension of the T., C. & St. L. Railroad through the place.

THE BUSINESS.

Besides mining, which is the all-absorbing interest of Coalton, there is one planing-mill, which stands alone as a manufacturing enterprise. It is the Coalton Planing-Mill, built in June, 1881, by A. B. Leach. The mill has been added to and improved, and the business of the proprietor, which includes a lumber-yard and a stock of sash, shingles, etc., greatly increased.

The stores are as follows: S. D. Morgan, general store; Miners' Supply Company, general store; Robert Harper, general store; Thornhill Bros., general store; W. M. Lockwood, general store; Stevenson & Clare, general store; J. M. Waterman, notions; Stenmetz Bros., groceries; John F. Friedland, drugs; C. W. Haslett, restaurant; Peter Phrank, bakery. Besides these most of the operators run supply establishments, from which their miners are paid. The leading operators are J. H. Wilson & Sons, The Kelly Coal Co., Pimlot & Hale, Jones & Morgan, Sterling Coal Co., and The Western Coal Co.

There are three physicians in the town: Drs. R. M. Steele, W. M. Drake and Hays.

THE SCHOOLS.

The village school district was formed May 4, 1882. A graded school was formed and R. U. Wilson, a graduate of the Ohio University, was employed as Superintendent. Mr. Wilson has remained constantly in charge of the schools with a corps of assistant teachers, the school being divided into four departments. The number of pupils is 490; the attendance in 1882 was about 135.

The school building, 26 x 72 feet, two stories high, was built in 1883 at a cost of $2,687, including grounds.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice, established in 1877, was called Eureka P. O. until 1879, when it was changed to Coalton. Adam Winfaugh was appointed Postmaster at the establishment of the office, holding it until 1879, when he resigned. J. H. Wilson was then appointed, and still holds the position. It was made a money-order office July 1, 1883.

VALUATION.

The valuation of the special school district real estate is $12,453, and the chattel property at $16,809, for the year 1882. The landed area of the village is 675 acres, with a chattel property valuation of $52,363, and a real estate valuation of $30,920 for the above named year.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was established at this place as early as 1823, or thereabout. The meetings at that time and for many years were held in an old log school-house which stood near the cannel coal bank. Among the first members were the Antonys, Steeles, Winfaughs, Darlings and a few others. Mr. Jacob Antony was one of the first preachers. The church building which had succeeded the log school-house was replaced in 1871 by the present edifice. The membership is about eighty. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. McGhee; Trustees, B. F. Scott, W. Scott, J. K. Darling and Adam Winfaugh.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized here Sept. 7, 1882, by the General Conference with thirty initial members. Half of the old school building was bought for $254.25,

to be used as a place of worship. Rev. H. J. Carr was employed as pastor, who has been succeeded by Rev. John A. Oiler. The membership has increased to about forty; Trustees, Jno. G. Farrar, J. A. Oiler and Taylor Branschum.

The Missionary Baptist Church was founded here in January, 1882, by Rev. J. E. Thomas. Their church is the other half of the old school-house, for which they paid $254.25. At first there were eleven members; now there are forty-nine, which shows good work on the part of the beginners. The present pastor is Rev. C. A. Price.

The Welsh Methodist Church was established by Rev. David Jenkins, Sept. 25, 1881. The organization consisted of twenty-five persons from the Welsh settlement. In 1882 they built a meeting-house, 28 x 36 feet in size, costing about $1,100. A good Sabbath-school is conducted in connection with the church, the attendance of which is about fifty-five. The church membership is about thirty-six. Preaching is held every Sabbath, generally furnished by some member of the congregation. The Trustees are S. Llewellyn and George Rodgers, who are also Elders.

Colonel Dove Post, No. 301, *G. A. R.*—This organization was formed March 9, 1883, with thirty charter members. Regular meetings are held in the Baptist church. The officers elected at the organization were as follows: Samuel Llewellyn, P. C.; T. J. Evans, S. V. C.; Newton Kessinger, J. V. C.; Calvin Courtney, O. D.; Job Davis, O. G.; R. Griffith, Q.-M.; Joseph Smith, Adjutant; J. Dunningberger, S. M.; Daniel Darling, Q.-M. S.; Nicholas Oaks, Chaplain; A. J. Larned, P. S.

On section 30 is situated Evergreen church. It was founded in 1855 by Rev. H. Adams. The building was erected in 1867 at a cost of $1,200. It has a membership of about eighty-five. Pastor, Rev. C. A. Price.

The township is thickly settled, but as no census has been taken since its organization no number can be given. At the first election Allen McGhee, George Reese and Marion Walters were chosen Trustees. The township is Republican by about 100 majority.

The leading mining corporations are: Pimlot & Hall, Western Coal Company, Garfield Coal Company (successors to Rittenhouse & Co.), Southern Ohio Coal and Iron Company, J. H. Wilson & Sons, Sterling Coal Company (successors to Thornhill Coal Company), Mohler & Kessinger Coal Company, Jones & Morgan Coal Company and the McKittrick Brothers. All these companies have begun operating within the last few years. The hill mines are principally worked, although the shaft vein is thicker. The coal is of first-class quality.

The township is bounded on the north by Washington, east by Milton, south by Lick and west by Liberty and Jackson townships. Its landed area is 12,800 acres. Since its organization, the first assessment of its property has been made. Of this the real estate is valued at $180,717 and its personal or chattel property $117,475; total $298,192.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. K. Darling, an old resident of Jackson County, was born Nov. 17, 1838, on the old Darling farm, near Coalton. He is a son of William and Sarah Darling, who came to Ohio in an early day. He lived at the home farm till eighteen years of age, when he began farming for himself, which he followed about three years, when he returned to what is now Coalton, and when about twenty-three he began dealing in stock, continuing in the business some twelve years. April 19, 1860, he was married to Jennet, daughter of William and Margaret Richards. She died Aug. 9, 1867, leaving her husband and two children—Alice M. and Philona S.—to mourn her loss.

W. M. Drake, M. D., son of D. B. and Elizabeth Drake, was born June 22, 1853, in Morgan County, Ohio, and when two years

old moved to Iowa, where he went to school most of the time till he reached the age of fourteen years. He then returned to Ohio and attended school till he was twenty years of age, after which he followed farming two years, when he was engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store one year. At this time he began the study of medicine under Drs. Warden and Colston, of Pennsville, Ohio. After reading under these one year, he came to Jackson County and studied under Dr. C. H. Burgess some time, after which he attended three terms of lectures at the Columbus Medical College, from which he graduated March 2, 1881, receiving his degree of M. D. Since graduating he has practiced his profession at Coalton with the exception of having attended the lectures at the Miami Medical College one term in 1881–'82. He was married Sept. 20, 1882, to Ella, daughter of D. B. and Mary Thomas.

C. Dungan was born in Beaver County, Pa., in April, 1824, and is a son of Margaret and Levi Dungan, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1824, where they remained the rest of their lives. Our subject's youth was spent on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, and in attending school during the winters till he was about twenty years of age. In 1855 or '56 he embarked in the mercantile business, but two years later sold out and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits and now owns 240 acres of fine farming land which is underlaid with a vein of Jackson Hill coal four feet thick. He was married Aug. 28, 1856, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Findley, who were natives of Ohio. They have eight children—William F., James M., Levi M., Delia, Blanche, Harry, Herbert and Homer.

Rev. D. E. Evans was born March 1, 1855, in Oshkosh, Wis., and lived on the home farm till thirteen years of age. He then attended the Oshkosh High School two years after which he entered the Ripon College, at Ripon, Wis., from which he graduated in June, 1877. He then taught school two years, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Cincinnati and graduated from that institution May 25, 1882, since which he has had charge of the Presbyterian church at Coalton. He was married Oct. 11, 1882, to Maggie, daughter of David D., and Margaret Evans, both of Welsh descent.

Captain T. J. Evans, son of Evan and Mary B. Evans, was born Nov. 10, 1841, in Jackson County. He attended the common schools till twenty years of age when he entered the Ohio University, which he attended till September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, as a private. He served till April 9, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned home and engaged in farming and teaching till May 14, 1863, when he was elected Captain of Company I, Ohio National Guards. In 1867 he and his brother opened a store in Portsmouth, but in about a year sold out, after which he was variously engaged till 1871. He then had charge of the mercantile department of Eagle Furnace four years, when he was engaged at Keystone Furnace in the same capacity until April, 1882. He then took charge of the miners' supply store at Coalton, Ohio. While at Keystone Furnace he was Postmaster and Township Treasurer three years, and is now Township Treasurer of Coal Township. He is a Master Mason, and is Senior Vice Commander in Colonel Dove Post, No. 301, Grand Army of the Republic, at Coalton. June 11, 1867, he was married to Ella J. Jones, who is of Welsh descent. They have had three children—Edgar T., Grace M. and Alice, who died when eighteen months old.

John Hipple, son of Henry and Emma Hipple, natives of Germany, was born Nov. 29, 1838. He was educated in Germany till he was fourteen years old, after which he

served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade and became one of the best smiths in the county. In 1858 he emigrated to the United States, and after remaining a short time in Baltimore he came to Cross Roads, Jackson County, and carried on blacksmithing in that vicinity for twenty-one years. In 1879 he moved to Coalton, where he has 165 acres of coal land. He was married Dec. 1, 1860, to Mary C., daughter of Christian Rau, of German descent. They have had a family of seven children, of whom six are living—John, Caroline, William, Jacob, Annie E. and Margaret. Louis died in 1862, aged ten months.

John F. Hull was born in England in October, 1826, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Hull, both now deceased. In 1854 he came to America, landing at Philadelphia, where he remained one year. He then came to Jackson County, Ohio, where he has since made his home. He has been operating in coal since 1858, and now runs three extensive mines, and owns one-fifth interest in 600 acres of coal land. He was married in 1857 to Amanda, daughter of Isaac Stevenson. They have been blessed with six children—Isaac, Ellsworth, William, Charles, Frank and Nettie.

Thomas Johns, son of William and Margaret Johns, was born in Wales, in November, 1827. His boyhood days were spent mostly in coal mines. He was married in 1853 to Hannah, daughter of William and Hannah Davis, natives of Wales. They have been blessed with two children—Mary and Margaret. In 1858 he came to America, landing in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1868. He then came to Ohio and commenced mining ore. He came to Coalton, Ohio, in January, 1882, and took charge of the Western Coal Works, and in the following March bought a share in the mines, which has proved very successful. Mr. Johns belongs to the Congregational denomination, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed through the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch.

Beverly Keenan was born Sept. 10, 1810, in Greenbrier County, Va., and is a son of John and Mary (Williams) Keenan, who settled on the farm where our subject now resides in 1820. John Keenan was a native of Ireland, and was brought to America when four years old. He received a liberal education, and afterward engaged in teaching, which he followed many years. After coming to Ohio he still followed his profession, and was long known as one of the leading educators of Southern Ohio. Beverly spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and was educated by his father while at home. At the age of fifteen years he was placed in school under Prof. G. L. Crookham, where he remained two years, and when seventeen years old began learning surveying. In 1832 he was elected County Surveyor for a term of three years, after which he acted as Deputy Surveyor a number of years. In 1859 he was reelected Surveyor, and served in that capacity, with the exception of one term, until 1871, when he refused to accept the office again. He was the father of seven children—John H., Charles C., Mary, Miriam, Margaret, Milton, now County Treasurer of Jackson County, and Douglas, who died April 7, 1871. Mrs. Keenan died May 16, 1876. Mr. Keenan belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, and has retired from active life.

A. B. Leach, proprietor of the Coalton Planing-Mill, was born March 1, 1850, in Wood County, W. Va., a son of G. A. and Mary A. Leach, who were also natives of Virginia. At the age of eight years he came with his parents to Hamden,Ohio. He attended school till he was eighteen years of age,and obtaining a good education. After leaving school he engaged in saw-milling, which he followed) with the exception of six months, when he was employed on the Marietta and

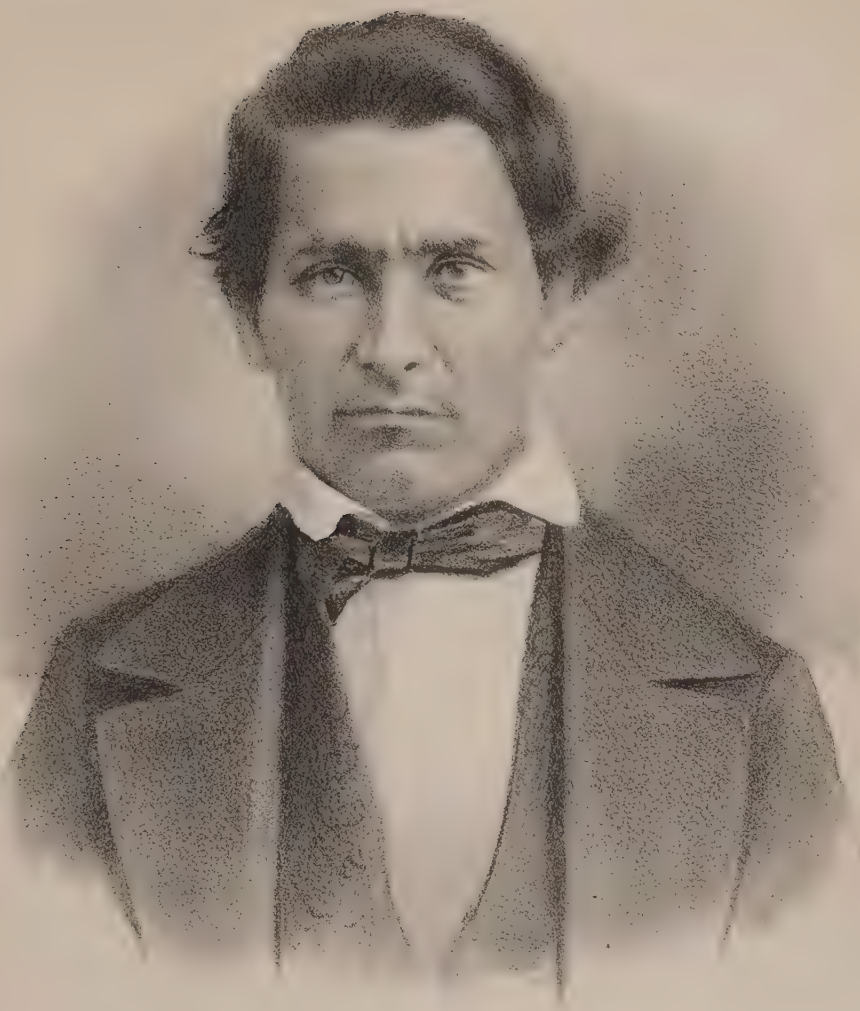
Cincinnati Railroad) until 1881. He then built his planing-mill, which he has since operated. He was married Oct. 28, 1875, to Mary A., daughter of George W. and Matilda Brohard. Four children were born to them, two of whom are living—Iva M. and Oscar J. Florence and Cora B. are deceased. Mr. Leach is a Master Mason, and member of Mineral Lodge, No. 259, A. F. & A. M., at Hamden, Ohio.

Lorenzo D. Lively, son of John H. and Mary (Parker) Lively, was born July 29, 1827, in Monroe County, W. Va. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a limited education at the country school,whieh he attended till he grew to manhood. He was married Jan. 1, 1850, to Ellen, daughter of Randal and Martha Russel. They have seven children living—Martha (wife of John Humphries), James M., Mary E. (wife of Charles Parmer), Randal R., John E., Lorenzo D., Jr., and Alonzo. Minerva J. died April 25, 1857. Mr. Lively has followed farming through life, and now owns 222 acres of fine land which is underlaid with a heavy vein of coal, which he is having mined. In his political views he is a Republican. Randal Russel, father of Mrs. Lively, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Ohio in 1806, he being then ten years of age, and he became a prominent farmer of Southern Ohio. His wife, who still survives him, was born May 12, 1800, in Shenandoah County, Va., and has lived in Ohio since twelve years of age.

Robert C. Lucas, one of Jackson County's wealthiest citizens, was born Dec. 1, 1822, in Jackson County, Ohio. His father was one of the leading farmers in his day, and at his death left a splendid farm for his children, which our subject now owns, and has always made it his home. He spent his boyhood years by working on the farm, attending school three months out of the year. April 1, 1849, he was married to Mary Leach, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. Sept. 3, 1857, he was married to Catherine Musgroves, and to this union were born two children, one of whom died at the age of three months. His third wife was Mary McGhee, whom he married Nov. 23, 1865. The result of this marriage was one child, who died in infancy. He was married to his last wife, Mary Keenan, Jan. 28, 1873. This union was blessed with one child—Blanch. Mr. Lucas has one of the most beautiful farms in Southern Ohio, containing 718 acres of land, on which is found a great deal of coal and iron ore.

Allen McGhee was born Sept. 25, 1835, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is a son of Augustus and Mary McGhee, who were natives of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to Ohio in 1816, where the father died in 1870, and the mother, Feb. 29, 1874. Allen was reared a farmer, and attended the common schools till he was twenty-one years old, where he obtained a good common-school education. He has made farming his principal occupation through life. He was married Sept. 5, 1861, to Lydia, daughter of John H. and Mary Lively. Their children are—Mary A., John A., James E., Martha J., Allen G., Joseph and Charles E. Mr. McGhee held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1867 till 1870. He is a Royal Arch Mason and member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to Knights Templar Commandery, No. 8, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Granville McKinniss, son of Charles and Martha (Craner) McKinniss, was born Sept. 23, 1823, in the house where he now resides. He was reared on the farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools, which he attended part of the winter season till he was seventeen or eighteen years old. He has pursued farming through life and has about 300 acres of land, of which 115 acres contain the best quality of Jackson Hill coal. He was married July 2, 1846, to Mary P. Cassidy, whose parents, Asa R. and Nancy



J. H. Brown.

Cassidy, died Sept. 8, 1872, and June, 1874, respectively. Granville and Mary P. McKinniss have been blessed with ten children—Charles, a merchant at Swiftsville, Ohio; Martha, clerking in her brother's store; Nancy, wife of John F. Shook; Asa, farming in the West; Sabrina, widow of Quiller Scott; Alfred, farming his brother Charles's farm; Clara, a teacher; Ida and Ada, twins, the former the wife of Joseph W. Thornhill, and the latter the wife of Truman Jenks; Frank D., at home with his parents. His father, Charles McKinniss, moved from Pennsylvania to Chillicothe, Ohio, about the year 1808, and about four years afterward moved to Jackson County and entered the old home farm, he having been about one of the first settlers of that part of the country. He lived on the farm till March 29, 1837, when he died, aged over fifty-six years. His wife died Aug. 24, 1864, being eighty-six years old.

Milton McKinniss, son of Charles and Sophia McKinniss, was born Oct. 16, 1844, on the home farm, where he still resides. He attended the public schools during the winter, till he reached the age of sixteen years, after which he spent six months at the Jackson High School. Sept. 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and participated in the battle of Wainsboro, Five Forks, Deep Creek, siege of Petersburg, and a number of others, and was present at Lee's surrender. He was mustered out June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He was married March 14, 1866, to Martha J., daughter of John and Jane Forster, natives of Jackson County. They have had four children—John F., Edward, Effie and Callie. Mr. McKinniss has served as Assessor and Trustee of Lick Township. He is a member of Salt Lick Lodge, No. 417, I. O. O. F. His father was born May 10, 1803, in Pennsylvania, and has resided in Ohio since 1808. He had six children of whom five are living—Granville, Ellen, Nannie, Milton, our subject, and Sophia E. Charles D. died Feb. 11, 1883.

Captain S. D. Morgan was born in Jefferson Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, Feb. 26, 1843. His parents, David D. and Rachel Morgan, came from Wales in 1835, and lived in Pomeroy, Ohio, seven years when they moved to Jackson County, where Mr. Morgan died in 1868. His widow is yet living at Oak Hill, Jackson County. They were the parents of five sons—Daniel D., died at the age of forty-two years, of lung disease; David, died of typhoid fever, aged twenty-two years; S. D., our subject; Evan D. L., a physician, and lives with his family at Galena, Scioto Co., Ohio, and John, died when ten years of age of throat disease. Our subject lived on the farm till he was eighteen years old and in the spring of 1862 enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-Sixth Ohio Infantry, at Newark, Ohio. After serving two years he was discharged on account of disability, having contracted a disease of the lungs, caused by exposure. While in the war he participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and a number of others. After resting about six months he raised a company of men in Jackson County, known as Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth Ohio Infantry. He was commissioned Captain of the company by Governor Brough. He served till the war closed and was in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and a number of skirmishes. He was mustered out in the fall of 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio. After the war he engaged in the mercantile trade at Cincinnati, under the firm name of Price, Morgan & Co. He sold out in about a year and took charge of his father's farm in Jackson County. He continued to run the farm, at the same time being connected with furnaces about two years, when he sold the farm and became store-keeper, and afterward assistant manager of the Cambria Furnace about two years.

He then was employed in the Gallia Furnace as clerk until it was closed. He then supplied the Thomas Iron Works with ore, but after a short time sold his ore contract and became clerk for the same company. He was engaged in the furnaces of the Hocking Valley three or four years when he resigned and took the position of general superintendent of the Nelson Furnace or Iron Works in Indiana, where he remained nearly a year. He then returned to Jackson County and bought property; built a business-house, and established a general store and lumber yard at Coalton, where he has an average sale of $40,000 a year, and carries a stock of goods worth $8,000. He was married Sept. 20, 1877, to Ellen, daughter of Rev. John Rogers, who came from Wales about 1840. They have had three children, only one living—Nellie. Annie, the eldest, died at the age of eight months, and Willard died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Morgan is a charter member of Colonel Dove Post, No. 301, G. A. R., at Coalton, Ohio. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a staunch Union man, and believes that the reins of Government ought to be in the hands of those who fought for it and saved it.

James Newport, coal operator, was born Dec. 13, 1824, in Ireland, where he received a good education, having attended school till he was sixteen years old. He was then employed most of the time till 1850 as weigh-master in a mercantile house, when he came to America. Shortly after coming he went to Virginia, but is now living in Jackson County, Ohio, where he owns forty acres of fine land which is underlaid with the best quality of Jackson Hill coal. He has been operating his own mines for a number of years. He was married in 1849 to Miss Simpson. They have had nine children—Mary (who is married and has five children), Ellen (wife of John Cline), Kate, Eliza (wife of John O'Brien), Willie, John, Simpson, Edward and Maggie.

Rev. John A. Oiler, son of E. B. and Charlotte Oiler, was born June 26, 1843, in Monroe County, Va. In 1861 he enlisted in the Southern army, and after serving for some time was taken prisoner. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fourth Virginia Cavalry, and did service for the Union till the war closed. He was under General Custer and participated in all the engagements of the Shenandoah Valley, and was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va., July 4, 1865. He was married Aug. 24, 1865, to Catherine A., daughter of James Dew, and in March, 1866, moved to Jackson County, where they have since lived. In 1883 Mr. Oiler was ordained a minister of the Free-Will Baptist church, and now has charge of that denomination at Coalton. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. fraternity at Jackson and is also Justice of the Peace.

Henry Peters, deceased, was born June 22, 1825, in Brunswick, Germany. He attended school there till he was fourteen years old, and when twenty-four years of age came to America, landing in New York, where he remained a short time. He then lived in Carroll County, Ohio, till 1853, when he moved to Jackson County. March 20, 1851, he was married to Catherine Rose, born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1825, and daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Kent) Rose. Seven children were sent to bless this union—A. B., W. A., C. H., F. B., J. A., J. N. and C. D. Mr. Peters and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. At his death he owned a good farm of 280 acres, under which there is a heavy vein of coal known as Jackson Hill coal. He also owned some fine Merino sheep and was classed among the best farmers of the county. His death occurred Aug. 10, 1883, caused by a kick from a horse. His parents, August and Christina (Braschner) Peters, were natives of Germany and died in that country. Mr. Rose, father of Mrs. Peters, was born in 1796,

and died July 16, 1876. Her mother, Mrs. Rose, was born in Washington County, Pa., May 29, 1800. Their ancestors came from the old country in a very early day and took part in the inter-colonial wars and the war of the Revolution, one of whom carried the message from General Yates to Washington when Burgoyne surrendered.

D. D. Phillips was born July 4, 1820, in Carmarthen, South Wales, and came to America with David Phillips, his father, in October, 1832. They lived four years in Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Pa., and then lived nine months in Maryland, when they again returned to Pennsylvania. Our subject was married in Pomeroy, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1843, to Jane Price, who died March 19, 1855, leaving three children—William J., who is dealing in coal in Jackson, Mich.; Mary J., who died March 26, 1882, and John W., who died March 23, 1855. Mr. Phillips went to Gallia County, Ohio, about 1855, where he remained about twenty-seven years, and was there married to Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, May 9, 1855. They have had five children, only one living—Alice M., wife of M. K. Glenn; Elizabeth A., died June 19, 1880; Charles W., died in September, 1857; Martha E. and David G. died in infancy. Mr. Phillips has resided in Coalton since Dec. 3, 1878, and since October, 1880, he has served as Justice of the Peace, and in April, 1882, was elected Mayor, and is still holding that position. He is a member of Good Hope Lodge, No. 1,416, Knights of Labor, at Coalton. He owns a farm of seventy-five acres in Gallia County.

W. B. Rice was born Dec. 6, 1819, in Virginia, and when one year old his parents, James and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Rice, moved to Jackson County, Ohio, where his mother died in 1834 or 1835 and his father in 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. Oct. 15, 1840, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of R. C. and Susan Lucas. They have been blessed with nine children—Robert B., Susannah, James A., William L., Richard, Mary E., B. F., Cynthia J., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Rice owns 120 acres of land, which is underlaid with an excellent quality of coal three and one-half feet in thickness. He has served his township as Trustee a number of years. He has belonged to the Christian church for thirty years.

J. S. Rittenhouse is a son of Judge Rittenhouse, who was Judge of the courts of Ross County, Ohio, for many years. He died in October, 1866, and his wife, Susan, died April 27, 1880. Our subject was born Feb. 26, 1846, in Ross County, where he was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools till he was seventeen years old, after which he entered college. He was employed in the Treasurer's office for a time, and in the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He participated in several battles, when he was taken sick and lay in the hospital many weeks. He was mustered out in October, 1864, and after regaining his health began dealing in stock, which he followed successfully several years, but is at present keeping a hotel and operating a saw-mill at Coalton, Ohio. He was married April 3, 1870, to Eliza Day, a descendant of Captain William Day, of Revolutionary fame.

Christian Row was born May 12, 1835, in Germany, a son of Christian and Margaret (Oul) Row, natives of Germany. In 1857 he came to America, and after staying two weeks in Portsmouth came to Cross Roads, Ohio, where he worked at ore digging one year, after which he was employed on the railroad in different capacities for twelve years. He was married Aug. 28, 1859, to Caroline Baker, by whom he has had eight children—John, Philip, Mary, Kate, Caroline, Margaret, Ida and William. In 1872 he moved to his present farm near Coalton, where he has eighty acres of good land, of which seventy-five acres are

supplied with a vein of coal about three feet in thickness. Mr. Row has served as School Director four years, and is a member of the Grange at Sterling School-house.

Andrew Roy, son of David and Mary Roy, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 19, 1834. His father came to America in 1849, and in 1850 Andrew followed him and landed in Maryland, where he remained till 1859, when he went to Arkansas. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, being engaged in many of the battles of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Gaines Hill, from which he has never fully recovered, and was left for dead on the battle field. He was then kept in Libby Prison some time when he was exchanged and discharged in the fall of 1863. July 21, 1864, he was married to Janet Watson. Seven children have been born to them—Maggie, D. Y., Flora, William, Dock, Charles and James. In 1874 he was appointed State Mine Inspector by Governor Allen, which position he still holds. In 1878 he was nominated on the Greenback ticket for Secretary of State, but was not elected, although he came out ahead of his ticket. He owns 125 acres of land where he resides, and in May, 1883, laid out on his farm the town of Glen Roy, consisting of 200 lots. Mr. Roy is a member of Colonel Dove Post, G. A. R., at Coalton, Ohio.

B. F. Scott, one of the prominent citizens of Coalton, was born Dec. 3, 1820, near Parkersburg, W. Va., and came to Ohio in 1824 with his parents, B. F. and Celia (Leach) Scott. They settled near Hamden, his parents living there and in the adjoining settlement till their death. Mr. Scott died April 3, 1873, and his wife Feb. 4, 1868. Our subject was reared on the home farm and worked with his father until he was twenty-one years old. Like all pioneer boys his educational advantages were limited. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church at an early age, to which he has belonged over forty years. May 20, 1847, he was married to Martha Sell, who was born July 12, 1823, daughter of Adam and Catherine Sell, of German descent. Mr. Sell has been a member of the Methodist church since childhood. Six children have been born to this union, four of whom are living—Winfield, Kate, wife of H. G. Lasley, of Wellston; Adam, a coal operator, and Hamie. Quillen died Dec. 29, 1881, aged thirty-one years, and Edith died at the age of twenty years, July 13, 1880. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Scott was drafted into the army, but not feeling able to go he hired a substitute, paying him $1,000.

Jacob A. Sell, son of Adam and Catherine Sell, was born in Ross County, Ohio, about 1818, and in 1822 moved with his parents to Jackson County, where he still resides on the old home place. He has followed farming through life with the exception of teaching school two terms, and now owns a large tract of land in this county which is underlaid with a fine quality of Jackson Hill coal. Nov. 4, 1851, he was married to Jane E., daughter of David and Ellen Mitchell, who are both deceased. They have had ten children, of whom nine are living—Adam C., George W., Alice O. (wife of C. N. Thornhill), David N., Harmon E., Elmer E., Martha, Mary and Oliver C. Charles D. died Aug 27, 1879, aged three years. Mr. Sell served as Justice of the Peace of Washington Township a number of years, and held the office of County Commissioner, by re-election, from 1859 till 1868, and during his administration the courthouse and jail were built. He is well versed in several of the sciences, and lately has made a specialty of the study of geology. His father was an early pioneer of Ross County, and served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Sell's father was one of the Representatives of Southern Ohio, and Associate Judge a number of years. He was also a member of the Ohio State Senate and a soldier in the war of 1812.

John F. Shook, one of the founders of Coal-

ton, was born Dec. 1, 1848, in West Virginia, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Shook. They moved from West Virginia in 1866 to Ohio, and settled where Coalton now stands. John F. worked on the farm and attended the public schools in the winter till he was about twenty-one years of age, after which he taught school several terms. In 1874 he entered the Ohio State Normal School, taking a commercial course,and graduating in June,1875, when he again engaged in teaching, and has followed that profession in all about eight years. He was married Sept. 5, 1877, to Nannie E., daughter of Granville McKinniss. They have two children—Mabel P. and Howard. In 1880 Mr. Shook was appointed census enumerator, and in September, 1881, he engaged in the mercantile business at Coalton, where he now carries a stock of about $6,000, with a sale of about $24,000 per annum.

R. M. Steele, M. D., son of R. M. and Caroline (Lebreck) Steele, was born July 12, 1848, in Lawrence County, Ohio. His father moved from Pennsylvania in 1846 or 1847 and located in Lawrence County, Ohio, but shortly after settled in Jackson County, where he still lives. He was reared on a farm, and received an education at the common schools, and at the age of twenty years began teaching school. He taught two years, after which he was Superintendent of the Hamden public schools until he entered the medical college. In 1872 he began the study of medicine under Dr. G. L. Gorslene, of Athens, and afterward attended the State medical college at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained till his health failed. In 1880 he again entered college and graduated with high honors in 1881. He has practiced some in Athens County but mostly in Jackson County, and now has a large practice at Coalton. He enlisted in the late war in 1863 as a teamster, and the following summer volunteered in Company G, under Sheridan and Custer. He was in the battles of Five Forks, Deep Creek, Sailor Creek and all the engagements with Lee until his surrender, and served till the war closed. He was married in 1872 to Mary, daughter of Isaac Funk, who is of German descent. They have three children—James H., Clara L. and Earl C. Dr. Steele is President of the Jackson County Medical Society, and is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Coalton.

Isaac V. Stevison, son of William and Catherine Stevison, was born in 1797 in New Jersey. At an early age he was apprenticed for seven years at the tailor's trade, and was one of the best tailors in the country. He was married in 1818 to Annie Wilson. Of the twelve children born to them seven are living—Daniel, John, Vorus, Catherine, Rebecca, Lavina and Amanda J. Sophia died at the age of five years, William at eighteen months, Robert when three years, Nancy S. when fifteen years, and Lewis died in 1862, aged forty years. Our subject's father died in 1803 or '4 and his mother in 1861.

Charles N. Thornhill, son of G. D. and Gertrude Thornhill, was born May 15, 1858, in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he spent the first seven years of his life. He then went to Xenia and attended the public and high schools till he was fourteen years old. He then went to Cincinnati and entered a shop,where he was engaged in granite cutting for five years. He was then engaged for the next three years in raising cotton in the South, after which he came to Jackson County. He then purchased what is now known as the Sterling Coal Company, in which business he is still engaged, and meeting with good success. On Dec. 27, 1881, he was married to Alice Sell, daughter of J. A. and Jane Sell, residents of Jackson County. They have one child—Gertrude E., born Dec. 26, 1882. His father is at present extensively engaged in the planing-mill business at Xenia.

J. A. Whetzel was born July 19, 1842, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is a son of Jacob

Whetzel, who is a second cousin of Lewis Whetzel, the well-known Indian hunter. He came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1817, and is still living near Jackson, aged seventy-five years. His wife is still living, and is seventy-two years of age. Our subject at the age of thirteen went West with his parents, and remained about four years. He then returned and attended the public schools in the winter till he was twenty-one years old, when he attended the Ewington Academy three terms. He then enlisted in Company G, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and participated in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, and in the spring of 1865 moved to Petersburg and participated in the engagements there until Lee's surrender of March 31. At Dinwiddie C.-H. he was wounded in the thigh; was mustered out of the service July 12, 1865, at Washington. He then went to school and taught until the winter of 1867, when he was married to Miss S. C. Neal, daughter of Anderson and Levina Neal, of Gallia County, Ohio. They have seven children—Lucy B., Albert G., Dora L., Nellie G., Ada C., Mary E. and James A. Garfield. Mr. Whetzel has taught ten years, but is now engaged in farming and gardening, and owns seventy-eight acres of fine land underlaid with a large vein of Jackson shaft coal. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now living at Glen Roy, Jackson Co., Ohio.

J. H. Wilson, coal operator at Coalton, was born Dec. 10, 1835, in Pittsburg, Pa., a son of Robert and Rebecca (Holmes) Wilson. His boyhood was spent about the Coal Hill Coal Works, near Pittsburg, and in attending school till his sixteenth year, when his father engaged in the mill business at Murdocksville, Pa., and he attended the Murdocksville Academy and graduated in the spring of 1854. In the spring of 1855 the family moved to Jackson County, Ohio, and in the following fall our subject went to Pittsburg and graduated from the Commercial College of that place in the spring of 1856. He then entered the employ of J. D. Clare, at Cross Roads, Ohio, as bookkeeper and general clerk. After remaining with them three years he engaged in teaching, following that profession till 1864, when he was nominated for Sheriff and elected by a majority of 750. He served two years when he was re-elected by a majority of 900 votes, holding the office till his term expired. He then moved to his farm where he resided nearly twelve years, during which time he was engaged as general agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine Co. In 1878 he embarked in the mercantile business, and is also operating extensively in coal. Dec. 25, 1855, he was married to Martha J., daughter of Uriah and Sarah Titus, natives of Ohio. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Robert U.; Lede T., wife of William Darling; Sidney G. and Rachel (twins), the latter being deceased; John S.; Effie M., wife of William Pratt, and Eugene, who died at the age of ten years. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Town Council.

T. J. Williams was born Nov. 30, 1840, in Weston, Oneida Co., N. Y., a son of John T. and Elizabeth Williams, who came from Wales about 1830. He attended school in his native town till 1854, when he moved with his parents to Jackson County, Ohio, where he worked about furnaces in summer and attended school during the winter till he was twenty-one years old. He then enlisted in Company C, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, as a private, but was soon promoted to Corporal, Quartermaster-Sergeant, then to Second Lieutenant and then to First Lieutenant, which position he held till he was mustered out May 1, 1866, at New Orleans. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, siege of Corinth, Red River and a number of others. After the war he clerked in Portsmouth till Feb. 12, 1868, since which time he has been a partner in the Buckeye Furnace. He was married

Jan. 15, 1867, to Annie E., daughter of D. M. and Mary Davis, of Portsmouth. They have had six children—Grace, Elmer, Harlan, Bertha, Annie and Laura, who died in infancy. Mrs. Williams died Aug. 5, 1880, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Williams has been Clerk of the township for two years, Justice of the Peace one term, Trustee of township one year, and a member of the School Board a number of years. He is a Master Mason and belongs to Orphans' Friend Lodge, No. 275, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Adam Winfough, an old resident of Coalton, was born Nov. 5, 1821, in Ross County, Ohio, a son of Frederick and Mary (Adams) Winfough, the former of German and the latter of English descent. His father came to America before the Revolution and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family came to Jackson County in 1823 and settled one and a half miles from what is now Coalton. Our subject was reared on a farm and received such an education as the schools of that day afforded. In 1862 he was appointed enrolling officer of Washington Township by the Marshal of Jackson County. He also acted as Deputy Sheriff two years while W. H. Wilson was Sheriff. In 1876–'77 he was operating in coal—supplying the surrounding country and shipping about twenty wagon loads per day. He lived on the home farm till 1878 when he moved to Coalton where he was appointed Postmaster. In 1878 he engaged in the mercantile business which he followed about five years. After selling out he began speculating in real estate, his present business. June 8, 1842, he was married to Matilda, daughter of Jacob and Mary Anthony. They had three children, one living —Nancy C., wife of David Nunnemaker. Those deceased are—Martha J., who was married to William Evans, died May 17, 1883, and an infant. Mr. Winfough has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church about forty years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township was formed from Jackson and Lick townships in September, 1821. The original townships, as described in the petition, were bounded about as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the Scioto Salt Reservation, running on the north line of the same to the southeast corner of section 7, Lick Township; thence northwest so as to include a coal bank in section 5, Lick Township; thence northwest so as to intersect with the old coal road at or near the top of a hill known by the name of Bunker's Hill, near the head of Mooney's Run, including all on said coal road; thence east to the range line between ranges 17 and 18 so as to include William Ray's place on section 7, Jackson Township; thence south with said range line to the place of beginning. These boundaries made the township about twice as large as at present. The township was afterward reduced to less than congressional size. The top row of sections of township 8, range 18, of which Washington Township is composed, being across the line in Vinton County, and so remained until the fall of 1882, when eight sections were taken off from the southern part to help form the new township of Coal. This leaves Washington only twenty-two townships, the smallest but one in the county, or 14,080 acres of land.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This is one of the rough townships of the county, being greatly diversified by small streams, and many of the hills are too rough for cultivation. A branch of Salt Creek passes through the township from southeast to northwest, having its exit very near the northwest corner of the township. The

stream is sometimes designated as Pigeon Fork.

Although coal abounds in these hills and beneath the surface, no mining is done except for local use, the leading occupation being farming and grazing. But even in this the township does not excel, as only a small proportion of the land lies well enough to be cultivated successfully.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township are perhaps above the average in the county. There are eight schools and 480 pupils in the township. The average price paid to teachers is $40 a month. There is one graded school in the township at Ellsworth.

At the last Presidential election 307 votes were polled in the township. The first colored vote was that of David James in 1874.

The minerals of this township consist of several veins of coal in the hills, ranging from twenty-seven to thirty-eight inches in thickness; iron ore, red and block, and a strata of sand rock, which furnishes excellent building material. A coal shaft is being sunk on the farm of J. G. Ray, already over 150 feet deep, in search of the four-foot vein, but at last reports it had not been reached. The iron ore has been more extensively worked, but yet to a small extent compared with other localities in the county. On the farm of W. R. Hamilton, where a splendid quality of block ore abounds, the mining has recently been quite extensive.

ELLSWORTH.

Ellsworth is a small village of about 175 inhabitants, located in the northwest corner of the township, at the crossing of the C., W. & B. and T., C. & St. L. railroads. It was first laid out in 1869 by John Skully, and afterward added to by a plat made by Charles Rawlin. The village has two general stores, kept by C. H. McCormick and W. W. Kennedy (the latter of whom officiates as Postmaster and railroad agent), a graded school and one church.

The Schools were graded in 1880, and T. Ray secured as Principal. A good school building was erected in 1880 at a cost of $1,000. There are about ninety pupils.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1875 and the building put up the same year. The house cost about $800. The membership at the present time is about twenty-four. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bell.

Finley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, is situated on section 27. It was built in 1855, although the society had held meetings for some time in private houses and a schoolhouse. The building is peculiar for its shape, being hexagonal in form. Among the first members were the Forster families and the family of John Simmons. Membership about sixty; pastor, E. B. Finney.

Population in 1840 was 481; 1850, 756; 1860, 1,050; 1870, 1,133; 1880, 1,403. The valuation in 1882 was: Land, $165,371; personal property, $186,666; total, $352,037.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Forster, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1814. His father, James Forster, came from Ireland and was one of the first settlers of Southern Ohio, having come to Jefferson County in 1812, where he resided till 1848, when he died at the age of seventy-three years. Martha Forster, mother of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1862 aged seventy-seven years. Our subject has followed farming all his life and has 194 acres of good land, which is underlaid with the Wellston vein of coal. He was married Feb. 21, 1839, to Eliza Foster, by whom he had five children, of whom two are living—John, born June 17, 1845, living in Iowa, and Isabella, born Feb. 14, 1852, now Mrs. James Hamil-

lin. Those deceased are—George, born Jan. 22, 1840, and died at the age of four years and four months; Elizabeth, born Jan. 22, 1843, died when sixteen months old; Martha J., born Aug. 18, 1848, and died Dec. 11, 1852. Mrs. Forster died July 27, 1853, and he was again married, March 30, 1854, to Nancy Pittenger, born Feb. 3, 1823. They have two children—William H., born April 2, 1855, and Jennie M., born Sept. 9, 1862, wife of J. H. Dixon.

Isaac Fry, son of George Fry, was born July 11, 1812, in Chillicothe, and at the age of sixteen years began to work on the Ohio Canal where he worked three years, since which time he has been variously engaged, such as making shoes, burning lime, working at the carpenter's trade and farming. Aug. 21, 1831, he was married to Hannah Wyatt. They have had a family of eleven children—Rachel, wife of Adam Like, was born July 24, 1832, and died April 11, 1872; Catharine, wife of Daniel Shepherd; Amanda, wife of Samuel Eisenawgle; George W.; Rebecca, wife of William Kruger; Andrew W., who was born Oct. 26, 1840, and died Oct. 3, 1842; Joseph W., William G., Isaac H., Thomas W. and James E. Our subject's parents on the one side were of German descent, and came from Pennsylvania to Ohio prior to the war of 1812. His father, George Fry, was a soldier of the war of 1812, under General Harrison. In the year 1816 he moved to McArthur, this being about the time the village was laid out. He died in 1847. On the other side they were of English descent, and came from North Carolina to Ohio in 1800 and settled in the western part of Vinton County. Her father, Joseph Wyatt, was born in North Carolina, in October, 1879, and died near Marengo, Iowa, Nov. 3, 1881, having lived under every administration. George W., son of our subject, was born Jan. 8, 1838. His early educational advantages were limited to usually three months in a year. At one time there was no school in the sub-district in which he resided and he applied for admission in an adjoining sub-district where the school was small, but was denied admission. He did not yield to disappointment, but went to an adjoining school and was admitted. The tuition for the three months was $2.30, and he had saved $2.25 from his meager earnings. He attended this school the next winter and his tuition was $2.25 and he had saved $2.30, so the remaining five cents was paid. These were some of the difficulties of obtaining a common-school education thirty years ago. He now owns the farm on which the first mentioned school-house stood, and where a new one now stands, and he is one of the local Directors. When not at school he worked on a farm. He received his first certificate in December, 1857, and taught school one term. In 1858-'59-'60 he attended the Jackson Academy, M. Gilmor being Principal. During the winters he taught school to get means to pay his way at the Academy. He was twice elected Clerk of Milton Township and was commissioned First Lieutenant of the militia by Governor Tod. He served as private the greater part of the last year of the war in Company K, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 9, 1865. He then resumed teaching again. He was married March 8, 1866, to Minerva Phillips, and has one child—Charles, who was born Jan. 19, 1867. Mrs. Fry died April 25, 1868. After teaching in the public schools of his own county quite a while, he was elected Principal of the Hamden schools, and from there he took charge of the grammar school of McArthur, Prof. M. R. Barnes, Superintendent. In a short time he was elected Superintendent of the Zaleski public schools where he stayed three years, visiting the Centennial Exposition during the time. In 1872 he was appointed School Examiner of Jackson County and was re-appointed, but resigned before his time had expired,

He also taught a successful select school during the summers of 1874–'75 in Pike County and has been Principal of the schools of Frankfort, Berlin and Wellston. In August, 1883, he was re-elected Superintendent of the Zaleski schools, where he is now teaching.

Patrick Hogan, son of Dennis and Deborah Hogan, was born March 17, 1818, in County Kerry, Ireland, and came to America in 1852. On Nov. 4, 1854, he was married to Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Courtney, who were of Irish descent. Eight children have been born to them, of whom seven survive—Aba M., Thomas (who is a molder by trade), M. D. (now Clerk of Washington Township), John J. (teaching in Jackson County), T. S. (also a teacher), J. W. and Francis Joseph. Mr. Hogan owns seventy six acres of land on which is found a vein of coal three feet thick. Also, a good quality of red and rough block ore and some limestone and kidney ore. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

C. A. Musgrove was born in Scioto County, Feb. 27, 1829, a son of Elijah Musgrove, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1816. He lived in Scioto County until 1837, when he moved to Jackson County, where he died June 10, 1854. Our subject spent his early life in working on the farm, and received only a limited education. He was married May 23, 1860, to Martha A., daughter of Archibald Hunter, who died in October, 1860. They have had four children, of whom two are living—Margaret L. and Eliza. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-second Ohio Infantry, and participated in a number of battles. He was with his regiment April 9, 1865, and helped capture Lee, hearing him fire his last gun. Mr. Musgrove is now serving his third term as Township Treasurer. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

J. G. Ray, son of Teague and Amy (Graves) Ray, was born Oct. 10, 1827, in Vinton County, Ohio. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and moved to Ohio in 1804, where the father died, Aug. 10, 1843, and the mother, May 13, 1873. When the subject of this sketch grew to manhood he engaged in teaching school and farming. He was married Aug. 14, 1847, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Dixon, who were also natives of North Carolina, both now deceased. This union was blessed with seven children, all of whom are living—L. D., Electa (wife of L. W. Smallwood), Priscilla (wife of W.M . Brooks), Teague, Joseph H., Ethelbert S. and Alvah G. In 1865 Mr. Ray was elected Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, and was continued in that office for fifteen years, and is at present Notary Public in Jackson County, having been appointed April 17, 1883. He has held almost all the township offices, and during the civil war was a First Lieutenant in a company of Ohio National Guards. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Hiram Strawn was born in Perry County, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1823, a son of Thomas Strawn, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent. Hiram was reared on the home farm, and attended the public schools till he was nineteen years of age. He was married May 29, 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Abigail Wilson, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early pioneers of Ohio, but are now deceased. Mrs. Strawn died June 22, 1862, leaving two children—Harrison, who is operating gold mines in Colorado, and Jane, wife of A. B. Cox. March 24, 1864, Mr. Strawn was again married to Sally, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Reed, who were of German descent. Mr. Strawn has 300 acres of land on which is found a large quantity of red and rough block and kidney ore. He takes pride in having fine stock.

Dr. D. E. Tedrow was born Nov. 25, 1844,

in Athens County, Ohio, and is a son of Alexander and Ellen Tedrow, who are natives of Ohio, the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. His boyhood days were spent in attending school, principally in Athens, and Dec. 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the right leg which had to be amputated. He was then mustered out at Cincinnati, and returned home. Soon after he began learning the harness-maker's trade, which he followed five years, after which he read medicine under Dr. Shannon, of Allenville, Ohio, for two years. He then attended the Columbus Medical College in the winter of 1877–'78, and in the winter of 1879–'80 he attended the Miami College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated March 28, 1880, since which he has practiced his profession at Ellsworth, Ohio. He was married July 25, 1867, to Lizzie, daughter, of Uriah and Leah Tippey. They have eight children—Ella E., Emma F., Herba E., Harvey A., Eva M., Lewis L., Gracie M. and Ernest D. Dr. Tedrow is a Past Grand of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 661, I. O. O. F.

Stephen M. Tripp, Commissioner of Jackson County, was born May 28, 1836, in Jackson County, Ohio, and has always resided in this county. He is a son of William H. A. and Nancy A. Tripp, his father a native of Washington County, Ohio, born June 25, 1802, and died in 1849; his mother a native of Harrison County, Va., born May 14, 1805, is still living. He was reared on a farm, and being deprived of his father when thirteen years of age, his educational advantages were limited, but by his perseverance and energy he acquired a good education. May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, under Captain J. J. McDowell, and was on the skirmish line between Richmond and Petersburg. A part of the time he was Color-bearer. He was a brave soldier, always ready to do his duty. He was mustered out at Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1864, and after his return home engaged in farming, and in working at the carpenter's trade. He owns a fine farm of 160 acres, 120 acres of which is the old homestead. He was married June 1, 1862, to Eliza J., daughter of William and O. Tucker, now of Crawford County, Kan. They have had a family of nine children, but seven now living —William O., born Aug. 26, 1863; Ida F., Dec. 26, 1864; Anngenette, born Sept. 25, 1866, died July 17, 1870; Joseph G., born Aug. 30, 1868, died June 7, 1869; Homer H., born March 24, 1870; Harriet E., Nov. 8, 1872; Sanford B., Dec. 29, 1874; Thomas F., July 22, 1877; Roscoe C., March 19, 1880. Mr. Tripp was elected Commissioner of Jackson County on the Republican ticket, by a majority of 303 votes. He is a member of Hamden Post, G. A. R.

Rev. William Wallace, a descendant of William Wallace the Scottish patriot, was born in the North of Ireland. His parents, John and Jane Wallace, were natives of Ireland, but are now deceased, the former having died in 1835 and the latter in 1845. Our subject emigrated to America when about twenty years of age; came to Steubenville, Ohio, where after a few years he engaged in the mercantile business for some time. From there he moved to Harrison County, Ohio, where he carried on the same business about three years, when he moved to Jackson County, where he has since made his home. He was married Jan. 11, 1847, to Mary A., daughter of Timothy and Mary Titus. They have had nine children, eight of whom are still living, six sons and two daughters—their eldest daughter, Mary J., died Dec. 16, 1867, aged eighteen years. The sons are all in business for themselves except the youngest, a minor, still at home. Mr. Wallace has de-

voted much of his life to the ministry, holding revival meetings when only about sixteen years of age. He was ordained by Bishop Morris at Chillicothe, Ohio, in September, 1857, and for many years traveled as a Methodist preacher in Southern Ohio.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson was admitted as a township by the county commissioners July 1, 1816, that being the first day of the second regular session of that body. The township, as described by the petitioners for its admission, was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the county and running east to the 17th range line; thence south along the same line to the corner of the 7th and 8th townships; thence west to the southwest corner of the 8th township, in the 18th range; thence south one mile to the corner between sections 1 and 12 in the 7th township, in the 19th range; thence west along the section lines to the line between ranges 19 and 20; thence north along the same line to the place of beginning." These boundaries included all of the present Jackson Township, the whole of Washington, a part of Liberty and a part of Richland Township, in Vinton County. In September, 1821, Washington Township was formed from the eastern part. At different times since the western and southern boundaries have been changed so that now the township is bounded as follows: On the north by Harrison Township, of Vinton County; east by Richland Township, of Vinton County, and Washington Township; south by Liberty Township, and west by Pike and Ross counties. The township now comprises the congressional township 8, of range 19, to which is added, on the southwest, three sections of township 7, of range 20.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township is hilly and the soil medium in richness, but is well watered by Salt Creek and its branches. Although there is coal to be found in the hills of this township of sufficient thickness to be worked profitably, there is no mining done except for local use. The industry of the inhabitants is principally agriculture, and grazing. To the latter the township is well adapted. Salt Creek, which is a clear sparkling stream, which scarcely ever in the dryest season runs dry, enters the township near its southeastern corner, flows with a winding course in a southwesterly direction and leaves the township through about the middle of its western border. The branches of this stream drain the greater part of the township. In the valley of one of these branches, back at the beginning of a deep and shady ravine, is the famous

CANTER'S CAVE.

The fame of this wonder of nature has not gone so widely over the world as that of Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, or the great breathing caves of the Carolinas, but within a day's drive, in every direction, it is much frequented by pleasure seekers in the summer season. Scarcely a day passes but some one or more come to be refreshed by its cool atmosphere and drink its sparkling water. Being in the southeastern corner of the township, it is only about five miles from the city of Jackson.

The cave is under a rocky wall fifty or sixty feet high, the lower part of which is fringed with ferns and mosses. The water which trickles down this wall is impregnated with mineral substance. It takes its name from a man by the name of Canter, who, in pioneer days, made the cave his home, and manufactured saltpeter by boiling the water which seeped from the crevices in the rock. A little beyond this cave is another, in the bottom of which lie the huge fragments of rock which have broken and fallen from above, and which presents a scene scarcely less charming than the other.

SETTLEMENT.

Some of the land now within this township was occupied by pioneers at a very early date, perhaps as early as 1814. At the organization of the county in April, 1816, this township furnished one of the first commissioners, John Stephenson. In the spring of the following year, 1817, John Stephenson was the township Lister, on the basis of whose returns the township was taxed $35.70 as its quota to be paid into the county treasury. This indicates considerable property although it ranked sixth in wealth at that date. For the next year Stephen Baker was the Lister and tax assessed was $36.40, an increase of 70 cents on the taxation of the year before.

Among those whose lives were contemporary with this township was Daniel Waller, who was a leading man in the township most of his long life, although not one of the pioneer settlers, as he was born only a year before the township was organized. But his long life within the township has identified him with its history. He was prominent from an intellectual standpoint, being frequently chosen to participate in the councils of that honorable body, the township trustees, and received other marks of local distinction. He was also a leader in sports, being generally the first man on the ground at a horse race or dog fight. He was an especial admirer of fast horses and would never miss an opportunity of seeing a race. He lived and died on the place now owned by his son, Geo. M. Waller.

Another man well remembered by the older citizens as one of marked character was Daniel Winchell. Socially he was the equal of the man last mentioned; intellectually, fully equal to or perhaps superior, although he was not entrusted to the councils and positions of honor; but, morally, he was no doubt the frailer of the two. He could preach a fair sermon although he had served several terms in penitentiaries of different States; and could invoke the divine blessing upon a board spread with provisions stolen with his own hands. While he claimed residence in this county he served seventeen years in the State's prison at Columbus. His crimes were always those of theft, which he justified in his own mind on ground of his being a "socialist." His pretended theory, when caught, was that wealth should be taken from the rich and distributed to the poor. But he was always the poorest man he could think of and kept it all.

Although reformed in advanced age and determined to live in honest industry he met a violent death, being murdered Feb. 9, 1860, by his son, son-in-law and another. They were thieves of his own training, but as he was trying to reform, he refused to harbor stolen goods for them and a quarrel resulted in his murder. The murderers were apprehended and convicted.

These are the dark pages of the history of this township, but dark deeds are deeds of history as much as good and great ones.

Mrs. Byers, the oldest surviving pioneer of this township, was born in Virginia in October, 1781. She is the mother of thirteen children, whose ages range from eighty to fifty-two years. She has grandchildren who have grandchildren, and has in all over 200 descendants. Our representative found this venerable lady sitting on the porch sewing. She talks quite fluently, and is remarkably sprightly for one so old.

The early settlers of this township came generally from Virginia, although some came from Pennsylvania Some of the early settlers came here after visiting the country about Chillicothe.

The Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad passes through the northeastern corner of the township, about two miles of the road being in the township.

The population in 1840 was 410; in 1850, 713; in 1860, 1,044; in 1870, 1,532; in 1880, 1,869.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of this township, now ten in number, are rapidly improving. There are about 400 pupils in the township. Salaries paid to teachers average about $30 a month.

RAYSVILLE

is a little village situated on the C., W. & B. R. R., just on the line between Jackson and Vinton counties. It was laid out while that road was being built, in 1854, by Moses Ray. Its growth has not been rapid. It now has about 150 inhabitants; three business houses, viz.: J. H. McCormick, store; Thacker & Co., store; Smallwood & Dixon, store; a post-office, school-house, a church, and Grand Army Republic Post. The postoffice was established in 1864, J. H. McCormick, Postmaster. Grand Army Republic—Lieutenant's Post, established Jan. 18, 1883—has now forty-five members. The Christian church was organized by Rev. Thos. M. Pinkerton, in 1852. In 1870 they built a church building costing $500. Has now about 110 members, Rev. A. J. Watts, pastor.

SWIFTSVILLE.

This is a little hamlet in the eastern part of the township, on section 24. It was laid out in 1844 by Samuel Swift. The postoffice was established in 1871, discontinued from 1873 to 1874. Name, Leo postoffice. Mr. Braly was Postmaster from 1871 to 1873 G. H. Green, from 1874 to 1875; C. C. McKinnis, from 1875. The business houses are: C. C. McKinnis, general store; O. B. Randall, general store, and R. Ervin, steam flour, planing and saw mill. This mill was originally built by R. A. Cassady in 1840; rebuilt in 1859 by Perry & Jinks, and sold by them in 1869 to Robert Ervin, present owner. He has repaired and added to the mill, so that it now runs two sets of burrs, saw and planing mill, and carding machine.

Ellsworth Lodge, No. 661, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 27, 1876, at Ellsworth, Ohio, by W. C. Earl. The charter members numbered only six. The lodge was moved to Swiftsville in 1879. There are now thirty-three members, officered as follows: J. A. Ervin, N. G.; J. M. Ray, P. G.; W. A. Mincks, V. G.; J. L. Goodrich, R. S.; G. W. Cain, P. S.; J. M. Ervin, W.; Lewis Lucas, Treas. The organization owns property to the amount of $600.

Trinity Church was here before the village was laid out. Meetings were held in school-houses, dwellings, groves, etc., until 1878, when a small house was built, costing $700. The congregation numbers sixty members; Rev. Mr. Bell, pastor.

Pleasant Valley Baptist Church, situated on section 17, was organized in 1869 by Revs. E. W. Lloyd and W. Case, with about fifteen members. In 1871 they raised $300 by subscription and built their present 20 x 30 house. The congregation now numbers fifty members; pastor, Rev. Mr. Branham.

Pleasant Valley Church is situated on section 32, near the settlement about the Baily Mill. It was established in 1862 by Rev. Jacob Mark. The congregation originally consisted of twelve members. In 1871 they built a 22 x 28 meeting-house, costing $200. The congregation has increased to twenty members; Rev. J. J. Springer, pastor.

Springer Postoffice, on section 18, was established in September, 1882, to accommodate the people in the western part of the township. P. Springer was appointed Postmaster.

Leach Postoffice, on section 28, was established Feb. 1, 1883, Thompson Leach, Postmaster. Mail is carried on horseback twice each week. Assessed valuation in 1882 was: Real estate, $139,086; personal property, $67,771; total, $206,857.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

D. B. Drake, M. D., was born Aug. 5, 1822, in Belmont County, and is a son of Enos Drake, who was an officer in the war of 1812, and was born July 8, 1787. His wife, Jane Drake, was born Aug. 31, 1794. Our subject spent his youth on his father's farm in Morgan County, Ohio, and in attending the public schools. In 1852 he began reading medicine under Dr. R. J. Almond, and in 1855 he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. He is at present located at Leo, Ohio, where he has built up a large practice. He was married March 5, 1846, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Abigail Naylor. They have eight children—Amanda J., born Dec. 31, 1846; Mary A., July 28, 1848; C. D., Aug. 9, 1850; W. M., June 23, 1853; Jonathan N., born Dec. 22, 1855; Francis J., May 6, 1858; Elizabeth E., April 12, 1861, and Allie M., Feb. 11, 1864.

Robert Ervin was born Dec. 4, 1822, in Virginia, and is a son of Robert and Hannah Ervin, who were natives of Virginia, but moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1829. He was reared to farm labor and received a limited education in the common schools. He was married Dec. 8, 1844, to Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel Thompson, who were natives of Virginia, of German descent. Thirteen children have been sent to this union, of whom eleven are living—James M., John, Sarah, Jane, Margaret, Mary, Lizzie, Thomas, Robert, David E. and Martha. Abigail and an infant are deceased. Since 1859 Mr. Ervin has been operating the Perry Mills. He has held several of the county offices and is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 661, I. O. O. F.

Abraham French, deceased, was born Nov. 30, 1807, in Giles County, Va., and was a son of Henry and Abigail French, who were also natives of Virginia, born May 16, 1765, and March 6, 1773, respectively. In 1815 they moved to Gallia County, Ohio, but soon after moved to Jackson County, where the father died in 1843, and the mother in 1841. At the age of eighteen years our subject went to the Kanawha Salt Works, where he was engaged in transporting the salt for the company for nine years. He was married in December, 1832, to Rachel Ridenour, who was born Aug. 13, 1810. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living—Henry S., Eliza, William C., Franklin, Permelia and Abraham. Soon after his marriage he moved to Jackson, where he kept hotel and was engaged in several stage and mail routes till 1865, when his health failed him, and he retired to the farm where his death occurred, July 27, 1870. He commenced life empty handed but by economy and industry accumulated a large property. His hand was always open to all benevolent institutions, and he aided largely in building the Methodist Episcopal church at Jackson.

Joseph M. Ray, son of Martin and Hannah Ray, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, April 27, 1829. He is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has some coal and iron ore on his land. He was married in April, 1859, to Ann E. Carter, who was born Aug. 26, 1837, a daughter of Joel and Mary Carter. They have had eight children, of whom four are living—Mary H., Wilder, Worth and Edith M. Mr. Ray's parents were pioneers of Ohio, coming to the State in 1819. His father died in 1866, aged seventy-two years, and his mother died at the age of eighty-five years, in 1880.

William T. Richardson was born Oct. 15, 1846, in Franklin Township, Jackson County, a son of James and Perthana (Brancon) Richardson, natives of Virginia. He worked for twelve years in coal mines and in 1876 bought seventy acres in Jackson Township where he has since lived, having been engaged in farming until 1880. Since that time he has been an agent for various sewing ma-

chines. He was married Oct. 15, 1868, to Elizabeth Kennedy, born Jan. 3, 1849, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Butler) Kennedy, who were natives of Pennsylvania. They have had five children, of whom two are living—Daisy B. and Alma G. He is a Republican in politics.

Alfred L. Robbins was born in Wood County, West Va., March 2, 1855, and removed with his parents to Jackson County, Ohio, where he was reared and received his early education. He afterward attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and the Ohio Valley Business College at Parkersburg, Va. Being an apt student, at the age of eighteen he was qualified to teach and since then has taught sixty-five months. He has been very successful, both as a disciplinarian and instructor. He now owns fifty-five and a half acres of land on sections 35 and 36, Jackson Township. He married Effie, daughter of William L. Faulkner. They have one child.

P. Springer was born Sept. 10, 1845, in Jackson Township, Jackson County. He enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, where he served one year, when the regiment was then re-organized into the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He participated in a number of battles and served till the war closed, being mustered out June 20, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn. After coming home he returned to school awhile, after which he engaged in farming, which he yet follows. He was married Oct. 8, 1867, to Callie, daughter of Lewis and Sarah Leach. They are the parents of five children—Minnie G., Edith A., Lula A., Vera O. and Lillie M. Mr. Springer was elected County Commissioner on the Republican ticket in 1876, re-elected by a large majority in 1881, and still holds that office. He has been Postmaster of Springer postoffice since Sept. 7, 1882. His father is a native of New York, of Swedish descent. He came to Jackson Township in 1835, where he lived till his death in December, 1858, at the age of forty-five years.

John L. Wills was born Dec. 26, 1831, in Gallia County, a son of Woodson and Sarah Wills, who were natives of Monroe County, Va. They moved to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1831, and afterward moved to Jackson County, Ohio, where Sarah Wills died in June, 1843. Woodson Wills again removed to Ross County, Ohio, where he died July 11, 1879, aged eighty-one years. John L. was married Nov. 16, 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Richard and Nancy Vaughters, who were natives of Virginia, coming to Jackson County in 1831. Nancy Vaughters died Aug. 8, 1870, and Richard Vaughters died Jan. 14, 1883. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wills, six of whom are living—Richard W., John W., James S., Leonidas E., Bennie F. and Mary F. Alonzo G. died Jan. 24, 1869, and Thomas O. died June 30, 1875. John L. Wills enlisted in the Ninety-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 12, 1862, in Captain L. M. Stephenson's company. He served two years, ten months and fourteen days, participating in fourteen battles under Generals Crook and Sheridan. Mr. Wills owns 235 acres of land and takes pride in the improvement of the same.

John Wood was born April 8, 1831, in Pennsylvania, a son of William and Mary Wood, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he moved to Ohio, where he has always followed farming, and as a result of his own exertions he now owns 336 acres of good land. He also owns some fine merino sheep and short-horn cattle. He was married July 4, 1852, to Mahala Leap, who is now deceased. They had three children—William, Sandy E. and Amanda. Dec. 25, 1862, Mr. Wood was again married to Mrs. Mary Wilson. This union has been blessed with two children—John R. and Electa O.



Yours Truly
J. H. McCormick

CHAPTER XXXII.

BLOOMFIELD, MADISON, JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON TOWNSHIPS.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bloomfield was organized June 3, 1816, and it composed the original survey of township 8, range 17. It is bounded on the north by Milton Township, on the east by Gallia County, on the south by Madison Township, and west by Franklin and a portion of Lick townships. Its first Assessor was Joshua Scurlock, and the amount of taxes paid by the township for the year 1817, the first returns being in June of that year, was $48.55.

At the election of 1824 the judges and clerks in Bloomfield Township were: Judges, Geo. Campbell, John Callahan and Alex. G. Stephenson; Clerks, John Stephenson and John Corn. Geo. Campbell was also one of the first grand jurors of the county in August, 1816, and John Callahan on the second grand jury in November, 1816.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the township is extremely hilly, but it is doubtful if there is a section of the land within its limits that is not underlaid with coal, iron ore or fire-clay, especially the two former. The small valleys here and there scattered over the township are fairly fertile. In the northeast portion of the township, on Raccoon Creek, while the hills are higher, steeper and less adapted to cultivation, yet where the endings of these hills have caused small valleys, they are extremely productive. It is undoubtedly a fair stock-raising township, and every part of it, its hills, valleys, gulches and ravines, is good pasture ground, with plenty of timber for shade in summer and protection from the winter blast. It is not a very well watered township. Raccoon Creek passes through the northeast corner of the township, watering some three sections, and in its meandering has a length of nearly four miles within that township. It has but one tributary, which has three heads, one crossing the entire north part from west to east, one head rising in the center, and one in the southeast. Water can, however, be easily secured by wells at no very great depth, and sufficient in quantity for all farm purposes.

OLD SETTLERS.

Bloomfield can boast of being among the early settled townships of the county, and among those who gave it a local habitation and a name were: George Scurlock, Samuel McClure, Moses Hale, George Poor, Alexander Stephenson, William Burris, Martin Poor, Alexander Poor, Thomas Vaughn, John Callahan, Picket Marvin, Robert Fletcher, Anderson Cremeens, Joseph Boggs, Samuel McCray, Enoch Russell and David Keeting.

In June, 1831, a petition was received from inhabitants of section 12, township 6, range 18, asking that said section be changed from Franklin to Bloomfield township on account of inconvenience of attending public meetings. The petition was granted.

This was followed just five years later, June 7, 1836, by a petition to be placed back again, and "it was ordered that section 12, township 6, range 18, be detached from Bloomfield and that the same be attached to the township of Franklin."

POPULATION, VALUATION, ETC.

The population of Bloomfield Township showed at first rapid progress from 1840 to 1860, but since then it has declined. The population by decades from 1840 is here given: 1840, 721; 1850, 1,402; 1860, 1,775; 1870, 1,775; 1880, 1,557.

The assessed valuation of the chattel property of the township was, in 1880, $82,844. The valuation of real and personal property in 1882 is as follows: Real estate, $229,392; personal property, $94,884; total, $324,276. The township is assessed on 23,854 acres of land.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first record found only dates back to 1841. That year the officers were: Trustees, Geo. Scurlock, Wm. Hale and Jno. Stephenson; Treasurer, Joel Frasier; Clerk, Robert Mims; Constables, Barnsel Lackey, Thos. Frasier and Jno. Andrews; Overseers of the Poor, James Corn and Geo. W. Ware; Justices of the Peace, Jno. Callahan and James Miller.

The present officers (1883) are: Trustees, Jas. Plummer, James E. Lackey and John Buckley; Treasurer, William Scurlock; Clerk, Harrison Poor; Assessor, Benj. F. Callaghan; Constables, J. W. Cole and David T. Janes; Justices of the Peace, Richard T. Jones and David D. Edwards.

Williamson Scurlock was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1857 and held the office continuously for twenty-one years.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are ten school districts in Bloomfield Township named and numbered as follows: Key Stone School, No. 1; Pattonsville School, No. 2; Union School, No. 3; Winchester School, No. 4, joint district with one in Franklin Township; The Run School, No. 5; No District, No. 6; Callaghan School, No. 7; Veja School, No. 8; Buckley School, No. 9, joint district with one in Franklin Township; The White School, No. 10.

The Winchester Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by the Rev. Richard Doughty in 1842. In 1858 they built their church and appointed the following Trustees: Randall R. Russell, Findley Cherington, Wm. Poor, J. W. McClure and Stephen Vaughn. The membership was about thirty and the pastor was the Rev. W. S. Benner. The present pastor is Rev. Mordecai D. Vaughn; its Trustees are: James Plummer, Hamby Barton, John Buckley, J. W. McClure, Sr., and Armstead Scurlock, and its members now number thirty-five. Services are held every two weeks, and Sabbath-school every Sunday from April 1 to Oct. 1.

The Bethania Calvinistic Methodist Church was organized sometime about 1847, and erected the present church building in 1856, at a cost of $600. The ministers on the circuit who take turns preaching at Bethania are as follows: Revs. John Rogers, John Evans, Evan Janes, Benj. Thomas, John M. Janes and Wm. R. Evans. Services and Sabbath-school every Sunday. Present membership, twenty-seven. The church is located in the southeast corner of section 27 and has a cemetery in connection.

Carmel Congregational Church was organized in 1856, by Rev. Jonathan Thomas. A neat church was erected in 1857, at a cost of $600, and was dedicated by Rev. John P. Thomas. The Trustees at that time were: Evan T. Evans, Isaac S. Evans and Thomas S. Morgan. The present pastor is the Rev. George Reese, and the Trustees are: John J. Richards, David Edwards and D. D. Davis. It has a membership of about forty-five with ser-

vices and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The church is located in the east-central portion of section 35.

The Veja Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1840 by Rev. John Ferree, with about twenty members. The church was built the same year. Trustees, John J. Evans, James A. Dair and Thomas Wilmore. The present pastor is the Rev. James Q. Laken; Trustees, John J. Jenkins, Henry Sharp, James Lackey, Riley Corn and William Baker, and has a membership of sixty. Service is held every Sunday and also a Sabbath-school. The value of the church property is $750.

The Bethlehem Baptist Church was organized in 1869, by Rev. Daniel Lloyd, with about thirty members. The present pastor is Rev. Daniel Jones; Trustees, John Williams, Enoch Thomas and D avid Morgan. Its membership is now about thirty. Preaching every two weeks. The church is located on the northeast corner of section 35, and was erected in 1870. The property is valued at $600.

Just what year the Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the Key Stone Furnace could not be ascertained, but in 1858 Rev. Mr. Wakefield preached to a class of ten. In 1866 Rev. Mr. Tresenrider held a protracted meeting at that place. There were some twenty persons joined, and that was the first class of any consequence. In 1867 the furnace company gave $400 toward building a school-house with the privilege of holding church meetings in it. The first pastor after the church or school building was finished, was Rev. S. P. Matthews, there being about thirty-five members in the organization. The present pastor is the Rev. Mordecai Vaughn. Services are held every two weeks.

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. R. M. Doughty at the residence of Father Martin in 1842, with a membership of twelve or fifteen. They have held their meetings ever since in the Union school-house, except occasionally at the residence of some of its members. The present minister is the Rev. M. D. Vaughn; Class-Leader, S. M. Vaughn; Steward, T. H. Vaughn; membership, sixty. Services every Sabbath, and Sunday-school nine months of the year.

AN OLD BOOK.

There is in the possession of Harrison Poor a copy of the Royal Standard English Dictionary, published in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1777. It is an interesting work, and really, while valuable, a great curiosity. It is quite different in its typographical style from the books of the present day. It is prized greatly by its owner.

THE KEYSTONE FURNACE

is located on section 12, in the northeast corner of the township. The furnace was erected by John McConnell & Co. in 1848, and it continued in their hands until 1853, when it was purchased by Green, Benner & Co. This firm kept it pretty constantly in blast for some eighteen years, when late in 1871 Hon. H. S. Bundy became its proprietor. It is a charcoal furnace and is now making twenty-four tons of pig iron every twenty-four hours. It formerly made but twelve tons. There are employed about 100 men in all its departments. The manager is Augustus Robb; bookkeeper, David Montgomery; storekeeper, Timothy H. Ewing; foundry manager, Peter McClain, and blacksmith, H. W. Higgins. In February, 1879, Mr. Bundy erected a grist-mill on Raccoon Creek, near the furnace, for the convenience of the furnace men and the people around. It is a substantial building and has the celebrated turbine water-wheel. The postoffice at Keystone Furnace was established in May, 1855, and Samuel Benner was the Postmaster. The office is still continued, and Au-

gustus Robb has the office in charge. There is another postoffice at Pattonsville, near the north center of the township, and one at Veja, near the south center and line.

WINCHESTER

is a small hamlet located near the geographical center of the township, and near a beautiful grove long used for religious and political meetings. At the south end of this grove the Methodists erected a house of worship some years ago. The population of the hamlet is about sixty, and it has one general store, Williamson Scurlock, proprietor; one saloon, kept by G. W. Reed, and one blacksmith shop, kept by S. E. Markham. The Postmaster is E. W. Marvin. The narrow gauge railroad passes through the township from north to south, near its center, thus giving the people good transportation facilities.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hamby Barton, third son of Thomas and Charlotte (Hale) Barton, was born in Jackson County, Nov. 30, 1827. He was reared a farmer, and educated at the log-cabin subscription schools. He was engaged in dealing in iron ore for eighteen years, but for the past several years has followed farming. He purchased and removed to his present farm, formerly known as the Dr. Marvin farm, in 1876. He has filled the office of Trustee of this township for fifteen years. He was Assessor for 1862 and District Assessor for 1870. He was married Nov. 10, 1853, to Lucinda Quickel, who was born in Gallia County in 1835, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Quickel. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are living—Isaac F., born Nov. 23, 1854; Mollie C., Sept. 14, 1859 (wife of A. J. Nelson), and Ross A., Sept. 19, 1862. John was born Feb. 4, 1857, and died Sept. 26, 1865, and Grant was born May 2, 1866, and died Feb. 18, 1869. Mr. Barton and family are members of the Methodist church, of which he has served as Leader and Steward a number of years, and at the present time is District Steward. His parents were born in Patrick County, Va., and settled in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1811, with their parents, Sharp and Jennie Barton and James and Mary Hale, and where Mr. and Mrs. Barton were married in 1815. They reared a family of four sons and three daughters, our subject being the third son. Mr. Barton died Aug. 27, 1845, and his wife died Sept. 28, 1877.

John Buckley, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, was born Feb. 19, 1825, in Franklin Township, Jackson County. He attended the log-cabin schools and was reared to the life of a farmer, which avocation he has always followed. He experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life and has seen Jackson County change from a wilderness to what it now is. He purchased his present farm many years ago, where he has been very successful in all his business operations. He was married Dec. 31, 1849, to Frankie, daughter of George and Elizabeth Scurlock. Of their nine children one son and six daughters are living. His wife died June 26, 1868. She was a member of the Methodist church. He was married again May 1, 1870, to Nancy J., daughter of Samuel R. and Susan (Ward) Johnson, by whom he has had two sons. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, which he has served as Steward and is at present Trustee. He was Land Appraiser of Bloomfield Township in 1880, and one of the judges for election for 1882. He was elected to his present position of Township Trustee in 1883. His parents were born, reared and married in Greenbrier County, Va., and came to Ohio in an early day, and in 1814 entered land in Franklin Township, where they reared a family of eleven children. Mrs. Buckley died at the age of forty years and Mr. Buckley lived to be seventy-four years of age.

William Burris was born in North Caro-

lina, Aug. 15, 1802, and came with his parents to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1804, and to Jackson County in 1811. He was first married to Charlotte Ross, by whom he had five children, of whom one daughter only survives. His wife died in 1828 and in 1830 he married Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Isabelle Dempsey. This union was blessed with seven children, of whom four sons are living. He was Land Appraiser of Bloomfield Township, and died Sept. 18, 1881. His widow still survives.

Benjamin Callaghan was born in Jackson County, Ohio, March 22, 1836, a son of William O. H. and Martha (Hanna) Callaghan, natives of Virginia, his father born in Bath County, Nov. 16, 1797, and his mother in Greenbrier County, July, 1803. His father came to Jackson County in 1811 and his mother in 1815. They were married Nov. 26, 1826, and had a family of ten children. His father was a Justice of the Peace about twenty years and Township Trustee a number of years. He died March 15, 1879. His mother died June 28, 1882. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer and has always followed that vocation. He has served as Assessor of the township three years. Sept. 9, 1858, he was married to Sarah E., daughter of Caleb and Mary P. Sharp. They have seven children—Augustus, William V., Benjamin F., Emma J., Mary C., Anna and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William James Callahan, only son of John and Elizabeth (James) Callahan, was born in Jackson County, March 2, 1822. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life and for the past seven years been engaged in raising and dealing in stock. He was married in October, 1845, to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Ann Strain, of Jackson County, formerly from Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with ten children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. Mrs. Callahan died July 3, 1876, aged fifty-one years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Callahan also belongs to that church. His father was born in Bath County, Va., in 1795, and came with his parents from Bath County, Va., to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1811. He entered land where our subject now resides. He filled the offices of County Assessor and Township Trustee a number of years and was also Justice of the Peace. He was one of the Board of County Commissioners at the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 1, 1852.

Riley Corn, eldest son of James and Milly (Vernon) Corn, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, May 28, 1827. His father was born in Patrick County, Va., Sept. 28, 1804, and his mother in Stokes, N. C., June 11, 1805. They were married in Jackson County, Ohio, where their parents had removed about 1811, and had a family of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity. His mother died Oct. 10, 1878. His father still lives in Gallia County, Ohio. Riley was reared on a farm, but being desirous of an education studied evenings and when nineteen years of age was qualified to teach. He taught twenty-five terms, eight terms in his own school district. Since then he has been engaged in farming. In 1856 he purchased an interest in the Limestone Iron Company, retaining his interest till the furnace closed. In 1859 he was elected Clerk of Bloomfield Township, and held the office till 1865, when he refused to serve, but in 1866 was again elected, serving till 1878. In June, 1865, he was elected Justice of the Peace and served six years. April 18, 1860, he married Jemima, daughter of Gilbert and Abigail (Patten) Weed. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Corn are members of the Methodist church. He is a Class-Leader and Trustee.

David Dudley Edwards, market gardener, Winchester, Jackson County, was born April

8, 1844, in what was then Gallia County, but now Jackson County. During his boyhood days he attended the common school and worked at the grist and saw mill and woolen factory owned by his father. Although only seventeen years old, he enlisted in the late war in Company G, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, as a private for three years. He was on detached duty as scout through Kentucky and was for a time mail messenger on the railroad from Knoxville to Cleveland, Tenn. He was with General Burnside as messenger, for a time and with General Parks at Bean Station. He was then assigned to General Schofield's command and was messenger on his staff till he was disabled by a fall from his horse and discharged at Raleigh, N. C., June 12, 1865. Returning home he attended a select school one term at Winchester, after which he purchased a portable saw-mill and was engaged in milling over a year. He then sold his mill and ran a saw-mill for other parties for three years, when he operated a saw-mill in Kentucky for two years. He then engaged at bridge-building on the Scioto Valley Railroad for three months, after which he and his brother built the bridges on the Scioto Valley extension from Wheelersburg to Hanging Rock. Since then he has been successfully engaged in his present business. In 1880 he took the census of Bloomfield Township and in 1883 was elected Justice of the Peace of that township. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of Jackson, and belongs to the Methodist church. His parents, David A. and Hannah Edwards, were natives of Cardiganshire, South Wales. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Gallia County in 1838. He died in January, 1879. His widow and five sons are still living.

Joseph Hale, farmer, Bloomfield Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, June 23, 1837, the eldest son of Robert and Mary Hale. His great-grandfather, James Hale, settled in Jackson County in 1800, and was one of the first settlers of the county. Our subject was reared a farmer and has always followed that occupation. He has filled the office of Trustee eight years, and in the spring of 1881 was elected Assessor and re-elected in 1882. Jan. 20, 1859, he married Lovina, daughter of George W. and Lucy Ware. Her parents were early settlers of Jackson County, from Virginia. Eight children have been born to them, three sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Henry Whitfield Higgins, blacksmith at Keystone Furnace, was born Sept. 9, 1837, in Jackson County, and is a son of Henry J. and Ann Higgins, who were born and reared in Bedford County, Va. They came to Ohio in 1832, and died in Jackson County. Our subject began to work at furnaces when nine years old and continued to work at them till the breaking out of the late civil war, when he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, Twenty-Seventh Ohio Infantry, as a private for three years. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Resaca, Kennesaw Mountain, siege and capture of Atlanta, and a number of others. On account of having injured his eyes, he was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 7, 1865. He then returned home and engaged in blacksmithing for a time, after which he was engaged in making roads and attending to the wood supply for the Keystone Furnace, and was assistant manager of the furnace for eight years. He was married March 14, 1858, to Virginia, daughter of Thomas and Amanda Dickason, early settlers of Gallia County. They have a family of six sons and one daughter. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, of which he is Steward.

Edward Lewis Johnson, physician and surgeon, Winchester, Jackson County, was born April 7, 1851, in Jackson County. He was reared on a farm, and attended school till he

was fourteen years old, and before he reached the age of fifteen years taught school. He continued teaching during the winter months and working on the farm a portion of the summer till he was twenty-one years old, and during that time he attended the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, one year and two terms. After leaving school he taught a short time. In his twenty-second year he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Monahan, of Jackson. During the winter of 1873-'74, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and in the winter of 1874-'75 attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1875. He immediately became associated with Timothy Marvin, who died shortly after, and since then Dr. Johnson has practiced his profession alone, and is meeting with much success. April 7, 1879, he was married to Nancy A. Cherington, who has borne him two children —Erma and Holm. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father, Spencer Cherington, was a volunteer in Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and gave his life for his country. Samuel R. Johnson, grandfather of our subject, was one of Franklin Township's first settlers.

Richard Thomas Jones, eldest son of Thomas E. and Ann Jones, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, Nov. 16, 1837. In 1849 he came with his parents to the United States, and lived in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, till the spring of 1851, when his father purchased the farm where he now resides. Our subject attended school in Wales, and completed his education at the common schools of Jackson County. He was reared a farmer, and at the age of nineteen went to Pike's Peak during the mining excitement, and was engaged trading across the plains for six years. He then returned home, where he remained a short time, when he embarked for Wales, where he remained nineteen months. While in Wales he was married, Jan. 11, 1865, to Mary Jones, of Cardiganshire, South Wales. Their children are—John T., born Dec. 17, 1865; Catherine A., April 20, 1867; Anna G., June 27, 1878, and Evan E., Feb. 6, 1883. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Calvinistic Methodist church. Since returning from Wales he has followed farming. He served two terms as Trustee of Bloomfield Township, and is at present Justice of the Peace, having been elected in the spring of 1881.

Albert Wesley Lackey, son of Adam and Nancy (Stephenson) Lackey, was born Aug. 29, 1858, in Bloomfield Township, on the farm where he now resides. He attended the common schools, and spent one term at the Rio Grande College in Gallia County. With the exception of having taught school two terms he has pursued farming through life, together with raising and dealing in stock. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father is a native of Bloomfield Township, and his mother of Milton Township, Jackson County. The former filled various township and county offices during his life. He was on the Board of Commissioners for the county two terms. He died at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1882, and his wife died in July, 1879, aged sixty-two years.

James Ephrodidus Lackey, eldest son of Alexander and Catherine (Stoker) Lackey, was born Feb. 6, 1833, on the place where he still resides. He has always followed farming, and is one of the practical and successful farmers of the county. He held the office of Trustee of his township from 1865 till 1875, and was again elected to the position in 1882, and re-elected in 1883. He was married Aug. 29, 1855, to Mary A., daughter of Caleb and Mary Sharp. They had a family of two children—Leonidas F. and Laura M. His wife belonged to the Methodist church. She died July 10, 1881, and March 14, 1882, he married Tilla A., daughter of John J. and Betsy Jones. She is a member of the Meth-

odist church. Our subject's father was born in Virginia, Feb. 14, 1803, and came to Jackson County when three years of age. His wife was a native of North Carolina. They had six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are yet living. Mr. Lackey died in his seventy-fourth year. His widow survives, being in her seventy-fifth year.

Peter McClain, eldest son of John and Jane McClain, natives of Ohio and Scotland respectively, was born in Gallia County, Sept. 1, 1844. He lived on a farm till he was eighteen years old, after which he worked at the Keystone Furnace till he enlisted, June 1, 1863, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, as a private, to serve six months, but served over his time. He was in the campaigns through Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and was at the surrender of the Southern troops at Cumberland Gap, and participated in the battle on Clinch River, in East Tennessee. He was mustered out at Cleveland, and discharged March 1, 1864, after which he was engaged at the Keystone Furnace, and is at present foundryman at the furnace, having been appointed to his present position in 1880. Aug. 1, 1864, he was married to Califirna, daughter of Enoch and Zerna Russell, who were the first settlers where the Keystone Furnace now stands. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Mr. McClain and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob McClure, Jr., son of Arthur and Jane (Stephenson) McClure, was born Jan. 2, 1836, on the farm where he now resides. His parents were natives of Monroe and Greenbrier counties, Va., respectively, and when children came with their parents to Jackson County, Ohio, where they were married, and reared a family of ten children, all of whom survive. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McClure followed farming all his life. He was born April 18, 1803, and died March 18, 1857. His widow still survives, aged seventy-six years. Our subject has endured many of the privations of pioneer life, as his father settled on the farm now owned by him when it was all in the woods. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and has one of the best kept farms in the township. Nov. 1, 1860, he was married to Almira E., daughter of Samuel R. and Susan (Ward) Johnson, of Jackson County, Ohio. Five children were born to this union, of whom four are living—Elta G., Minnie S., Rexie A. and Jennie F. Their eldest child, Myrtie M., died at the age of four years, five months and twenty days. Mr. McClure, wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George Washington Poor, farmer and dealer in stock, is the youngest son of Alexander and Nancy (Burris) Poor. His father was a native of North Carolina, and in 1809 came to Jackson County, where he entered land in Bloomfield Township, and was one of the first settlers of the township. He was Colonel of the Jackson County militia for many years, and represented the county in the State Legislature one term. Our subject has always followed agricultural pursuits, and has been one of the most extensive dealers in stock in the county. He was married March 7, 1850, to Arthalinza, daughter of Harry and Phœbe Phillips, of Jackson County. Of the nine children born to this union, three sons and three daughters are living. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., and the chapter and council R. A. M., of Jackson, Ohio. Mr. Poor was one of the first men in Bloomfield to favor the principles of the Republicans, and has been an active worker in that party since its organization.

Benoni Rhodes, farmer, was born May 24, 1827, in Jackson County, Ohio, and is the third son of William and Mary Rhodes, who were natives of Fayette County, Pa. His parents settled in Jackson County in 1819,

where his father died at the age of thirty-five years. Our subject was reared on a farm and was educated at the subscription schools. Upon reaching manhood he began burning charcoal at furnaces, and followed this for several years, but for the past ten years he has been engaged in farming. He was married Oct. 10, 1853, to Hannah Gill, a native of Baltimore, Md., and daughter of John and Sarah Gill. He has a family of five children —two sons and three daughters. His wife died Dec. 4, 1876. She was a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Rhodes was Trustee of Milton Township for a number of years.

Elisha Scurlock, sixth son of George and Elizabeth (Hanna) Scurlock, was born Feb. 8, 1840, in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County. He was educated at the common schools and at the select schools at Ewington and Berlin. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in teaching school, which he followed during the winters for eight years and engaged in farming in the summers. Since then he has pursued farming in connection with raising and dealing in stock. Mr. Scurlock, our subject's father, was a native of North Carolina, and when six years old, in 1806, he came to Ohio. He died in Jackson County at the age of eighty-one years. His wife came from Greenbrier County, Va., to Ohio. She died in her sixty-ninth year.

Williamson Scurlock, farmer and merchant at Winchester, was born Nov. 22, 1830, in Jackson County. He was educated at the common schools and the graded schools of Jackson. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life and deals very extensively in stock. From 1866 till 1871 he was engaged in the dry-goods, grocery and general mercantile business at Winchester, and in 1879 resumed his mercantile business, in which he still continues, together with farming. March 4, 1858, he was married to Martha, daughter of George and Mary (Billups) Poor. To them have been born two sons and two daughters, of whom the daughters are living. In 1857 Mr. Scurlock was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held for twenty-one years. He is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of Jackson. His father, George Scurlock, was born in Stokes County, N. C., July 19, 1800, and when six years old came with his parents to Jackson County. Our subject's mother, Elizabeth (Hanna) Scurlock, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., Oct. 27, 1800, and came to Jackson County at an early age. Mr. Scurlock died at the age of eighty years. His wife's death occurred several years previous. Of their nine children, four sons and one daughter are living.

Henry Milton Sharp, farmer, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1841, a son of Caleb and Mary Sharp. Aug. 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, for three years, and sixteen months later re-enlisted as a veteran. He was in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Decatur and Atlanta. At the latter place he was wounded, and was in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., two weeks, when he received a furlough, and arrived home Aug. 9, 1864. Nov. 9, 1864, he returned to Chattanooga and was stationed near Ringgold, in a block-house, six weeks, when he returned to his regiment and was in the engagement at Kingston, N. C. He was then at Raleigh and afterward at Washington at the grand review of the army, when he was sent to Louisville, Ky., for muster out, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 22, 1865. Since his return home he has been engaged in farming. In August, 1870, he was married to Mary, daughter of Hiram and Lizzie (Doddridge) Russell. Three sons and three daughters have been born to them, one son being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are members of the Methodist church.

John C. Sharp, farmer, was born in Jackson County, in April, 1840. His father was born in Bedford County, Va., in 1803, and

in 1828 was married to Mary Taylor, a native of Bedford County. They removed to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1830, and in 1831 purchased land in Bloomfield Township, Jackson County, where he now resides. They reared eleven children, of whom three sons served in the late war. Our subject attended the common schools, and also spent four months at the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio. Sept. 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, as a private, for three years. He was on special detail duty as bearer of dispatches—first, on General Gilmore's staff, then with General Burnside, after which he served on General Schofield's staff during the war. He was with Sherman through Georgia until Sept. 2, 1864, when he was taken prisoner and confined for seven months in Andersonville prison. He was on the steamer Sultana when it blew up and 1,300 men perished. He was discharged at Camp Chase, May 20, 1865, after which he returned home. After recovering his health he engaged as clerk in a store, where he remained but a short time. Since then he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a member of Lodge No. 609, I. O. O. F., of Centerville, Gallia Co., Ohio, and also belongs to Lincoln Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 100, Lebanon, Ohio.

Rev. J. E. Thomas, third son of Enoch and Jane (James) Thomas, was born in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, Dec. 25, 1816. When sixteen years of age he joined the Welsh Congregational church of Glandwn, Pembrokeshire. His brethren immediately sent him to Llanboidy College to be educated for the ministry. He began preaching when sixteen years of age. In 1835 a number of the brethren came to the United States and he accompanied them as their pastor. They located in St. Louis, Mo., and were granted the privilege of worshiping in the basement of Dr. Cox's (Presbyterian) church, where Mr. Thomas preached the first sermon in the Welsh language in St. Louis. He preached in St. Louis three years, and then followed farming near Hannibal, Mo., four years, being unable, on account of ill health, to preach regularly. He then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked as a machinist on locomotive engines. In 1846 he came to Jackson County, where he has since resided. He preached for different churches in the surrounding country seven years, and was missionary for the Welsh in Portsmouth four years, and organized the Union Church of that place. He also organized the Welsh church at Williamsburg, Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and after serving nine months as a private was elected Chaplain. Three months later he was detailed by General Prentiss as Superintendent of the Freedmen at Helena, Ark., and was in charge of their farm till the summer of 1865. He sent a small bale of cotton to President Lincoln as the first fruits of the labor of the race he had emancipated. After his discharge he joined the Regular Baptist church, and labored in the ministry in the counties of Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Pike. On account of impaired health he now has charge of but two churches. While living in Cincinnati he was married to Mrs. Margaret Griffith. They have had four children—Sarah (wife of Rev. C. S. Baxter, of Jackson County), Enoch M., David J. and Robert I. G.

Thomas Harrison Vaughn, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, is the youngest son of Thomas and Rebecca Vaughn. He was born on the farm where he now resides, Sept. 16, 1837, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He was married Nov. 19, 1863, to Eveline, daughter of Adam and Nancy Lackey, early settlers of Jackson County. They have had five children born to them, of whom three sons and a daughter are living. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church since childhood, and he now holds the position of Steward of the

church. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. His father was born Sept. 2, 1787, in Pennsylvania. He was in charge of Fort Meigs in the war of 1812, and was present at the death of the Indian chief, Tecumseh. He settled in Jackson in 1822, where he filled the office of Justice of the Peace of Bloomfield Township a number of years. He was in official life in Jackson County forty years, and seventeen years of that time was Associate Judge of the county.

Stephen N. Vaughn, fifth son of Thomas and Rebecca Vaughn, was born Feb. 24, 1828, in Jackson County, Ohio. He was educated in the log-cabin subscription schools which he attended a short time during the winters. He was reared to farm life, and experienced many of the privations of pioneer life. All his life he has pursued farming and stock-raising, at which he has been very successful. He was married May 25, 1858, to Lucinda D., daughter of John and Mary A. Parrel, of Pike County. They have had eight children, of whom one son and four daughters survive. Mrs. Vaughn has belonged to the Methodist church since her fifteenth year. Mr. Vaughn joined the Methodist church when eighteen years of age, and has been Trustee and Steward for a number of years. He is now Leader of the church, and is an active worker in the temperance cause. He was a Whig in politics till the organization of the Republican party, since when he has always affiliated with that party.

JEFFERSON AND MADISON TOWNSHIPS.

These two townships form the the southeastern part of the county. They constitute a tract of land which is rich in fire-clay and limestone, fair in iron ore and coal, and poor as a farming country. The Portsmouth Branch of the C., W. & B. R. R., in passing from Hamden to Portsmouth, enters Jefferson, the most western, turns toward the east and passes through a portion of Madison in a southerly course, re-enters Jefferson and cuts off the southeast corner, leaving the township about midway of the southern border. The narrow gauge railroad passes through Madison from north to south.

The valley of Symmes Creek passes through Madison from north to south, and has some fair tillable land. A branch of this, Black Fork, passes through Jefferson and a part of Madison; also furnishes some good agricultural and grazing land.

The townships are most thickly settled near the line in the vicinity of Oak Hill, which is located on the line, centrally from north to south. This is the only town in the two townships, and being partly in each serves to combine them.

Madison was one of the first townships organized in the county, but originally included the eastern one-third of Jefferson and the western two-thirds of the present Madison, exclusive of the southern row of sections which then belonged to Gallia County.

Jefferson was made a township in January, 1822, comprising the original township 5, of range 18. Its boundary has never been changed. This took twelve sections from Madison, but a corresponding twelve have been since added on the east, which gave to Madison the entire township 7, of range 17. At a still later date the northern row of sections of township 6, range 17, has been added to Madison, giving it forty-two sections. Madison Township extends one and one-half miles further north than Jefferson. The vicinity of Oak Hill was settled at a very early date, almost as soon as the earliest in the county. Why the locality was chosen is a mystery, since the farming advantages were very poor, and the minerals were then not known.

In 1816 the Lister of Madison Township was John Atkinson; in 1817, John Shumate, when the township ranked third in wealth among the eight in the county. In 1818 John Shumate was again Lister, the township

still holding third rank, although the number of townships had been increased to nine.

Population in 1840—Madison, 724; Jefferson, 752. 1850—Madison, 1,515; Jefferson, 1,036. 1860—Madison, 2,081; Jefferson, 2,058. 1870—Madison, 2,174; Jefferson, 3,002. 1880—Madison, 2,113; Jefferson, 2,443. These last figures, which indicate a decline in both, include that portion of the village of Oak Hill lying within each township. The southwestern part of Jefferson is owned by mining companies, and is almost uninhabited.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Madison Township has eight schools and five churches; Jefferson Township has eight schools and three churches. These are all outside of Oak Hill. The first school-house was erected in 1825 or '6. In the winter of 1826-'27 Willis C. Willmore was the teacher.

OAK HILL

is situated on the Portsmouth Branch of the C., W. & B. R. R., about twelve miles from Jackson, the county seat. It was laid out by Messrs. Bingham and Reed in 1832. Portland, an adjoining village, was laid out in 1853. These two villages were incorporated under the name of Oak Hill, March 12, 1875. The inhabitants are principally Welsh. There are six churches in Oak Hill, Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges. The village of Oak Hill, now called a hamlet, was incorporated Nov. 28, 1879, for special purposes. The Trustees met at the office of J. Edward Jones. Present—John M. Thomas, Chairman; J. Edward Jones, Secretary, and Edward Miller. A petition was presented that the inhabitants of said village, now called a hamlet, be advanced to the grade of a "village." The petition was received and accepted, and an election ordered Dec. 27, 1879, to test the sentiment of the people. The vote in favor of the change was 63; nays, 4; total vote polled, 67. James W. Dowler was appointed to take the census of the hamlet in pursuance of the statutes in such case made and provided; and he reported at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 13, 1880, that the number was 598. The Board of Trustees, upon the question of advancement, was in favor of such advancement, and that the hamlet within the bounds of the incorporation contains the requisite number of inhabitants. The following order was then made by the board:

"On motion, it was *Resolved*, That we do hereby declare (as such Board of Trustees) that the inhabitants of such corporation (now called a hamlet) have decided upon the advancement of the same to the grade of a "village," and hereby order and direct that a certified transcript of the journal entries and proceedings, together with the census poll-book and tally-sheet in the premises, shall be delivered to the County Recorder of the county of Jackson, in the State of Ohio, for the purpose of completing said advancement of said hamlet of Oak Hill to the grade of a village.

JNO. W. THOMAS,
J. EDWARD JONES,
EDWARD MILLER, } *Trustees.*"

Oak Hill was incorporated for special purposes, in 1874. From that date it has been governed by a special set of officers.

The postoffice was established at Oak Hill in 1834, and Levi Massie was the first Postmaster.

In 1875, Oct. 6 and 7, the EISTEDDFOD, a Welsh celebration, was held at Oak Hill. It was the great event of its history.

MANUFACTURES.

Ætna Fire-Brick Manufactory.—Fire-clay, so-called, was first discovered in and around Oak Hill, in 1872. A company was formed with above name, and was composed of the following named stockholders: John J. Jones, Moses Morgan, J. D. Davis, David Edwards, Dr. T. E. Griffith, Elias Morgan, John D. Jones, Dr. William S. Turret, John

Davis, Captain G. T. Morgan, John Rogers, Miss Ellen Edwards and Miss Elizabeth Morgan. They received their papers of incorporation February, 1873, and in September following, had their first manufactured brick on the market. They met with a serious drawback May 1, 1874, by the destruction of the entire buildings by fire, involving a serious loss. The buildings, however, were replaced without loss of time, and the manufacture continued up to the present time, increasing their business and finding an increasing market for their wares. Their average sales are from $21,000 to $22,000 per year. They own their own coal and clay banks, and give employment to forty men. An examination by Prof. Norton shows a fine quality of clay, and the enterprise has proved in every way successful.

Flouring Mill.—This was first constructed in 1866 by W. W. Evans, but was enlarged in 1871 by Davis & Williams who had recently bought it. In 1879 it was again remodeled and supplied with additional machinery, increasing its capacity to twenty barrels a day. It is run by steam.

Jefferson Furnace has been probably the greatest success in the iron manufacture in Southern Ohio. The Jefferson Furnace Co., composed entirely of Welshmen, was organized in January, 1854, with an original capital of $50,000, divided into 100 shares of $500 each. Many of the members were small farmers who deeded their lands as stock to the company, some forty, some eighty and some 160 acres, at $12 an acre, reserving one acre where the buildings stood and the right to cultivate what had been already cleared. Some of them paid their stock by labor and some paid in cash. The capital was thus all paid in promptly and assured a basis for operations but not a broad enough one to complete so great an undertaking as a large blast furnace and the company went into debt to a considerable amount. The furnace, stack, engine-house, coal-house, casting-house and cabins for hands were erected, ore-diggers, wood-choppers and other hands were put to work in the fall of 1854 and in the following winter about 800 tons of cold blast iron was made, which turned out to be of superior quality for car wheels and machinery.

The original company consisted of thirty members, formed into a joint stock company. The officers elected at first were all members of the company. They were as follows: T. T. Jones, Financial Agent; John D. Davis, Founder; T. Lloyd Hughes, Secretary and Cashier, and William M. Jones, Store-keeper. In 1856 part of the company holding about one third of the whole stock contracted the "go West" fever and sold out their interests to the remaining members for $900 a share, thus nearly doubling their money in two years. This threw the owners in additional debt, but not being discouraged a moment, the officers took very low wages, barely enough to live on, and worked with energy and harmony together and piloted the concern through the hard times of 1856–'9 successfully. The policy of the company was to buy all the timber from owners of land they could get and save their own for future use, and when they could not get the timber alone they would buy the land also, chop the timber off and sell it again, having at some periods about 4,000 acres of ore and wood land. From the small beginning of $50,000 the amount of dividend made from first to last so far is in the neighborhood of $700,000. Another item well worthy to go on record in regard to the Jefferson Furnace is that she never was run on the Sabbath. That was understood on the formation of the company and entered into its constitution and has been faithfully kept from the first move of the engine in 1854 until the present date. She never ran a moment on the Lord's day.

An incident happened some years ago when the secretary of the company was called to

Cincinnati as a witness before the United States Court in a very heavy trial between a Missouri and an Ohio firm. Stanley Matthews was attorney for the plaintiff and T. D. Lincoln for defendant. In the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Matthews, he asked him, "How many tons per month does the Jefferson Furnace make?" His answer was, "Ten tons per day." How much per month was the question and he began to count at thirty days in the month when the witness interrupted him and said, "Count at twenty-six, sir; the Jefferson never runs on Sunday." Judge Swing was on the bench and, being a religious man, was very much moved by this statement of the witness and, on adjournment of court, stepped to the witness and congratulated him and the Jefferson Furnace Company through him, and made many friendly remarks in regard to the company and the Welsh settlement in general. This furnace, the Pine Grove Furnace, under the management of a noble Christian gentleman, Mr. Robert Hamilton, and the Cambria Furnace, nearly all owned by Welshmen, are the only instances known to the writer, in the United States or any other country, where blast-furnaces were not run on Sunday.

The Jefferson Furnace has been so successful that it has made some of its stockholders wealthy and placed many in comfortable circumstances. The original officers are all retired but John D. Davis, who is still there superintending the work with a corps of worthy young men under his direction.

T. T. Jones retired from business after twenty-two years; Wm. W. Jones, now deceased, after eighteen years; T. L. Hughes after twenty-six years, and T. M. Jones after about three years, his health having failed.

OAK HILL IN 1883.

At the present time Oak Hill has about six hundred population, a postoffice, a public school, four churches, one public hall, two hotels, two general stores, two boot and shoe stores, two drug stores, one jewelry store, one harness store, one book store, two millinery stores, a flouring mill, one marble works, one fire brick manufactory, two wagon shops, one tailor shop, one barber shop, two blacksmith shops, one livery stable and three physicians.

Oak Hill School District, in Jefferson Township, has 961 acres, valued at $11,045, and chattel property $12,674. In Madison Township the Oak Hill School District has 2,196 acres, valued at $26,531, and personal property $23,128.

Southwest of Oak Hill, about two miles, on the railroad, is Samsonville, a postoffice and country store, and one and a half miles further is Monroe Furnace postoffice.

Madison Township is seven miles north and south and six miles east and west, with an acreage of 26,880, and there are found upon the assessor's roll 25,243, as taxed. The valuation of this land in 1882 was placed at $264,566; the personal property at $95,365; total, $359,931.

Jefferson Township is six-miles square, being a congressional township in size, having an area of 23,040 acres. The assessment in 1882 was $211,141; personal property, $200,661; total, $411,802. Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five acres of the above land was on the assessment roll of 1882.

The townships are bounded on the north by Franklin and Bloomfield townships; on the east by Gallia County; south by Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto counties, and west by Hamilton Township.

THE WELSH SETTLEMENT IN JACKSON AND GALLIA COUNTIES, OHIO.

BY HON. T. L. HUGHES.

About the year 1817 four men with families, from the county of Cardigan, South Wales, emigrated and settled in the east side of Madison Township, near Gallia County line. Their names were: Evan Evans, John

Evans, Timothy Jones and Lewis Davies. The whole country around was then an unbroken wilderness with the exception of a very few families from Virginia that settled here and there, raised log cabins and cleared enough land around them to raise a little corn and vegetables. These four sturdy Welshmen were the nucleus around which, in after years, a great and successful colony was gathered. Their descendants are numerous and certainly among the most respected and substantial American citizens in Jackson County.

After building cabins to shelter their families, these pioneers began courageously to clear patches of land to plant corn, potatoes and other vegetables to live on. They were good hands with the spade and mattock, but poor, very poor, with the ax; chopping went hard with them. I can picture to myself and almost see from this great distance of time—nearly seventy years—Evan Evans, the "old settler," as he was always called, being then a robust, powerful young man, and who only lately left us at eighty-eight, a most venerable looking patriarch, standing at the butt of an oak-tree, four or five feet through, with an ax handled with a round stick of hickory in his hand, nibbling around the tree like a boy with his hatchet, in earnest, though, and looking up very often to watch if it was not leaning in any direction so as to see which way he had to run for life in the event of its falling. After getting the first patch of two or three acres cleared to raise the very necessaries of life, these men did not rest a day, but kept on enlarging their clearings for wheat. Now a small field of wheat is raised, harvested and threshed, and the head of the family takes a portion of it on horseback to a water-mill on Raccoon Creek.

After this a period of about fifteen years passed without any addition to the little colony except a straggler now and then from the cities of Pittsburg or Cincinnati. But in the years 1836–'37 emigrants began to pour in in streams from South Wales, mostly from Cardiganshire, some from Caermarthien and other counties in the South, and a few from North Wales. These families began to scatter through the woods for nearly twenty miles in diameter, until gradually the whole townships of Madison and Jefferson were tolerably well filled, interspersed with other nationalities, and all dwelt together in harmony, and borrowed of and assisted one another to the best of their ability. The bulk of these Welsh immigrants were from the celebrated watering place Aberystwith and the surrounding country, and mostly all professing Christians, belonging to the Presbyterian church, or, as they are called at home, the "Calvinistic Methodist." It has always been the custom of these people, who have left their fatherland, the first thing after raising some sort of a cabin in which to shelter their families, to erect a little better house in some central place, in which to meet on Sabbath days to worship the God of their fathers by holding prayer-meetings and their loved Sabbath-schools. Occasionally there would be a sermon, if one could be gotten from a minister who should happen to visit them on his journey, and great would be the welcome with which such would be greeted, however limited his abilities. In this way they would enjoy themselves excellently and soothe their sorrows and longings for their beloved homes in Wales. The first chapel, as they called these log houses erected and consecrated for the worship of God, was Moriah, midway between Oak Hill and Centreville. This was in the year 1836. As a number of families would buy land here and there several miles from the temple on Mount Moriah, tabernacles would be erected at different central places for their convenience.

Among the first of these were: Soar, in Bloomfield Township; Horeb and Bethel, in Jefferson Township; Sardis, in Madison. Thus they increased to ten in all. Two were discontinued,

owing to the removal of members. There are still eight churches remaining with membership ranging from fifty to 170. Six of these church buildings are neat white frames, and two are brick houses, the one at Oak Hill costing nearly $1,100. All of these houses are clear of debt. The aggregate number of members belonging to the Welsh Presbyterian church is about 800. There are in the colony three ordained ministers and four lay preachers. Each one goes on a circuit through the eight churches so as to give a variety to the small as well as to the large congregation every Sabbath. This has been their method of proceeding from the commencement, and it proves satisfactory to all.

Religious services are kept up, consisting of preaching, prayer-meeting and Sunday-school summer and winter, in all without intermission. All of these ministers have been reared to the pulpit through the instrumentality of the Sabbath-schools. They understand the English and Welsh languages thoroughly, and pretend no more, and certainly it would be difficult to find the same number of men, even well-educated ministers, that understand the Bible better than they do.

In the year 1845 the Congregational and Presbyterian bodies joined to form an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, and from that date to March, 1883, made donations to that noble institution of $34,745, besides $5,454.88 paid for Bibles and Testaments. Some years the donations would amount to $1,600. The officers of the mother society in New York acknowledged that this was the most fruitful little field in proportion to its wealth they had in all the United States.

Compared with what it was in the beginning the Welsh colony is now comparatively wealthy, and we thankfully acknowledge the Great Giver of all for his favors to us. In 1851–'52 a branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway was built through the center of the settlement, giving a regular daily mail in place of one a week, as in former times. The region about Oak Hill, the center of the settlement, was full of iron of the best quality. The railroad caused six iron charcoal furnaces to be built within the limits of the Welsh settlement. Three of these were built with Welsh capital, the other three by capitalists outside. Average capital to each furnace, about $100,000. The building and working of these furnaces brought a great influx of population, mechanics, miners, wood-choppers, colliers, drivers and other laborers would flood in by the hundred from all directions. A great market was created at once. Oxen, horses, mules, corn, pork, and everything salable and unsalable crowded in.

Welshmen on their first arrival in America would always take the first steps toward being naturalized, and on getting their full papers they would walk up to the polls with pride to cast their first vote, whether for a President of the United States or for a township officer. The grand idea with them was that they could vote as they pleased without a domineering landlord to put the screws on them and threaten to turn them out of their little farm homes; and to the honor of the native American citizens be it said that they have always fully and fairly shared the different offices with their foreign-born fellow citizens; quite a number of Welsh citizens have been along the stream of years members of the Ohio Legislature. William J. Evans, William S. Williams, Thomas L. Hughes and Robert H. Jones have had that honor. John J. C. Evans was elected four successive terms (twelve years) for Probate Judge, and there has not been a time for the last thirty years but there has been a Welshman filling one or more of the most profitable county offices. The present Auditor, Baldwin Evans, is a grandson of Evan Evans, the "Old Settler."

After getting comfortable homes and paying all debts, the first care of the Welsh people was to educate their children. Most of

them, of course, had to be contented with the common-school education, but many others aspired to a higher grade of learning. A great number of their sons are graduates of the Ohio University, others of the Marietta and other colleges.

In the late war a great number of them answered the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and many a brave fellow of them died in defense of the Union. But on the call of the President in 1864 for 100,000 volunteers, the Welsh colony was deeply stirred. A company was soon made up in Jefferson Township, the great majority being young Welshmen, and the balance mostly intimate friends. Native American officers were named and selected. D. J. Jenkins, now Rev. D. J. Jenkins, was elected Captain, and Eben T. Jones, one of the Lieutenants. The company was mustered into the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry, at Ironton, and then moved down to Portsmouth to wait for transportation to the seat of war in the Southern States. A rather fine and touching incident happened which was related to the writer by J. Edward Jones, now the Mayor of Oak Hill, who was with the company at the time as a member of the military committee of Jackson County, for the purpose of paying its expenses and bounty. It was on a Sabbath evening. The company had gathered together under the old market-house in Portsmouth, and many of them being good singers, they struck one of the fine and sacred old Welsh tunes in loud, melodious and clear voice, and with much energy and feeling, when the Rev. B. W. Chedlaw, the veteran Sabbath-school agent, who happened to be there on some good and worthy mission, jumped on a dry-goods box, with tears streaming down his manly face, made a short, but one of his most stirring speeches in the Welsh language, and when through urged the boys to go on with their singing. They struck another similar tune with a will, the sweet melodies of which reverberated back from the old Kentucky hills, on the other side of the Ohio River. This attracted the attention of the citizens, and brought them out in great numbers to hear the singing, which was kept up until late in the evening, and many of the most respectable men in the crowd, with tears in their eyes, remarked, if such men as these, leaving behind them affectionate young wives and sweet babes, and others their sweethearts, enter our armies, the rebellion must and will be put down. On the close of the war and their return home honorably discharged, these men took up their former callings and employments, having done their duty as American citizens. A number, though, died by exposure and hardships in the climate of the Southern States, and their remains brought home by their friends, to be laid in tombs close to churches they were baptized in.

From the first to the last call for volunteers the writer can safely say that the Welsh settlement of Jackson and Gallia counties have furnished as many, if not more, soldiers to the army of the North, as any spot of its size and population in the States.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church of Oak Hill was founded October, 1841, by some eleven members, all of Welsh nationality and under the charge of Rev. Jno. A. Davis, who is still living and preaching in Gallia County, where he has one English and one Welsh congregation. Meetings were first held in an old frame church which had been erected by the Baptist denomination, under the ministerial charge of Rev. Thomas, of New York, which, however, did not flourish. After holding their services in this building for some three or four years they erected a small frame church in the old village of Oak Hill. The members moved their church to Portland in 1868 and there purchased ground and erected a brick house of worship, all at a cost of some

$5,000. The church has gradually grown and strengthened, and has now a membership of ninety. The present Deacons, five in number, are: John Thomas, N; Jno. D. Davis, J. J. Jones, Wm. W. Morgan and J. Davis Jones.

The United Brethren Church at Oak Hill was established in about 1832, by the Rev. Lewis Davis, who afterward became Bishop of the United Brethren church. There were about twenty-five of the originial members, among them Peter Sell and wife, Samuel Roach and wife, James Reed and wife, Jesse Kelley and wife, Wm. Silvey and wife and Jerry Rice and wife.

The first meetings were held at the residences of Samuel Roach, James Reed and other members, and later in the old Methodist Episcopal church, situated at old Oak Hill. The present church, situated near Oak Hill station, was built in 1854. The membership of the church has at times run up to over 100. Regular prayer and class meetings have been kept up at least once a week and preaching every three weeks. The present membership is about forty-seven. L. E. Simmons is the present pastor.

The Sabbath-school was organized soon after the founding of the church society and has been kept up ever since with an average attendance of about forty-eight scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was one of the oldest churches established at Oak Hill, in the old town. It progressed with steadiness, and a good frame church building was erected in which they worshiped for nearly or quite a third of a century. This building gave way to the present brick structure, which was erected in 1868, in the part of the town formerly known as Portland. The church is in a fairly prosperous condition. A more complete history of the church was desirable but could not be obtained.

The Welsh Baptist Church of Oak Hill was organized in 1845, at the house of Thos. Jones, North, and since held therein for four years. Rev. David Williams, of Gallia County, Ohio, was their minister for several years. The originai members were: Thos. Jones North and wife, Elias Griffith and wife, Edward Lloyd and wife, and Jno. E. Jones; Deacons, Jno. E. Jones and Edward Lloyd. The steady growth of the church has kept with the increase of population.

OAK HILL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Oak Hill has two public school buildings, one at the old town, half a mile east of the railroad station, and the other in the present town and near the business portion and the railroad depot. Each of these have two grades and two teachers. The enrollment in the old Oak Hill school is 137, and that of the Portland School 158. The schools have been kept up from six to eight months in the year.

A private school was started three years since by Stephen Morgan, who has proved an excellent educator, as well as his brother, Wm. Morgan, who has joined him.

OAK HILL ACADEMY.

It has been in operation only seven terms, and can hardly be styled a permanent institution, though its rapid and steady growth since its organization would seem to demonstrate the permanency of its character.

The first session opened April, 1880, with only fifteen students in attendance.

From the first the school has steadily improved in numbers, the attendance each term being greater than that of the preceding term. The spring term of 1883 enrolled 130 students.

The Principal, Stephen Morgan, conducted the first term himself. The following terms he was assisted by W. T. Morgan (brother), and in the spring of 1883 the services of Miss Mary A. Glassburn, of Gallipolis, Ohio, were secured. An additional teacher will be employed for the spring term of 1884.

For want of proper accommodations the

school has held only two sessions a year, but it is hoped that in the near future it will be continued throughout the year.

The object of the school is to afford young men and women an opportunity to acquire a good practical education; and it is especially gratifying to know that it is attended by young people who come with a determination to do honest, thorough work.

With increased facilities its future would be exceptionally bright. Many of the best citizens of the town have repeatedly expressed their willingness and desire to contribute liberally toward erecting more suitable buildings; and from present indications they will act upon the conviction that lavish expenditure for educational purposes is wise economy, and thus the school will receive an additional impetus that will send it forward on a career of renewed prosperity and usefulness.

BIOGRAPHICAL—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

John. J. Davisson, carpenter and builder, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1830, a son of Abed and Lucretia (Ashley) Davisson. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and when sixteen years of age began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served two years. After working one year as a journeyman in Lawrence County, and the same length of time in Vinton County, he came to Jackson County, where he has since worked at his trade. He was married Dec. 29, 1853, to Mary Shore, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—James L., born Oct. 12, 1854; Richard M., born June 5, 1858; John H., Aug. 29, 1859; Mary A., June 5, 1862; Flora A., Feb. 12, 1864; Alfred N., Aug. 27, 1867; William S., born April 22, 1871, and died Oct. 11, 1872; Charles E., born Nov. 9, 1873, and Edna May, born Feb. 15, 1876, and died April 9, 1877. Mr. Davisson is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 366, A. F. & A. M.

Thomas P. Davis, miller, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1836, and came to America in 1840 with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Phillips) Davis, who settled in Oak Hill, where Mr. Davis died two years later. Our subject lived on the home farm till he grew to manhood, and in 1858 he engaged as engineer at Jefferson Furnace, where he remained till Sept. 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry. He served till the war closed and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. After his return home he worked at the furnace for seven years, since when he has been engaged in his present business. He was married in March, 1860, to Betsy, daughter of John C. Davis. They have had nine children, of whom seven survive—Elizabeth, John T., Daniel J., Mary J., Thomas C., Annie and Kate. Ellen and David are deceased. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church, and he is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 366, A. F. & A. M.

Thomas G. Davis, a son of David and Jane Davis, was born in Cardigan, South Wales, in May, 1801. He resided on the home farm till he grew to manhood, and in 1837 came to America. He first located in Pittsburg, Pa., where he clerked for Ladley Coal Company ten years. He then came to Oak Hill and purchased his present farm, containing eighty acres of heavily timbered land. He began to clear his land and by industry has accumulated a good property. When the Jefferson Furnace was being built he donated thirty acres of his land to encourage the enterprise. He was married in 1847 to Kiner Williams, a native of Wales. They were blessed with six children, of whom three are living—Margaret, Jane and David. His wife died in 1863. She belonged to the Calvinistic Methodist church. Mr. Davis belongs to the same church. He is now in his eighty-third year and has always enjoyed excellent health,

having never been sick till over eighty-one years old.

Thomas E. Davis, farmer, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, Oct. 6, 1839. When he was one and a half years old his parents, Evan O. and Mary (Jenkins) Davis, emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Our subject attended the common schools and completed his education at the Ohio University in Athens. During the civil war he enlisted in the Forty-first Regiment Martial Guards, and served four months. He re-enlisted Sept. 1, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the war closed. He returned home and taught school for nine years. He is at present engaged in farming on section 23, where he has 100 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Davis was married in 1872, to Maggie, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Edwards. They have had six children—Evan C., born May 28, 1873; Nathaniel E., May 6, 1875; Mary E., July 9, 1877, and died Oct. 3, 1880; Elizabeth, born Feb. 6, 1879, and died Feb. 21, 1879; Lizzie J., Jan. 14, 1880, and Mary Ann, May 3, 1882. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife belong to the Calvinistic Methodist church.

Stephen J. Davis was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, Nov. 12, 1838, a son of John W. and Mary Davis. When eleven years of age he came with his father's family to America and settled near Oak Hill, in Jefferson Township, where he was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. After attaining his majority he worked as engineer at the furnaces for several years. In 1864 he purchased a farm in Allen County, where he resided two years, after which he purchased an interest in a portable saw-mill, which he operated several years. In 1880 he returned to the old homestead, where he is still following the avocatian of a farmer. He was married Nov. 27, 1873, to Mrs. Lizzie (Morgan) Jones. They have one child—Mary C. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church, and he belongs to Portland Lodge, No. 366, A. F. & A. M.

John J. Davis, farmer, section 11, is the only son of John C. and Mary C. Davis, who came from Wales in 1837, and in 1844 settled in Jefferson Township. He was born Dec. 13, 1844, in Jefferson Township, where he attended the common-schools and lived with his parents till he grew to manhood, after which he worked at furnaces several years. During the late civil war he enlisted, Sept. 1, 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry. He served till the close of the Rebellion, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. After the war he again worked in furnaces for a time. He was married Nov. 2, 1868, to Mary B. Evans, born in Jackson County, May 21, 1851. They have one child—Mary Ellen, born April 29, 1870. Mr. Davis purchased his present farm in 1880, which contains forty acres of valuable improved land. He and wife belong to the Oak Hill Calvinistic Methodist church.

Joel Davis, son of David and Catherine (Evans) Davis, was born in Cardigan, South Wales, Feb. 19, 1825. He came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Oak Hill, where he worked at the saddler's trade one year, and when the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad was being built he worked on that for a time. He was then in the employ of the Limestone Furnace Company two years, after which he teamed about fifteen years. In 1869 he purchased his present farm, which contains 120 acres of valuable land. He was married Feb. 4, 1858, to Elizabeth Edwards, born April 28, 1832, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Edwards, who came from Wales to Jackson County in an early day. This union was blessed with five children—David Charles, born May 5, 1859; Daniel Baxter, Jan. 7, 1861; Mary Catherine, Feb. 22, 1863; Susan,

born Jan. 23, 1866, and died March 8, 1866, and Elizabeth Jane, born Dec. 17, 1874. Mr. Davis and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church.

Evan T. Davis, foreman of the Oak Hill Fire-Brick Company, was born in Wales, Nov. 8, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Williams) Davis, came to the United States in 1846, and settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, where the subject of this sketch was reared. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming until Sept. 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He was married March 22, 1866, to Elizabeth Ann Jenkins, born Aug. 15, 1846, daughter of David and Ann Jenkins, natives of Wales. They are the parents of seven children—Thomas, born Oct. 29, 1867; David, born March 27, 1870; William L., born June 1, 1872; Evan W., born Oct. 6, 1874; John R., born May 24, 1877; Margaret Ann, born Oct. 7, 1879; Mary Ellen, Nov. 15, 1881. He and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church.

Joseph T. Edwards, farmer, was born in Denbighshire, North Wales, May 8, 1830, and in 1836 came with his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Williams) Edwards, to the United States. After living in Pittsburg, Pa., six months, they came to Pomeroy, Ohio, where the father engaged in coal-mining three years, when he came to Jackson County, and followed farming till his death, which occurred in May, 1843. His wife lived till December, 1865. They were the parents of eight children, all natives of Wales. Our subject engaged in coal-mining at the age of fifteen years which he followed some time, after which he worked in the rolling mills. He was married in 1857, to Mary Ann Morgan, who was born in Wales, Dec. 25, 1836. Twelve children were born to them—Lizzie J., born Nov. 8, 1857; Kate, Feb. 28, 1859; Thomas Lincoln, March 27, 1861; Mary Ellen, born Jan. 15, 1863, and died Aug. 30, 1863; Mary, May 22, 1864; Maggie, June 1, 1866; Hannah, Sept. 1, 1868, and died June 15, 1870; William, Jan. 7, 1870; Evan Robert, Oct. 24, 1871; John Hugh, Aug. 24, 1873; Ann Edith, Oct. 13, 1876, and David, Dec. 13, 1879. Mr. Edwards has a finely cultivated farm of 120 acres on section 22. He and wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church.

David Edwards was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1814, a son of Thomas and Margaret Edwards. His father died when he was seven years old, and in 1835 his mother and her family came to the United States. They remained in New York one year, when they moved to Cleveland, remaining there one year. They then came to what is now Oak Hill, where David worked at the carpenter's trade, and his brother Thomas, who was born in Cardiganshire in 1818, worked at stone-cutting. By strict economy they saved money, with which they bought 200 acres of unimproved land. They soon purchased a horse-mill, which they ran in connection with their farming pursuits. Their next purchase was a saw and grist mill, which they operated very successfully eight years, when they sold out and, in company with several others, built the Jefferson Furnace. Our subject has retired from active service, but still manages his large farm. His brother Thomas was married June 10, 1860, to Ellen, daughter of David Jones, who came from Wales in 1847. They had four children, of whom only one is living. Thomas Edwards died April 30, 1867.

David A. Evans, son of Evan and Ellinor Evans, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, about 1829. He came to the United States in 1851 and lived in Richmond, Va., a year, after which he lived in Pittsburg about a year. He then resided in Cincinnati about two years, when became to Jackson County. He worked in the rolling mills in the above-named places till he came to Jackson County,

since which time he has been engaged in farming and has accumulated a good property. His farm contains ninety-one acres of land. He was married Jan. 6, 1851, to Elizabeth Shadrick, who was born in Wales in 1831. They have had twelve children—Jemima, born Oct. 24, 1851; Shadrack, Aug. 6, 1855; John H., Jan. 6, 1858; David S., Oct. 6, 1860; Mary, born March 15, 1863 and died in August, 1864; Phœbe, born Aug. 20, 1865; Evan R., Oct. 31, 1868; Newton, June 6, 1870; Benjamin, born July 20, 1871, and died in infancy; Thomas J., born Aug. 10, 1872; William H., Feb. 6, 1875, and Cora, born May 15, 1876, and died in infancy. Mr. Evans and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church.

David D. Evans was born in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, Jan. 2, 1838, where he was educated at the common schools and completed his education at the Ohio University, at Athens, since which he has been engaged in teaching school, and has taught twenty-seven years. He was elected Magistrate in 1876 and has held the office since by re-election. He was married Sept. 4, 1862, to Winnie A. Hughes, born Oct. 13, 1835, and daughter of John and Ann Hughes, natives of Wales. They have had nine children, of whom six are living—Thomas L., born Jan. 9, 1864; John E., Dec. 10, 1865; Richard G., April 12, 1867; Ann E., July 18, 1869; Jane Alice, March 18, 1875, and Elail Jane, Aug. 29, 1876. Mr. Evans has a fine farm of forty-three acres. He and wife belong to the Welsh Presbyterian church. His father, Thomas Evans, was a native of Wales, and came to America in 1836 and located in Oak Hill, where he followed blacksmithing till his death.

Henry Horton, farmer, section 4, Jefferson Township, was born Nov. 19, 1820, in Jackson County. He was married Sept. 9, 1841, to Nancy, daughter of William and Jemima Patton, who were pioneers of Gallia County, Ohio. Mr. Horton followed farming till 1854, after which he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for six years. He then returned to the old homestead where he owns 188 acres of well-improved land, and is still engaged in farming pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are the parents of five children living. Three of their children are deceased. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. John Horton, father of our subject, was born in Greenbrier County, Va., Oct. 14, 1787, of English origin. He served five years in the war of the Revolution. He came to Jackson County in 1811 with his wife, Mary (Radeburg) Horton, and two children, and lived in Madison Township till 1825. He then removed to Jefferson Township and purchased the farm where our subject now lives, where his wife died in August, 1839, at the age of fifty-one years. Of their ten children only three are living. Mr. Horton was again married to Mrs. Sarah Shumate. He died June 6, 1869, and his wife about a year and a half later.

John H. Horton, son of William and Elizabeth (Gilliland) Horton, was born Jan. 26, 1842, in Jackson County, Ohio. He was reared and educated in the county, and attended school in the first school-house built in District No. 5, Jefferson Township. Jan. 1, 1863, he was married to Nancy Cummins, who was born in June, 1846, and a daughter of Polina Cummins. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Margaret and Mary E. Milard F. is deceased. Mr. Horton has a fine frame residence and a well-cultivated farm of 240 acres on sections 5 and 8, Jefferson Township. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

Evan E. Hughes, physician and surgeon, was born in Jefferson Township, Jackson Co., Ohio, May 14, 1845. His parents, Evan and Elizabeth (Evans) Hughes, were natives of Wales and came to the United States about 1842 and settled in Jefferson Township, where Mr. Hughes died when our subject was an in-

fant. His mother married again in about five years and died two and a half years later. Our subject was, after the death of his parents, reared on the farm of his uncle, Thomas C. Jones, and educated at the common school. Sept. 1, 1864, he enlisted in the late war in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. After his return he went to school in Van Wert County, Ohio, a short time, after which he went to Wisconsin, where he attended the Spring Green Academy. In the fall of 1868 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Henry Roether, of Van Wert County, and took his first course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College in the winters of 1869 and 1870. In the winter of 1871 and 1872 he attended the lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, where he graduated March 1, 1872. He then practiced in Meigs County, Ohio, one year, after which he went to Centerville, Ohio, where he remained two and a half years. In March, 1875, he came to Oak Hill, where he has since followed his profession and built up a large practice. He was married Dec. 8, 1880, to Jennie Morris, born March 25, 1853, and daughter of Edward and Mary Morris, natives of Wales. They have been blessed with one son, born June 5, 1883. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church.

Thomas J. Hughes, son of John and Ann (Williams) Hughes, was born in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, Sept. 20, 1840. He lived at home till September, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned home and engaged in farming, which avocation he still follows. He was married April 23, 1869, to Sarah D. Jones, born in Wales, July 16, 1845, and daughter of David W. and Margaret (Pugh) Jones, who came to America and settled in Jackson County in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have had seven children, of whom six are living—Margaret, born Sept. 25, 1870; David, Jan. 31, 1873; Ann, March 23, 1875; John, Feb. 15, 1877; Ellen, Feb. 6, 1879, and Thomas, May 13, 1881. John was born Sept. 11, 1871, and died Sept. 3, 1873. Mr. Hughes and wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church. Mr. Hughes's parents were natives of Wales. They came to the United States and located in Jackson County about 1838.

Edward J. Jenkins was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, July 31, 1833, and came with his parents, James and Jane (Jones) Jenkins, to America in 1836. They settled in Jackson County, where Edward was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming pursuits. He lived at home till nineteen years of age, when he was married to Jane Davis, daughter of John C. and Mary Davis. They have had six children, of whom five survive—Jennie E., Mary A., Charles, Jane H. and Maggie. John is deceased. His wife died March 7, 1878, and he was again married July 1, 1880, to Ellen E. Jones, of Gallia County. This union was blessed with two children, of whom one survives—Nellie. Mr. Jenkins has been elected to many local offices by the people. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church.

Evan N. Jones, son of John N. and Ann (Davis) Jones, was born May 8, 1829, in Cardiganshire, Wales. He came with his father's family to America in 1840. They first lived in Pittsburg, Pa., two years, after which they resided in Gallia County five years, and from there moved to Lawrence County. He was married Nov. 1, 1854, to Elizabeth Griffiths, a native of Cardiganshire, Wales. They have had eight children born to them, six still living—John, born Aug. 14, 1855; Thomas, Aug. 28, 1858; Ann, Oct. 28, 1860; Mary, June 6, 1865; David, June 26, 1867; William, Dec. 11, 1870. After his marriage he worked in the furnace till

1868, when he came to Jackson County and purchased the farm where he still resides, on section 26. The farm contains 140 acres of well-improved land. He and his wife belong to the Calvinistic Methodist church.

John Davies Jones was born in Madison Township, Jackson County, Oct. 24, 1841. He enlisted in the late war in October, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, but was soon transferred to Company H, First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He served three years and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. After his return to Jackson County he followed teaming for five years, since which he has been engaged in the manufacture of fire brick as foreman for the Ætna Fire-Brick Company at Oak Hill. Since he was fifteen years of age he has been leader of the choir in the Congregational church, and his son, Daniel E., aged fourteen years, presides at the organ in the same church. He was first married to Mary Morgan in 1866, by whom he had seven children, of whom four are living. His present wife was Lizzie Evans before her marriage. They have one child.

Eben Jones was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, Jan. 14, 1834, a son of Thomas T. Jones, of Jefferson Township. In 1837 his parents came to America and settled in Jackson County, Ohio. When he was eighteen years of age he entered the Ohio University at Athens, remaining there two years. He afterward attended Bartlett's Commercial College, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1857. That same year he began teaching, and taught six years. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was appointed First Lieutenant, serving eleven months. On his return home in 1865, he engaged in saw-milling. In 1867 he became a stockholder in the Buckeye Furnace and served as its Secretary till March, 1873. In the spring of 1873 he was employed to superintend the building of the Triumph Furnace, but on account of the inferiority of the coal the furnace was abandoned. Dec. 1, 1873, he became a stockholder in the Globe Iron Company, and was its Secretary till Jan. 1, 1882, when he resigned to assume the management and superintendency of the Buckeye Furnace Company, but in May, 1883, he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. Mr. Jones was instrumental in having a railroad built to the Buckeye Furnace, thereby increasing its value. He has for many years taught vocal music, and is now chorister of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in 1857 to Ann, daughter of Morgan Williams, of Columbus, Ohio. Of ten children born to them but seven are now living.

Thomas Morgan, farmer, was born Sept. 8, 1820, in Llancwulle, Cardiganshire, South Wales, where he attended school two years. His early life was passed in farming. His parents, Moses and Elizabeth (Evans) Morgan, were natives of Wales, and emigrated from Cardiganshire in 1838 and settled in Pomeroy, Ohio. In one year they removed to Jackson County, where they died, the former Jan. 20, 1861, and the latter in 1847. They were the parents of nine children. Our subject was apprenticed to learn the stone-mason's trade under Thomas Price. He helped build the Buena Vista Furnace in Kentucky, Buckeye, Jefferson and Bloom furnaces in the Scioto Valley. He was married in April, 1851, at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Mary Williams, who emigrated from Llangeitho, Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1847. They have had eight children—Elizabeth, Stephen, Moses, Ann and David (twins), William, Mary Jane and Thomas Charles (twins). David died at the age of two years and Thomas Charles at the age of nine years. Mr. Morgan settled in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, in 1850. He has worked at his trade occasionally, but has made farming his principal occupation through life. He has

held the office of Township Trustee ten years. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and belongs to the Calvinistic Methodist church. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, but since the organization of the Republican party has voted that ticket. Mr. Morgan has been a great reader through life, a good citizen and a consistent Christian.

John Phillips, eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Mackley) Phillips, was born Nov. 24, 1823, in Jefferson Township, Jackson County. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the subscription schools. He was married Sept. 10, 1845, to Mary Delaney, who died June 13,1874, in her forty-ninth year. They were the parents of seven children—William, born Aug. 2, 1847; A. G. Thurman, born Jan. 19, 1849, and died Feb. 1, 1880; Mary J., Jan. 19, 1851, and died Aug. 5, 1872; Josephus, born March 10, 1853, and died Feb. 2, 1876; Octavia, born Feb. 28, 1856, and died in 1859; Minerva A., April 13, 1858, and Samilda Sept. 19, 1861. Mr. Phillips was again married April 5, 1877, to Mrs. Lizzie Nichols, a native of Virginia. He has a well-improved farm of eighty acres in section 25, and has made farming his principal business through life. He enlisted in the late war in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the war closed. His second son, Thurman, enlisted at the age of sixteen, and served through the war. He participated in twenty-nine hard-fought battles and was wounded at the battle of Petersburg, which unfitted him for further active duty, although he still remained in the army.

Joseph Phillips, farmer, section 24, Jefferson Township, was born in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, Aug. 15, 1846. He was educated at the common schools and reared on the home farm, and since the death of his father has managed the homestead. His father, Joseph Phillips, Sr., was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., Oct. 5, 1801, and in 1817 came to Jefferson Township, Jackson Co., Ohio. He was married March 25, 1821, to Mary Mackley, our subject's mother, and settled on the farm where he spent the rest of his life. They were the parents of nine children. His wife died March 16, 1852, and he was again married Jan. 13, 1853, to Mary Allen, a native of Jackson County. This union was blessed with four children. Joseph Phillips, Sr., died Feb. 22, 1876.

Milton Phillips, son of Joseph and Mary (Mackley) Phillips, was born July 17, 1840, in Jefferson Township, Jackson County. He lived with his parents till the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted, Aug. 5, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was engaged in several skirmishes in West Virginia, and while at the battle of Louisburg, May 23, 1862, was shot through the right lung, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He was honorably discharged in November, 1862. He was married in September, 1870, to Jennie Tyler, a native of Jackson County, by whom he had two children who died in infancy. Mrs. Phillips died in August, 1873, and he was again married, March 22, 1877, to Elizabeth Overton, a native of Kentucky. The union has been blessed with one child—John G., born March 30, 1878. Mr. Phillips is engaged in farming on part of the old homestead, where he owns seventy-nine acres of improved land. He and wife are members of the United Brethren church.

John Shumate, son of Harrison and Sabinah (Buckley) Shumate, was born June 11, 1839, in Jefferson Township, Jackson County. He lived on the farm with his parents till manhood, and attended the common schools, and June 2, 1861, he married Jane, daughter of Amos Jenkins, of Jackson County. They are the parents of ten children—Eva, Sabinah, Elfie, Jennie H., William J., Flora, Mary D., Roy E. and Ross E. He resides on a part of

the old homestead which he owns in connection with his brother.

William Shumate, farmer, section 1, was born in Jefferson Township, Jackson County, July 30, 1844, a son of Harrison and Sabinah (Buckley) Shumate. When seventeen years of age he enlisted, Sept. 7, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, and was discharged Aug. 2, 1865. He then returned home and has since been engaged in farming. He resides on the old homestead which he and his brother John own and which consists of 364 acres of valuable land. He was married May 29, 1867, to Emma Johnson, of Jackson County. This union has been blessed with seven children—John, Herbert, Bertman, Charles, Nellie, Nora and an infant. Mrs. Shumate is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John W. Thomas, deceased, son of William Thomas, was a native of Wales, born Sept. 30, 1814. When a young man he emigrated to America, and worked in the rolling mills in several of the largest cities in the United States previous to his coming to Jackson County. He worked in the rolling mills at Portsmouth several years, when he was married to Mary Owens, daughter of John Owens, who died in Jefferson Township, June 6, 1883, aged eighty-four years. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in childhood. Those living are—Mary Ann, William, Margaret Jane, Sarah E., John O. and Susie. After his marriage Mr. Thomas came to Oak Hill, where he purchased the farm on which his children now reside. After farming a few years he was chosen Financial Agent for the Cambria Furnace, which position he held for twenty-two years, after which he retired to his farm where he lived till his death, which occurred May 25, 1882.

David D. Williams, miller, was born in Wales, April 14, 1833, a son of David L. and Margaret (Philips) Williams, who came to the United States in 1841, and settled in Oak Hill, where they passed the remainder of their days. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the common schools, and on reaching the age of manhood engaged in mining, which he followed twenty years. Sept. 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the war closed. He was mustered out June 17, 1865, after which he was engineer at the Jefferson Furnace until 1871. He then, in partnership with Thomas P. Davis, purchased the flouring mill at Oak Hill. He was married June 20, 1855, to Ann C., daughter of John C. and Mary (Lloyd) Davis. Twelve children have been born to them—Mary Alice, born Dec. 31, 1856; Daniel D., April 14, 1859; Margaret J., June 12, 1861; John D., Sept. 16, 1863; Edwin D., April 14, 1866; Thomas L., born June 17, 1868; Caynor Ann, Jan. 31, 1870; Ettie E., Oct. 13, 1872; David N., Oct. 16, 1874; Lewis W., April 4, 1876; Laura K., Sept. 9, 1878, and Evert B., June 15, 1880. Mr. Williams and wife are members of the Calvinistic Methodist church.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Levi Brown, farmer and stock-dealer, was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1838, a son of David and Lavina (Pool) Brown. When eighteen years of age, in company with a Mr. Calder, he erected the grist-mill now owned by John B. Brown, in Pike County. He followed milling three years and then purchased a farm which is a part of his present estate. He now owns 300 acres of fine improved land. He was married Dec. 1, 1859, to Ruhima, daughter of William and Abigail Stockham, who have for many years been prominent citizens of Pike County. They have a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are both members of the Baptist church.

Timothy Evans was born in Madison

Township, Jackson County, July 17, 1821, a son of John and Mary (Jones) Evans, who came from Wales in 1818 and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. He was educated at the subscription schools, and was married in 1857 to Margaret, a daughter of John and Mary (Evans) Owens, who were natives of Wales. They have had a family of nine children—Mary E., John O., Robert B., Sarah E, Gomer, Susannah, George W., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Evans has always followed farming, and now owns 500 acres of valuable land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Captain W. J. Evans was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 18, 1821, the youngest of seven children of Daniel and Mary (Evans) Evans, natives of South Wales. His parents were married in Wales, and came to America in 1810, locating in Pittsburg, where his father died in 1830. Four of their children died in infancy. David died in Jackson County in 1872, and John is a resident of Pittsburg. W. J. came with his mother to Jackson County in 1835. She bought some land and he assisted in clearing it up. His education was necessarily limited, as from an early age he had been obliged to work. His mother died in March, 1864. In 1846 he married Jane A. Frazee. Of their eight children five are now living. In 1862 he raised Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and was appointed its Captain. In the latter part of 1863 the regiment was changed to heavy artillery. In the fall of that year he was detached, and was Provost-Marshal at Loudon, Tenn., seven months; from there he went to Cleveland, Tenn. He returned home in the fall of 1865 and resumed farming. His farm is underlaid with coal, ore and limestone. He has six drift-mines of ore and one coal drift open. His limestone is blue and of a good quality. The fire-clay is of a superior quality. Politically Captain Evans was first a Whig but is now a Republican. In the fall of 1853 he was elected to the State Legislature. He served as Justice several years until he refused further service.

Daniel and James Herbert.—The subjects of this sketch own one of the largest and most fertile farms in Madison Township, and are representatives of a family whose history is closely connected with that of the early settlement and subsequent development of the southwestern part of Jackson County. Their father, John Herbert, who died in 1881, was an important factor in the progress of this section, and a few items of his personal history as related to that progress may be interesting to the local historian and valuable for future reference. Mr. Herbert was the son of James and Mary Herbert, of Cardiganshire, South Wales. In 1825 he married Jane Jones, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Jones, of the same county. In 1838 they emigrated to this country with five children—Elizabeth, Thomas, Daniel, John and Mary, and arriving here in May of the same year they located in Jefferson Township, about five miles to the southwest of Oak Hill, near the present site of Samsonville. This section was then one dense primeval forest, with here and there a small cleared space with a log hut in its center, showing that the initiatory rites of a future civilization had already been performed. In the midst of this wilderness a tract of land was bought from the Government, a log cabin was built and the battle of life began anew. By the aid of the ax and a couple of borrowed mattocks a space of ground was cleared, the soil prepared and fine crops of corn and wheat soon rewarded the toil and cheered the hearts of the brave pioneers. Thus in a new country, suffering the usual privations of pioneers and contending with a host of difficulties, John Herbert laid the foundation of a long and prosperous career. Here were born the remaining children, James, Ann and Jane. Mr. Herbert, by habits of industry and economy,

rapidly thrived and accumulated considerable wealth. In 1854 he removed to the present homestead, three miles to the south of Oak Hill, on the recently completed T., C. & St. L. R. R., where the family has since resided. The name of John Herbert throughout the southern part of Jackson County was the synonym of industry and whole-souled integrity. A conscientious adherent of the Calvinistic Methodist denomination, he was yet noted for his liberal ideas and his toleration of those whose views differed from his own. He was instrumental in establishing Sabbath-schools and churches in the neighborhood of his home, and prominently identified himself with all worthy movements of a religious nature. Elizabeth, the eldest of the children, was married to E. Phillips, and is now living in Gallia County. Thomas, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Davies, of Jefferson Township, and located in Gallia County. He died in 1869, and his widow with her four sons now resides at Oak Hill. John married Elizabeth Morris, of Oak Hill. He died in February, 1861, and his wife died in September of the same year. They left one daughter, Mary, who also died in 1882. Mary was married to Daniel Edwards, and lives in Madison Township; Ann married David E. Morgan, and lives in Gallia County, and Jane married John F. Morgan, and lives in Portsmouth, Ohio. Mrs. Herbert resides on the homestead with her sons, Daniel and James. Both of these sons are still unmarried. They are well known as intelligent and wide-awake citizens, and rank among the most thrifty and wealthy farmers in the county; they are also proprietors of extensive landed estates in the West. They have frequently filled positions of honor and trust in the township in which they reside, and were it not for their characteristic indifference to political honors both might have occupied public positions of trust and emolument.

John J. Jones, agent for the Ætna Fire-Brick Company, Oak Hill, was born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, in 1826, and came with his father's family to the United States in 1838. They settled in Gallia County, where he attended the common schools, and lived on the home farm till twenty-six years of age. He was married March 25, 1852, to Nancy Thomas, a native of Wales. They had a family of six children, of whom only three are now living. In 1853 he came to Oak Hill and engaged in the mercantile business which he followed successfully for twenty-four years. He was appointed to his present position in 1873, and carried on his mercantile trade in connection with it till 1876, since which he has devoted his entire time to the Brick Company. He still retains a half interest in the establishment of Parry, Warren & Co. He served as Magistrate for six years, and has held many local offices of trust. He and wife are members of the Congregational church, of which he holds the position of Deacon, and is also Clerk. His residence is in Madison Township.

Lakin J. Kirkpatrick, farmer, was born in Madison Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, April 3, 1841, a son of John H. and Harriet S. (Beauchamp) Kirkpatrick. Nov. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, re-enlisting at the expiration of his term and serving till the close of the war. He was discharged Aug. 12, 1865, having seen much active service, and participated in many hard-fought battles. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 13, 1864, and was left on the field for dead; he would probably have been buried had it not been nearly night. On their return to the field it was found that he was alive, and the proper restoratives were applied. He afterward saw hard service as a soldier. Sept. 14, 1865, he married Ruhama James, of Pike County. To them were born two children. His wife died Oct. 14, 1874, and Oct. 23, 1875, he married F. Butchen, of Pike County. They have two children. Mr. Kirkpatrick has a fine farm of

150 acres. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Aaron McLaughlin was born Aug. 15, 1818, in Chickamauga, near Gallipolis, Ohio, his parents having emigrated from Greenbrier County, Va. He was taken in charge by the Overseers of the Poor, having lost his parents at the age of three years, and in his fifth year was bound to Jacob Moler, of Madison Township, Jackson County. His early education was very limited, there being no public schools at the time, learning his alphabet at the age of thirteen, the school term being limited to three months each year, and up to his twenty-first year being obliged to labor on the farm; his school-days did not exceed ten months. After serving on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, he then was engaged for a time in school teaching, but soon after, leasing a farm, he has ever since been engaged in that business, at present owning a fine farm of 200 acres of improved land. He was first married Sept. 1, 1841, to Highley Ann Corn, a native of Jackson County. They had eleven children, eight of whom survive. His wife died March 27, 1863, and he was again married Nov. 24, 1864, to Sarah Swanson, a native of Gallia County, Ohio, by whom he had two children, one still living—Oscar. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Democrat. The subject of this sketch is a true type of the Anglo-Saxon race; with him honesty is esteemed the prince of virtues. It is worthy of remark for the benefit of the young that through all the eventful years of his life he never was prosecuted in a court of justice for an offense against his fellow-man.

Anthony Smith was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 24, 1840, a son of Robert Smith, now a resident of Pike County. He was reared and educated in his native county. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-Eighth Ohio Infantry. In the latter part of the same month he participated in the battle at Murfreesboro, Tenn. From there he went to Atlanta, Ga.; thence to Savannah, Beaufort Island, Pocatalico Station, and Columbia, S. C. He assisted in the liberation of the prisoners at Andersonville. At Orangeburg, S. C., he received a severe wound in the right leg by charging a field-piece. He was discharged in 1865 and returned home, and has since been engaged in burning charcoal. He married Tryphenia Shepard. They have a family of five children.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

This is the most western of the southern row of townships in Jackson County, but does not extend to the western limit. It is only a partial township, being the eastern two-thirds of township 5, range 19, and is consequently rectangular in shape, four miles wide and six miles long from north to south.

At the session of the county commissioners in December, 1825, a petition, which was granted, was received from the inhabitants of the present township of Hamilton asking for a township, described in about the following language: "Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 5, range 19, running south along the township line to the southeast corner of section 36, of said township; thence west along the county line, between Jackson and Scioto counties, to the southwest corner of section 33; thence north to the northwest corner of section 4; thence east to the place of beginning." The township has always remained as thus described. At the time of its formation there were only about twelve voters in the township; there are now about 150. The first officers were: Trustees, Samuel Gilliland, John Canter and John Cantwell; Treasurer, John Walls; Clerk, Solomon Dever. Since 1840 the population for each decade is as follows: In 1840, 415; in 1850, 665; in 1860, 923; in 1870, 1,108; in 1880, 819.

The occupation of the people is mainly farming and grazing, although the surface is too rough to be favorable to the farmer.

SETTLEMENT.

The farm now owned by Franklin Dever was, it is said, settled temporarily in about 1800 and was permanently settled by his father, Solomon Dever, in the year 1816. This was probably the first settlement in the township. Solomon Dever, Jr., now eighty-seven years of age, is the oldest representative of this family, and the oldest surviving pioneer of the township. He was born in Hampshire County, Va., in December, 1796, and came with his father's family to what is now Hamilton Township, in 1816. They came into the almost unbroken wilderness, settled on the old farm when the woods were full of wolves and other wild beasts, requiring the protection of stock by shelter in the night. Solomon Dever has been married over sixty-two years, and has a child over sixty. He was the first Clerk of the township, and has all his life been a prominent citizen. Other surviving pioneers of the township are: Samuel Stephenson, Thomas Lyons, Jackson Gilliland, William Parker and others.

The topography of this township is similar to that of the most of the county, very hilly and marked by numerous small water-courses. The hills contain coal, iron ore and fire-clay, besides a strata of excellent building stone. The north end of the township has the Jackson shaft coal which comes to the surface near the middle of the township. The quality is about equal to, but the vein is thinner than where it is worked further north in the county. Two veins extend through the hills of the entire township, twelve and thirty inches in thickness, but the coal is inferior in quality. Excellent fire-clay is found in many of the hills, some of which are worked extensively. From the hills in the southern part of the township considerable iron ore has been taken. Jackson Furnace was located near the southern border. Most of the land in the two southern rows of sections is held in large bodies, bought for mining purposes, and consequently thinly settled.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Hamilton has 303 pupils of school age and five schools. In 1882 the entire enrollment only reached 223 with an average attendance of 126. The average salary paid to teachers is $33.33 a month.

The Hamilton Christian Church was established in about 1821, by the Rev. Mr. Summerbell. This society, the first in the township, struggled for many years with but a meager existence, meeting in dwellings and school-houses. Their present church, the only one ever owned by the society, was built in 1871, costing about $1,000. The society has now grown to 100 members. The church has a flourishing Sabbath-school.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1850, by Rev. William Hatfield, pastor. There were fifty-six organizing members who met for a time in the residence of James Davis. The first church was a log building, built in 1856. The Trustees were J. R. Hunter, James Davis, William Parks, John Cool and Solomon Norris. The new church was built in 1875 at a cost of about $1,600, and was furnished at a cost of $100. The entire church property is estimated at $2,000. At the time the new church was built, Rev. E. Looman was the pastor and James Davis, J. R. Hunter, N. D. Parks, William Parks and John Pierce, Trustees.

The present membership is about 120. Preaching is had every two weeks by the Rev. Wm. Hollingshead, present pastor. The church has a flourishing Sabbath-school, superintended by C. Weed.

St. John's Lutheran Church was founded in 1851 by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield. In 1878 the present church building was constructed,

costing nearly $2,000. The society at present comprises about 100 members.

POSTOFFICE.

Almost in the center of the township is the only store and postoffice, called Mabee's P. O. A grist-mill is located here also, and with the few other houses a scanty village is formed.

Jackson Furnace, in the southern part of the township, was in operation from 1838 until 1874.

BOUNDS, VALUATION, ETC.

The township is bounded on the north by Scioto Township; east by Jefferson Township, and south and west by Scioto County. It has a landed area of 15,360 acres, of which the assessor returns 15,187 acres. The valuation in 1882 on real estate was $92,507; chattel property, $36,279; total, $128,786.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Harrison Canter was born Aug. 25, 1833, a son of Henry and Malinda Canter, the former being a native of Virginia, and the latter born Dec. 25, 1808, in Woodford County, Ky. Henry Canter came to Lawrence County, Ohio, in an early day, where he lived till his death, June 17, 1856. Our subject spent his youth in helping his father on the farm and in attending the common schools, where he obtained a fair education. He was married Feb. 3, 1859, to Hannah, daughter of John and Eliza Keller, who are yet living in Jackson County. They have had nine children—Amanda (deceased), David F., Ermilda, John W., Henry, Lizzie, George W., Martha J. and Thomas M. Mr. Canter has followed farming through life, and now owns 164 acres of land in Hamilton Township, which is underlaid with three veins of fine coal, ranging from fourteen to thirty-six inches in thickness, and has also a good vein of iron ore. Mr. Canter has acted as Justice of the Peace for six consecutive years, and in 1874 was elected Township Treasurer.

Jackson Gilliland, son of Samuel and Sarah Gilliland, was born Dec. 22, 1829, on the farm where he now resides. His father settled on the home farm in Jackson County, Nov. 2, 1815, which he converted from a wilderness to a good farm, and where he spent the rest of his life. His death occurred Jan. 25, 1852, at the age of sixty-four years. Our subject attended the common schools till he was fourteen years old. At the age of twenty-two years he took charge of his father's farm, which he now owns. He has 444 acres of land which is underlaid with several veins of coal and iron ore. In 1861 he became a partner in the Jackson Furnace, which he operated very successfully for three years, since which he has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and is one of the largest stock dealers in the township. He was married Nov. 14, 1865, to Jennie, daughter of Samuel and Jennie Baker, of Jackson, Ohio. They have three children—Samuel B., Cranson E. and Oscar C. Mr. Baker, father of Mrs. Gilliland, was an officer in the war of 1812, and during Jackson's administration was a clerk in the auditor's department. He is yet living in the town of Jackson, aged ninety-two years.

Vinton McCoy was born July 18, 1835, on the old home farm, where he now resides, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth McCoy, who lived in Jackson County. The father was born May 22, 1800, and died Nov. 8, 1869. Vinton was reared on the farm and attended school till he was twenty years of age when he began teaching and followed that profession six or eight years. In 1863 he was chosen First Lieutenant of a company raised in the neighborhood for the purpose of protecting the homes. All of the company were captured by Morgan, but were soon liberated. He also served as enrolling officer during a part of the war. He was also ap-

pointed Postmaster at Mabee's during the war, which position he held several years. Mr. McCoy was married Jan. 25, 1857, to Louisa J., daughter of Daniel and Louisa Foster, by whom he had five children—Louisa E., William J., John W., Elmira F. and D. V. F. Mrs. McCoy died April 13, 1868, and he was again married July 18, 1872, to Hester L., daughter of Amos and Hester Jenkins. Five children have been born to them, four now living—Warren E., Everet W., Nettie E. E. and Jessie M. M. Mr. McCoy has a good vein of coal on his farm. He has been engaged in the saw-milling business for many years, and still follows that occupation. He is also engaged in farming. His Grandfather McCoy came from Ireland and settled on the Ohio River near Millersport, Lawrence Co., Ohio, in an early day.

Samuel Stephenson was born Dec. 31, 1799, in Monroe County, Va., and is a son of James and Margaret (Smith) Stephenson, who were also natives of Virginia. In 1819 the family moved to Ohio, settling near the cross roads on Symmes Creek, where his parents spent the rest of their lives. His father died Feb. 7, 1846, aged eighty years. Samuel had his name enrolled as a soldier in the war of 1812, but was rejected on account of his age. He was married Jan. 15, 1824, to Martha McClure. They had eight children, four now living—James, Nancy (wife of Reuben Slavens), Washington and Harrison. Those deceased are—Samuel, Jacob, Smith and Charles. The two last mentioned died in defending their country. Mr. Stephenson has a splendid farm, on which is found a fine quality of iron ore and several veins of good coal.


ROSS
HIGHLAND
JACKSON
ADAMS
SCIOTO
Cynthiana
Beech Flats
PERRY
BENTON
Morgantown
Shepherd's Knob
Ohio Brush Creek
Dry Bone
MIFFLIN
Latham
Sunfish Creek
Byington
Buchanan
Long Knob
PEBBLE
PEE PEE
Dallyville
WAVERLY
Scioto River
Sharonville
Idaho
Panther Knob
Elm Grove
NEWTON
Jasper
SUNFISH
Bethel
Sargent's
SCIOTO
SEAL
Piketon
Glover
Beaverdown
BEAVER
UNION
MARION
CAMP CREEK
Camp Creek
Cooperville
Big Run
Wetmore
California
MAP
OF
PIKE COUNTY, OHIO.
DRAWN FOR THE HISTORY OF THE
Lower Scioto Valley,
By H. W Overman, 1883.

PIKE COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE HISTORY OF PIKE COUNTY—ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES—ITS SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION.

In 1796, when what is now Pike County was settled, it was a part of Washington County, and also of a territory, west of the Scioto River and east of the Little Miami, which was the east boundary line of Hamilton County, and was not yet organized. While hunters and trappers had hunted through the territory and taken their chances with the Indians for many years previous, and the river leading to their chief village,some twenty miles distant, had been traversed by the canoes of the Indian and the hunter, yet as the abode of a permanent settler it dates no further back than early in the above year. A settlement was then made in the vicinity of Piketon, or where Piketon was afterward located. This spot was called the Pee Pee prairie, and the settlers were three brothers—Arthur, John and Abraham Chenoweth, from the western part of Virginia,and John Noland, of Pennsylvania. This was but the nucleus of quite a settlement which followed. Even these settlers were preceded by some persons under the conduct of Messrs. Kenton and Miller, from Mason County, Ky., who came through the county the year previous on a prospecting tour. They stopped on what has since been called "Miller's Bank." The *American Pioneer* gave an account of the origin of the name in substance:

About the year 1795 two parties from Mason County, Ky., conducted by Kenton and Miller, arrived at where Piketon is now situated. Mr. Miller, in charge of the company, had a dispute with a man by the name of Owens, in Kenton's company, about the right to settle on the spot. This quarrel resulted in the death of Miller and his burial on the bank, which took the name of "Miller's Bank." The county east of the Scioto River was at that time in Washington County, the Scioto River being its west line. Below this spot and not far from the river in early days were found ancient works of parallel walls of earth, about 100 feet apart, the walls being nearly fifteen feet high. This place, as there were other evidences of civilization found, was undoubtedly the location of a French trading post. They had been in the country as Indian traders for nearly three-quarters of a century at that date. Lewis Evans published a map of the Central British Colonies in 1755, and at that time gave the place the name of of "Hurricane Toms." The parallel walls were evidently put up by the French traders to guard against surprise before becoming on friendly terms with the then possessors of the country. However, a half century later left

little of "Hurricane Toms" but these walls, and they were not a very definite memento of the past.

In 1800 some thirty cabins were found erected up and down the river Scioto within the limits of Pike County, and quite a large immigration came from Pennsylvania of German extraction.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Immigrants began to arrive soon after and the Chenoweths and Noland did not remain masters of the wilderness long. Since writing the history of Scioto County it has been ascertained that Hezekiah Merritt was really the first settler of Scioto County, and in 1815 the part of the county where he lived was a portion of the new county, Pike. The following is an interview with John Merritt, son of Hezekiah, in 1870, in relation to his father's family:

"In 1795 they left Pennsylvania to seek a home for themselves and little ones in the great and unexplored West, and came to Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, bringing with them five children, of whom I was the eldest. It was immediately after Wayne's treaty with the Indians. They came via the Ohio River. On arriving at Manchester my father met two of his brothers, who told him that he had passed as good land as he could find below. Colonel Nathaniel Massie was then organizing a party to go to Chillicothe to lay out that town, and the three brothers went with it. When they had reached Paint Creek they were attacked by a party of unfriendly Indians, who killed one of the men. One Sticklett, who was a prisoner with the Indians, came over to the Massie party, which turned back to Manchester. After a while my father, in company with two other men, went up the Ohio and Scioto rivers, on an exploring expedition, and were so well pleased with the lay of the land in and about where Lucasville now is, that they were induced to make a lodgment there. My father came back to Manchester and took his family up to where Lucasville is, and landed on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1795, —the day before Christmas. I claim that my father was the first white man who settled on the Scioto River, along its whole length."

"Will you now inform us what was your father's next procedure, and how the earliest settlers contrived to live?'

"My father made a camp, and the next spring erected a log cabin. He put in several acres of corn, for which he had to go to Limestone (now Maysville) for the seed. My mother was a good gardener, and our family fared better than most of the early settlers on this account. We had to grind our corn in a hand-mill. The only food raised by most settlers at first was corn, and for the remainder of their subsistence they depended upon wild game, of which there was an abundance. Sometimes this was their only dependence."

"Did you not have a cow?"

"Yes, but she died on the way to our new home on the Scioto. My father was a millwright, and had built a horse-mill at Manchester, and went back to dispose of it, which he did for a cow, which gave us milk for a couple of years, when my father was forced to kill her to keep his family from starving. She produced sixty pounds of tallow, though she had had but two feedings of corn, and she stole them. Then we were without a cow, but families had begun to come in pretty thickly, and my father built a floating mill for grinding corn. It was a rude structure, but answered a purpose. This mill gave him some advantage, as the settlers brought their corn to be ground, and with the toll he was enabled to buy another cow, after which we never suffered for want of one. My father's family, in the meantime, was increasing, and I was growing up to manhood. Six children my mother bore him in Ohio. Andrew, Moses and myself still live, certainly; and Heze

kiah, who was in the late war, may possibly be alive, though I am not able to say, for we never knew what became of him. I lived with and labored for my father till I married, and obeyed him as I did when a child, for I felt it to be my duty to do so. My father lived seven years on the land near Lucasville."

Probably the very next settler in the county was Jno. Kincaid, who settled at the Big Springs, now marked as Kincaid Spring. He settled there in 1797, and was at the time the first pioneer of all that country and township. But, like the Chenoweths, he was not monarch of all he surveyed long, for the next year or two came Jno. Parker, Ezekiel Moore and son Joseph, Geo. and Isaac Peniston, who all settled in that part of the county. Then, to the Chenoweth settlement, came Snowden Sargent in 1797, and Jas. Sappington came with him. They arrived at their location the first week in April, 1797. Wm. Beekman settled over on Grassy Fork of Sunfish, in Mifflin Township, in the spring of 1801, about one mile from Latham. Daniel Daily came also in 1801 and settled on part of what is now known as the Vanmeter farm, in Seal Township. He married Susannah Wynn in 1802, and died in 1862, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His son, Wm. Daily, was born Oct. 3, 1808. Presley Boydston was another of the early pioneers, and came in the spring of 1799. He located and purchased 1,400 acres of land in Scioto Township and afterward sold 200 acres to Thornton W. Sargent, son of Snowden, and the remaining 1,200 he retained, dividing it among his children, the largest part going to Elizabeth, who married Jno. Barnes, he making it his home with them after the death of his wife.

John Barnes and wife were married before they came and had four children—John, James, Allen and William. Old John Barnes died about the year 1812. He came in 1801, and purchased land in the Pee Pee Township, a part of which is in the present limits of Waverly.

The Wynns were another family of pioneers, who left their impress upon the stage of events. William S. D. Wynn came in 1801, and his son, William S. Wynn, was then six years old, having been born Oct. 22, 1795. The old man was a Justice of the Peace of Seal Township in 1835, and was in the war of 1812. In a sketch of the life of William S., which he gave in 1868, he said: "My father moved into Pike County in the round year of 1800, when there were but very few people in it. There were not then much more than half a dozen family names, among whom were the Chenoweths, Sargents, Mustards, Barneses, Guthries, Noland and Roderick. If there were any more they have escaped my memory."

The Wynns settled below Piketon. Near them, and the same year, Patrick Johnson settled on the river, and John Barnes was a neighbor and located above him. The Vanmeter farm is a part of the Wynn homestead.

John Satterfield came in 1802, and became a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife lived to the remarkable age of over 100 years, a hale, hearty woman and of great memory. She did not know the year she was born, and the family Bible was with some of the other children, but thinks it was in 1771, and it could not have been later than 1774, for she remembered several incidents in the Revolutionary war. She died in the winter of 1874–'5.

Rev. William Talbott, of the Methodist Episcopal church, made his home in Pike County in the spring of 1799. His son, Benjamin Talbott, from whom a sketch was received a few years since, was born in the county, or what afterward became Pike County, May 4, 1810. There were none of the early pioneers who left a greater impression

upon the times than Colonel John Guthery, who came to this country in 1798. He had a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, and purchased the ground upon which Piketon stands, and fully a mile down the river, and then east toward Beaver. He had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary war and was a man of fine presence and good ability. He became prominent in county affairs for many years. His sons at the time of the organization of the county were grown, and all more or less prominent in county affairs. Two daughters, in 1873, represented the Guthery family. Lydia Peters, one of these, lived to an advanced age. Her husband, William D. Peters, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Peters survived her husband many years. Peter Wills located on No Name Creek in 1806. James Goodin and James Sappington both came about the same time. Cornelius Elton Millar, brother of John W. and Abram Millar, who settled at Lucasville in December, 1803, came to Pike County in 1808, then Scioto, but his farm, when Pike was organized, was just north of the line. He had a fine farm, and, like his brothers, was an energetic man. Daniel Lee settled in Camp Creek Township in 1809, and John H. Towner, who lived in the county long enough to have his golden-wedding Sept. 6, 1872, came that same year. John Corn, who settled in Perry Township in 1810, was a prominent man in his neighborhood, and was an able man. He lived near what is now Cynthiana. James Lumbeck, on Lumbeck's Hill. William McBride, who cleared the Dewey farm, John Long, who once owned the Christian Cameron place, and Stephen Lasey, who located the Rittenhouse farm, came from 1810 to 1812. George Eubanks and family came in the year 1804. They were originally from Maryland, but came from Kentucky to Ohio, where they had lived a few years. The homestead is now occupied by two daughters, the two youngest, both born in Pike County and upon the farm; they are now the sole owners, both being unmarried, and respectively in the seventy-fifth and seventy-eight year of their age. They are the oldest settlers of Perry Township now living, and natives of the county. Little is said here of the Downings, the Fosters, Wilsons, Corwines, Pancakes, Jameses and Davises, but each of these families would almost make a history. They came from 1797 to 1805. James Davis came to Ross County in 1802, and to Pike about 1810. John Davis, his brother, settled a mile and a half north of Waverly, purchased 600 acres of land, which was purchased by James, as his brother became involved and was compelled to sell. James moved onto this farm and became not only a prominent citizen of the county, but one of its most wealthy. He died in 1853 worth over a half million dollars, and owned some 3,000 acres of land in this and adjoining counties. His personal property exceeded the sum of $150, 000 at his death. Benjamin Lewis's arrival dates from April 17, 1812, and Josiah Bryan and his wife Mary, who both became well known for their kindly and neighborly qualities, also came in the spring of 1812. General James Moore came to where Piketon stands Oct. 13, 1813, and was in 1839 State Deputy Marshal of Ohio.

George Emmitt, father of James Emmitt, the latter the most prominent man in Pike County for the last half century, came to Pike County in 1815. The history or sketch of the latter is more or less interwoven in the history of the town of Waverly. Josiah Pillers, who, when he came, settled on Sunfish Creek, about two miles from Latham, married Miss Mary Beekman, Sept. 26, 1816. Pillers and the Beekmans were early settlers of Pike County, and Mary Beekman had no less than five brothers in the war of 1812. Their names were Gabriel, Christopher, William, Aaron and Abraham, a

Captain. The Beekmans are numerous in Pike, for the brothers all settled and reared families. The Pillers farm is one of the finest in that section of the county. It has upon it a noted spring, nearly as great a volume of water coming from it as that of the "Big Spring," and a splendid grove of sugar-maple trees. The cabin that Josiah Pillers erected in 1816, to which he took his bride, was still standing sixty years later. It was not used as such, but was left standing in memory of pioneer days. The couple were married by William Parker, a Justice of the Peace of Mifflin Township. Thomas Waldron was a soldier of 1812. In 1817 he drifted to Pike County and settled. Asahel Perkins came the same year. He was a school teacher by profession and taught in the old log-cabin, near the residence of Ed. O. Jones, two winters, 1817–'18 and 1818–'19. William Paschal came in 1819. Mrs. Catharine Cross and James Robinson came in 1822. Erastus H. Dewey, also a school-teacher, came in 1824, and taught for several years.

John Hopper, a native of Virginia, came to Pike County in November, 1829, and settled on Sunfish Creek. Wm. Woods was in the mercantile business in Pike County and Waverly for several years, but sold out in 1829 to enter upon the duties of Sheriff of Pike County, to which he had been elected in October. He was re-elected in 1831, and was also Sheriff from 1837 to 1841. He was a prominent character for years.

Standing near the south side of the Bumgarner graveyard, and almost facing the turnpike, is a plain marble slab with the inscription: "George Givens, died Sept. 29, 1846, in the 103d year of his age." He was born in Ireland in the year 1743, long before the time of the American Revolution, and about eleven years after Washington's birth. The place of his nativity is not exactly known, the nearest giving it being an old book left by him, on one of the fly leaves of which is written:

"Mr. George Givvin. This Book * * Bought In Ireland, County Tyrone, Parish of Killeshell * * * * Nigh Bally Galley (Ballygawly). Bought In his own House for 3s. 3d. sterling." This is all that is now known in regard to the place of his birth and home while in Ireland.

He was twice married while a resident of the Emerald Isle. He had five children by one or both of these wives. He emigrated to America in 1794, with his wife and children, all of whom were sons, and after a long voyage landed in Pennsylvania. On the voyage two of his sons died, one of whom was buried in the sea; the other lived until they were so near the land that they were permitted to retain it on board and bury it in their adopted country — a sorrowful welcome to our happy and prosperous country.

It was a hard stroke, and doubtless went far toward hastening the death of the mother, as she did not long survive her boys, but soon passed away from the scenes of her earthly labors.

About the year 1798 he again married, his wife being Miss Nancy Morgan, an aunt of the late Thomas Morgan, of Seal Township. Soon after the marriage they turned their faces westward, and came to Massieville, Ross County, where they lived until 1807. While there their first child (Thomas) was born, also several of the others, just which I do not know.

After the death of his second wife he placed his boys in good families in Pennsylvania, two of whom he left there, and the youngest (Robert) was brought to Ohio with them. Robert married a sister of Rev. Jared Daniels, of Piketon.

About the year 1807 George Givens received a patent for a tract of land, now owned by Adam and Frank Brust, on which

he removed with his family and began to clear away the forest to found the long expected home. The remainder of his children by his second wife (eight in number) were born here. Their names in order of birth are: Thomas, George, Jane, Betsy, Nancy, James, Polly and Samuel, all of whom are now dead. They left large families, and together they and their children and grandchildren now number between 200 and 300 persons.

GOVERNOR ROBERT LUCAS.

Governor Lucas first settled in Scioto County, and was a prominent and conspicuous character in the pioneer days of that county. He left there and settled in Pike County soon after it became a county. He had a beautiful place, and his wife, a woman of refinement and culture, made it a home of beauty and comfort. The residence was of brick, located some two miles south of east of Waverly, on the road from Piketon to Jackson. He was a resident of Pike County when elected Governor. After his appointment as Governor of Iowa he removed to that territory and died there. His widow survived him many years, and the following, published in the Iowa City *Republican*, relates an incident that illustrates Western growth, and the changes that occur within a lifetime. Mrs. Lucas, widow of the late Governor Lucas, gave a party in that city on June 21, 1871, being the seventy-sixth anniversary of her birthday. It said:

"There were present children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, four generations, ranging from boyhood to old age, the hostess appearing the happiest of them all."

Mrs. Lucas's husband, General Robert Lucas after serving two years as Governor of Ohio, was appointed by General Jackson first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Mrs. Lucas, then past middle life, accompanied her husband to the new territory, but little of which had been reclaimed from the savages. She has lived to see it developed into a great and rapidly growing State, of a million and a quarter of people, holding a position second to no equal number on the face of the globe.

Governor Lucas was the President of the first national political convention that was ever held in the United States. It met at Baltimore in 1832, and nominated Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, for President, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, for Vice President. Governor Lucas's name also headed the first Jackson electoral ticket ever run in Ohio.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The taxes paid in Pike County for the year 1822 were $815.18. This was divided by townships as follows: Beaver, $77.47; Sunfish, $54.45; Mifflin, $123.62; Pee Pee, $20.30; Pebble, $30.10; Seal, $316.49, and Jackson, $122.84. The tax-payer who paid the largest tax was Henry Bramlette, $12.20, and the next John Barnes, $11.60. Robert Lucas, paid $7.11. James Hibben paid the smallest tax, just 30 cents. The first tax receipt is one in the hands of J. P. Peters and dated March 24, 1801. It was given for the taxes of 1800, to his father, John Peters. The amount was $1. Mr. Peters thinks his father was the first white settler and came in the fall of 1793 or spring of 1794. It was possible, if he was with the army, but as the Indians held possession of the country at that time he is probably mistaken. The Indian war was raging at that time, though he may have come in the fall of 1795, but sooner is extremely doubtful. John Peters paid $1 on 200 acres of land in 1803, and $1.50 in 1807.

General James Rowe carried the mail from Chillicothe to Portsmouth in 1816, and Waverly and Piketon were on the route in later years. There were no roads in these days and the route was on what was called Yoakum's trail.

The first white child born in Pike County was John Chenoweth, son of Abraham, in 1797.

The first court was held in the old Chenoweth dwelling, about half a mile from Piketon on the west side of the river, and part of the time the second term under a tree. During the first term of the Circuit Court, which was held at this house, and under the tree near by they had a prisoner in charge, and the jail was an inverted sugar hogshead and the guard sat on top of it. Holes had been cut in to give him air.

The first marriage of record a fter the organization of the county was that of James Walls to Miss Polly Starr, May 4, 1815. The marriage ceremony was performed by Hezekiah Merritt, Justice of the Peace.

The first school-house in the county was in Mifflin Township, erected of logs in the fall of 1804, and the first school was kept in the winter of 1804-'5.

The first Prosecuting Attorney in the County was James Sill, of Chillicothe. There was no resident attorney in the county. Among those who practiced here were Richard Douglas, Thomas Scott, Ed. King Creighton, Grimsky & Bond.

George Corwine was Collector in 1807. William Bowman, Collector in 1824.

Squirrels were abundant, and Mr. Peters has a receipt for bounty given for their scalps.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE.

The following incident was taken from the "Recollection of James Emmitt":

"Along some time in this early period Benjamin Masters, father of our townsman, John Masters, kept tavern in Piketon, and he used to tell, with infinite humor, and in his inimitable way, how two of Pike County's citizens nominated themselves for office.

"There lived near the present site of Waverly a man by the name of Aaron Seymour, who was fond of his cups and who stuttered badly. Near Piketon lived a man by the name of William Headley, who stuttered as badly as Seymour did, and who was equally fond of *creature* comforts. Well, these two worthies on a certain day met at Masters's tavern, and as was customary in those days, one of them called for a half pint of whisky, and they, seating themselves at a table began to sip the delightful beverage. While thus enjoying their social glass Seymour said to Headley, 'D-d-do you know, H-headley, tha-t I'm go-go-going to r-r-run for County Com-com-m-missioner this fall?' 'N-n-no,' said Headley, 'is th-that so?' 'Y-yes,' said Seymour, 'I'm a c-can-candidate.' 'G-g-good,' said Headley, 'and d-d-do you k-know t-th-that I'm a can-can-candidate for T-tr-treasurer?' 'Is t-that so?' said Seymour. 'Your j-just the m-m-man for the pl-place. Give me y-y-your h-hand.' Whereupon they shook hands heartily and called for another half-pint of whisky, and while seated at the table drinking it, Seymour said to Headley, 'I-I-I wish you would t-tell Col-collings t-that I'm a can-candidate, and l-l-learn wh-what he thinks about it.' 'All r-r-right,' said Headley, 'a-a-and I w-wish you w-w-would see B-bill Woods, Seymour, and s-s-see what he th-thinks of me.'

"This agreed upon, they called for another half-pint; and when this was drank, they separated, to meet on another day. At the appointed time Seymour and Headley were again seated at the table in Masters's tavern over their half-pint, and Seymour said to Headley, 'Di-did you s-see C-c-collings, He-headley?'

"'Yes—I s-saw h-him.'

"'W-w-well—What d-d did he say?'

"'He s-s-said y-you w-w-w-were just t-the m-man for the p-p-place.' Thereupon Seymour called for another half-pint, when Headley said, 'and-d-did y-you see Bill W-woods?'

"'Yes,' said Seymour, 'I saw Bi-bill Woods.'

"'Well, w-w-what d-d-did Bill say?'

"'Bill s-s-said—you w-w-would r-r-run l-l-like h-h-hell if n-n-nobody r-r-run against you.'

Thereupon Seymour called for another half-pint and the party soon broke up.

"Masters was an excellent mimic, and he could imitate the voice and articulation of both Seymour and Headley, and he used to tell this story on those two worthies to admiring and appreciative crowds on many an occasion afterward."

Sunfish Hill, west of the Scioto River, in this county, is said to be the highest point of land in Southern Ohio.

The first mill was built in Pike County in 1807, on Camp Creek, by Hezekiah Merritt. It was then a part of Scioto County.

Joseph Lewis built the first ferry-boat used at Piketon across the Scioto River. It was built in 1812 and used to bring the Lewis family to this county. It was built on the Monongahela River and sold to Colonel John Guthery on their arrival, who used it as above mentioned.

A few years since, and perhaps now, there were seen the outlines of an ancient fort on the farm of Thornton W. Sargent, in Scioto Township. It seems to have been of similar work as that near Piketon.

In 1812 Frank Adams owned a mill on Sunfish Creek and another was in operation the same year further up the creek, owned by a Mr. Moore, who sold it to Stewart Alexander.

BEFORE IT BECAME PIKE COUNTY.

The present boundary of Pike County was once a portion of Ross, Scioto and Adams counties. Nearly two-thirds, however, was from Ross. Seal Township, in Scioto County, extended north to the Ross County line and included Camp Creek and nearly all the townships of Scioto, Union and Marion in the southern part of the county. Very little was taken from Adams County, only a portion of Sunfish and the west end of Camp Creek, leaving Ross, as above stated, to furnish the larger part of the territory. Pee Pee and Jefferson townships composed nearly all of the south and east of Ross County, which was turned over to Pike, and Paxton in the southwest. In 1802 Ross had nine townships; in 1803, eleven, and in 1804 no less than seventeen municipal divisions. Pee Pee was the largest lying west of the river, Jefferson lying on both sides of the Scioto. Jefferson extended south to the Ross County line, which included the present townships of Jackson, Beaver, a corner of Pee Pee and Seal. Franklin Township, Ross County, was cut off from Pee Pee and Jefferson in 1806, and that left Pee Pee, after Huntington Township was cut off, in Pike County, where it was formed. Franklin Township, when made, was the southeast town of Ross County, being taken, as above stated, from Pee Pee and Jefferson. This township of Franklin was again divided in 1814, and a portion of Pee Pee that at that time was also east of the river, being a part if not all of the present Seal Township, was made into a new township by the Ross County commissioners. Then, as above stated, Paxton Township, which was the southwest township of Ross County and joined Pee Pee on the west, was also divided by the Ross County commissioners into Mifflin township on the south part. This was done in 1806 and Mifflin Township took in all of Perry and Benton in this county as now formed, and all of Paint and Paxton townships as now formed in Ross. Thus when Pike County was formed it took in Mifflin, Pee Pee and Beaver townships of Ross County.

WHEN ORGANIZED.

The county of Pike was organized February, 1815, and five years later had a population of 4,253. This was some 1,500 less than the county of Scioto the same date (1820), but was some 400 more than Jackson County on the east. Its bottom lands which lie on the Scioto River and its branches which flow into it are composed of very rich, alluvial soil,

deep and strong, and are splendid wheat and corn lands. On leaving the bottoms of these streams the surface of the country is generally hilly, and these hills, except the high bluffs, are excellent stock ranges, the grass growing luxuriantly. The county while thus being somewhat broken does not depend altogether upon its agricultural productions, its attractiveness for stock-raising purposes, or its well-known fruit producing qualities, but its hills abound in immense quantities of splendid freestone that is unsurpassed for building purposes. So good is the quality of this stone that it has been extensively shipped to many points, and has proven a valuable addition to the industrial wealth of the county.

The Act of Incorporation is as follows:

"*An Act to erect the County of Pike.*

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the counties of Scioto, Ross and Adams, included within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at the township line on the Scioto River, between townships 3 and 4 in the twenty-second range, and running with the same east to the corner between sections 34 and 35, in the fifth township, twentieth range; thence with the section lines north to the Ross County line; thence with the same east to the range line between ranges 19 and 20; thence north with the range line, nine miles, into Ross County; thence west to Highland County line; thence with Highland County line to the north line of Adams County; thence with Adams County line to the highlands between the waters of Scioto, Brush Creek and Sunfish; thence southeastwardly with said highlands so far that an east line will strike the beginning, shall be a separate and distinct county, by the name of the county of Pike.

"SEC. 2. That all suits or actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending, and all crimes which shall have been committed within said counties of Scioto, Ross and Adams, previous to the organization of the said county of Pike, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution within the counties in which such suits shall be pending, or such crimes shall have been committed, in the same manner they would have been if no division had taken place; and the sheriff, coroner and constables of the counties of Scioto, Ross and Adams shall execute within such parts of the county of Pike as belonged to their respective counties previous to the taking effect of this act, such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments: and the collectors of taxes for the counties of Scioto, Ross and Adams shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and unpaid within such parts of the county of Pike as belonged to their respective counties previous to the taking effect of this act.

"SEC. 3. That all justices of the peace within those parts of the counties of Scioto, Ross and Adams which by this act are erected into a new county, shall continue to exercise the duties of their offices until their term of service expires, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned for said county of Pike.

"SEC. 4. That on the first Monday in March next the legal voters residing within said County of Pike shall assemble in their respective townships at the usual place of holding township elections, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election: *Provided*, That where any township shall be divided in consequence of establishing the county lines of the county of Pike, in such manner that the place of holding the township election shall fall within the counties of Scioto, Ross or Adams, then and in that case the electors of such fractional township shall elect in the next adjoining township or townships in said county of Pike.

"SEC. 5. That the courts of said county of Pike shall be holden at the house of Arthur

Chenoweth, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established for said county of Pike.

"SEC. 6. That commissioners shall be appointed agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act establishing seats of justice,' to fix upon a place for the permanent seat of justice for said county of Pike, and make report thereof to the court of Common Pleas in and for said county, which court is hereby authorized to establish the same agreeably to the provisions of the above-recited act; and the commissioners aforesaid shall receive a compensation for their services out of the treasury of the said county of Pike. This act to take effect, and be in force, from and after the first day of February next."—[*Passed, January* 4, 1815.]

A.

"*Resolved*, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, and George W. Barnes and John Davidson, of Highland County, be, and they are, hereby appointed Commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the county of Pike." Adopted January 28, 1815.

B.

Report of Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in Pike County:

"The subscribers having been appointed by the last General Assembly of the State of Ohio Commissioners to agree and select on a suitable place for the establishment of the seat of justice in and for the county of Pike, having first caused the day of their meeting to be duly advertised, and taken the oath by law required, proceeded to examine such places within said county as appeared to them best adapted for the purposes aforesaid, taking into view the general interest and convenience of the inhabitants of said county, and, after a careful examination, have unanimously agreed and determined that the seat of justice for said county of Pike be placed and established on the east bank of the Scioto River, on the tract of land containing about 115 acres, owned by Elisha Fitch, situate in and being a part of fractional section No. 5, in township 5 and range 22.

"To the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Pike.

"G. W. BARNES,
"JOHN DAVIDSON,
"EDWARD W. TUPPER."

PIKE COUNTY, *March* 24, 1815.

C.

TAKEN FROM THE COURT RECORDS.

"The Hon. Samuel Henry, Associate Judge, took his seat. The court appointed Eli Sargent, Director, according to the act establishing seats of justice, who gave bond with Arthur Chenoweth and Abraham Chenoweth in the penalty of four thousand dollars, conditioned according to statute. Thereupon it was ordered that the said Director proceed and receive the proposals of Elisha Fitch, in whose lands the commissioners reported the seat of justice, together with the title papers, and make report of all things fully, in writing, to this court immediately."

D.

ELI SARGENT'S REPORT.

"To the Honorable, the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Pike:—In compliance with an order of your honorable court I herewith further report that I have received additional proposals from the said Elisha Fitch as follows, to wit: The said Fitch proposes to sell forty acres of his tract at the rate or price of twenty dollars per acre, to wit: Beginning one rod south of his lower corner on the River Scioto; thence south eighty poles; thence running north within one pole of his, the said Fitch's line, which meanders the river: thence down the river with the courses of the line which meanders the river, keeping

one rod south of said meandering line, to the place of beginning; supposed to contain forty acres, be the sum more or less, all of which is respectfully submitted. Eli Sargent, Director.

"And the said Fitch further proposes that the streets and alleys to be laid out in a town on the land aforesaid leading to the river and extend across the meandering line aforesaid, to low water mark of said river, reserving the right of drainage on said river.

"ELI SARGENT."

FROM THE JOURNAL.

"And the court being satisfied of his title, so far as a deed from Guthery can evidence. [The land had been deeded to Elisha Fitch by George Guthery and Sarah, his wife, March 22, 1815. The conveyance was made by Fitch to Sargent May 12, 1815.] Thereupon that the Director receive a conveyance in fee simple, with a covenant of seizure from said Fitch and wife in his name, for the use of the county, according to proposals so recorded, and give assurance that he will pay for the same out of proceeds arising after sales, and thereafter forthwith proceed, taking to his assistance a surveyor and chain carrier, and lay off a town on the lands so conveyed by the said Elisha Fitch." The town was at that time ordered by the court to be named "Piketon."

The Director, Eli Sargent, was ordered to open the sale of lots June 1, 1815, and proceed to sell from day to day until all were sold, except four lots reserved for a public square and for public buildings.

The county was named after General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed at the storming of York, in Upper Canada, in the war of 1812–'15. He led his troops gallantly and was one of the noblest and bravest of the young heroes of that war. He was killed April 25, 1813, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

Some years later, in 1842–'3, the east line of the county not being a straight one north and south, but there being a jog in it which was longer on the north than on the south line of the eastern boundary, there was a revision of the boundary line on the east, made by running a straight line through the uneven territory, thus giving Jackson a portion of territory belonging to Pike, and taking a portion from Jackson and adding it to Pike.

THE GEOLOGY OF PIKE COUNTY.

The rocks of Pike County belong to the *aqueous* division of geology—that is, were all deposited in horizontal sheets on the floor of the ancient sea. They were subsequently lifted into dry land, and have been made to take their present relations of hill, valley and plain by the agencies of water, ice and air, continued through periods of vast duration.

Though once horizontal, none are so now. All the strata of the county dip to the eastward, between twenty or thirty feet to the mile.

The northeast portion of the county is within the coal measure, and there have been indications in other sections, but as the coal measure lies along the eastern formation of the Waverly sandstone it is hardly to be expected that coal will be found among the Waverly series. On the west side of the Scioto is the black slate alternate with the sandstone. These shales are succeeded in ascending order by a much more extensive and important series, viz.: the Waverly Group—a collection of alternating beds of sandstones and shales, 600 feet in thickness. All of the approved building stones of the series are found in the lowermost 200 feet, and generally belong to the class of fine-grained sandstones generally known as freestone. It is also to be remarked that the building-stone courses do not stretch in unbroken sheets across the country which the series occupies, but while at one point they hold a certain horizon in the for-

mation, at another they entirely disappear.

The Waverly sandstone is being highly prized for building purposes, and will be of importance to the county. In the western part of the county a white sandrock is found, which can be used in the manufacture of glass. In the same part of the county a stone of various colors is found. The out-crop of the Cliff limestone, for four or five miles at least, in the Sunfish Valley, is a solid table, twenty to thirty feet of which is exposed in continuous walls along the banks of the stream, and all of which can be turned into the finest of lime. There is no point in Southern Ohio where lime of first quality can be so economically manufactured as in the vicinity of Byington, advantageous locations for kilns being everywhere accessible, the quarries requiring no stripping, and fuel being abundant and cheap.

Quite heavy beds of iron ochre occur along the outcrops of the black slate in Sunfish Valley, which will probably be found to possess economic value.

Pike County commands an unlimited supply of the finest building stone of the State, traversing, as it does, for twenty-five miles, unquestionably the best and amplest exposures of the valuable portion of the Waverly series in Southern Ohio. To show the grounds on which this statement rests it is only necessary to note the layers upon layers of this

WAVERLY STONE.

There can be seen at these quarries strata upon strata of the deposit from fourteen to twenty-four inches in thickness, divided only by a seam less than that which the mason leaves as he places the layer upon layer of stone. These strata are of a width and extend back without developing a perpendicular seam, furnishing a solid stone of dimensions beyond the possibility of any known method of engineering to remove. Slabs may be seen from which blocks twenty feet square could be marked out, and which are almost beyond practical size, and there is no knowing how extended the layers may be, but it seems as if each stratum were one immense plate, possibly hundreds of feet in width; the thickness has been spoken of and consequently it can be seen that it only requires the skill of the quarryman to break off a piece of any required dimensions.

The lowest quarries of the series that have been, or that admit of being, extensively worked are those located along the Scioto Valley in the vicinity of Waverly, the county seat of Pike County. From this village the formation has derived its name. These quarries occur at a height of eighty to ninety feet above the black slate, the interval being filled with thin and fragile courses of stone and unconsolidated shales. The maximum thickness of the quarry courses is thirty-two feet, and where this maximum is reached there are not less than twelve feet of the finest quality of building stone. The average yield of the quarries is less than this, but not under eight feet.

A three-foot course that has been quarried in the high ground near Latham seems to be the equivalent of the Buena Vista ledge. It agrees with it in position, and also measurably in texture and color. This course passes on to the eastward from the point already named, and grows heavier as it is followed in this direction, until near Piketon, at a level of seventy-five or one hundred feet above, it occurs in a seven-foot course of remarkable excellence. This ledge differs, however, in color from the exposure already noted, as well as from the rock in the typical locality, being of a beautiful yellowish brown.

This quarry system begins on the eastern border of Highland County, in the tops of the highest hills, and is carried by its easterly dip below the surface just beyond the Scioto River. It is to be noted that it does not appear on the Ohio River, a series of worthless

shales taking its place in the series there, while in passing to the northward, it is greatly reduced in both quantity and quality, so that it may be said to be confined almost exclusively to the western half of Pike County. Within this area it is everywhere disclosed, and constitutes beyond question the most valuable bed of building stone in Southern Ohio.

Besides this valuable formation of Waverly freestone and the equally valuable veins of coal in the extreme eastern and northeastern portion of Pike County there is a good fire-clay near Latham, and other sections, that with capital might be invested in the manufacture of fire-brick. There is enough of it to make it an important industry. While Pike County cannot be said to be rich in coal and iron ore, in limestone, the Waverly, and in fire-clay she is rich beyond comparison. There are traditions that the precious metals have been found, and that gold, silver and lead are a part of Pike County's hidden treasures, and that petroleum is another.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Pike County may be classed among the hilly counties of the southern portion of Ohio, and may be said to be rough and broken, when you leave the high banks which line the beautiful valley of the Scioto. On Sunfish, Pee Pee, and on Ohio Brush Creek, in the northwest corner of the county, on the west side of the Scioto River, and on the tributaries of the creeks named, there are splendid lands and fine farms. On the west side the valley of Beaver Creek, with its sloping hills, makes excellent farms, and the soil is fertile. Still there is not that deep, rich soil found upon the Western prairies. As a stock-raising country, as well as agricultural, in its rich valleys Pike is certainly favored. There have been trials enough to prove it to be peculiarly favored as a grape-growing section, and the vintage has proven profitable to those who have given it their attention. Fruits may be considered indigenous, for the climate is all that can be asked.

There are few better watered counties in the State than Pike, and at the same time we find no stagnant pools. The drainage is as near perfect as is found in nature. The principal tributaries of the Scioto on the east side are Beaver Creek, Little Beaver, Big Run, and two or three small tributaries in the northeast, all flowing in a northwesterly course and emptying into the Scioto River. Thus the country east of the river slopes to the northwest.

On the west side the drainage is to the southeast, directly opposite that on the east of the river. The two largest of these creeks, Sunfish and Pee Pee, run in a generally southeastern course, flowing into the Scioto. The principal tributaries to these creeks are Grassy Fork, Chenoweth forks of Sunfish, while Pee Pee has several small tributaries. In the extreme northwest corner of the county, in Perry Township, Ohio Brush Creek rises and, passing southwesterly in its course, becomes a part of Brush Creek, which flows through Adams County and mingles its waters with the Ohio River. Along the banks of this small stream is some beautiful farming land, and Perry Township can boast of being one of the best in the county for agricultural purposes. Pike County, then, is watered in the east and southeast by Beaver, Little Beaver and Big Run; in the northeast by three small tributaries of the Scioto River; in the south center by Camp Creek, from which that township takes its name, and Chenoweth Fork of Sunfish; in the central and north by Sunfish, Pee Pee and Crooked Creek and other branches; and in the northwest, as before stated, by Ohio Brush Creek. Thus every section of the county has its living streams of water, besides numerous springs, some of very large size, worthy of notice from the large volume of water sent forth.

TIMBER.

The timber of Pike County has been and is now an important element in the industries of the county. Large quantities of land have been bought up exclusively for the timber upon it, and there are still vast forests waiting to be converted into lumber, staves, heading, tubs, etc. The poplar timber on Sunfish Creek and its different tributaries is as good as can be found anywhere.

There are other kinds of timber of great value. Hickory is one of the principal, aside from oak, of different kinds, which abound all over the timbered portion of the county. The sugar maple also grows in extended forests, and in many cases are preserved for sugar orchards.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

The surveys of the lands along the streams in Pike County were made soon after the treaty with the Indians was concluded, by which their lands in Ohio were ceded to the United States. For months and even years afterward, bands of Indians strayed over their old hunting grounds. Surveying parties were, therefore, accompanied by scouts, who were armed for the double purpose of keeping off the Indians and to procure game for the surveyors. When on Grassy Fork, near its mouth, not far from where Latham now is, a half mile or more, a hunter killed a small deer and dragged it to the water to wash off the clotted blood. As he did so a school of sunfish was attracted to the blood, which they devoured. The name of Sunfish was given to the main stream.

Grassy Fork of Sunfish took its name from the fact that the grass along its banks grew luxuriantly.

Chenoweth's Fork of Sunfish took its name from the Chenoweths, who settled on the prairie in Pee Pee Township.

Bear Creek was named in consequence of the hunters killing a bear on it.

The name of Camp Creek was given to the stream on which a party of surveyors had camped on several occasions.

John Beasley, one of the surveying party referred to above, gave "No Name" to the stream or creek which still bears the name. Crooked Creek, which flows southerly through the town of Waverly, was given the name from its winding course.

ZANE'S TRACE.

This trace is well known to early old settlers in Central and Southern Ohio. Zane was given three sections of land for laying out this trace, and on these sections, it is stated, three different towns were laid out, Zanesville, which was named after him, being one of the three. There were no roads in those days, and this trace, known as Zane's trace, was said to have commenced at the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, come up through Adams County to the ridge in Sunfish Township, along which it continued till it reached Byington; thence down Sunfish Creek by Big Spring; thence up Kincaid's Fork to Lunbeck's Hill and along that ridge in an easterly direction till it passed Mr. Gault's in Perry Township; thence down the Paint Valley to Chillicothe or Indian Oldtown.

As late as 1825 wolves were quite numerous in Pike County. Ten years later few were found within its limits. The Ohio Canal was completed to Waverly, Sept. 6, 1832. The canal-boat Governor Worthington was the first boat through from Waverly to Portsmouth. It was owned by James Emmitt & Co., and started a little ahead of time.



John W. Washburn

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BOUNDARY, AREA, PROGRESS, COUNTY SITE.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

Pike County is bounded on the north by Ross County, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Scioto and a portion of Adams, and on the west by Adams and Highland counties. She has within a fraction of 429 square miles, or an area in acres of 274,560, of which 274,384 is found upon the tax-roll of 1882. The census of 1880 gives Pike County 470 square miles, or 300,800 acres, which is forty-one square miles at least too much, deducting but ten square miles for the angle cut off in the southwest corner. The Scioto River divides the county into not quite equal parts, about three-fifths lying on the west side and two-fifths on the east. The canal follows the river, except in its bend on the west, running the entire length of the county from north to south; but entering in the northeast corner of the county its general course is southwest until it passes the big bend near Piketon, when its course changes to almost directly south, passing into Scioto County. The Scioto Valley Railroad also follows the course of the river through the county, southwest and south, but crosses the river near Waverly, and passes down on the east side. The Ohio Southern Railroad enters the county from the north, near its center from east to west, and runs in a southwesterly course, touching the county seat, Waverly, and passing out on the east side of the county near its center from north to south, and continues to Jackson, the county seat of Jackson County. This gives the county good transportation facilities, excepting in the west and southwest.

COUNTY BUSINESS.

The first county commissioners of Pike County were: Wm. Russell, Jonathan Clark and Peter Donnon, and Joseph J. Martin was Clerk of the Court. The first Listers appointed and their remuneration are as follows: Wm. S. Winn, Seal Township, $5; Bailey Stewart, Jackson Township, $8; Geo. Mustard, Sunfish Township, $5.50; Arthur Chenoweth, Pee Pee Township, $5.50; Joshua Davis, Mifflin Township, $8; John James, Beaver Township, $5; Robert Hampton, Washington Township, $5.50. The year 1815 closed with making the townships and starting the local county machinery into working order. The first road in the county laid out after organization was from Piketon to Richmond, in the fall of 1815, Richard Chenoweth being Surveyor and Wm. Hollenback, Chairman. The following year, 1816, the commissioners let out to contract the building of a court-house and jail. Jonathan Clark received the contract for the jail, and Elijah Fitch that for erecting the court-house. About the first account found in regard to these contracts is that Clark received, June 3, 1816, $300 on his contract, while June 2, 1817, Mr. Fitch received, in two orders, $500 as part payment on his contract for building court-house. The year 1816 closed out in some way the township of Washington, for nothing further is found of such a township

among the records. That year the judges of the election and the clerks are given, and but six townships are mentioned as composing the county of Pike, and the same in the year 1817.

The following were judges and clerks of the regular election in October, 1816:

Sunfish—Wm. Mustard, Richard Carter, Hezekiah Merritt, Judges; Robert Montgomery, Reason Zarley, Clerks. Seal—Nathan Glover, David Daniels, Wm. Talbott, Judges; Jas. J. Martin, Wm. Collings, Clerks. Pee Pee—Abraham Chenoweth, Thomas Wyly, Richard Chenoweth, Judges; Jno. Parrill, Arthur Chenoweth, Clerks. Jackson—Daniel Bowyer, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Foster, Judges; Jno. Russell, Thomas Wright, Clerks. Beaver—Jeremiah Sailor, Abraham Huff, Henry Slavens, Judges; Jeremiah Rice, James Kelly, Clerks. Mifflin—Thomas Gardner, Samuel Snowden, Benj. West, Judges; Nimrod Elliott, Abraham Thomas, Clerks.

The Listers and House Appraisers in 1817 were: Mifflin, Joshua Davis and Nimrod Elliott; Beaver, Reuben Bumgarner and Peter Rhineley; Seal, James Henderson and Sam'l Reed; Sunfish, Robert Montgomery and Wm. Mustard; Pee Pee, Ed. H. Smith and Henry Carter; Jackson, Wm. Hodges and Thomas Wilson.

The jail was completed in 1817 and seems to have answered the purpose until March, 1819, when a prisoner named Andrew Arnold escaped. This was the first accident of the kind in Pike County.

The court-house was finished in 1819 with the exception of the lightning-rods. The contract for the inside work was given to Reed & Ware.

The same year Jonathan Clark was Collector of Pike County and was prosecuted in the fall of that year by the county. While this action of the commissioners was of record there was nothing to explain why the suit against Clark was pressed.

A jury of twelve persons were impaneled in July, 1823, to hold an inquest on the dead bodies of Caroll Carter and Polley Carter.

PEBBLE TOWNSHIP.

This township was probably organized in the summer of 1821; the first reference to it as far as found was July 18, 1821, Arthur Chenoweth was allowed $1.50 for a ballot-box made for the township for the October election, and the following judges and clerks named to take charge of the polls: Judges, Jos. Peniston, Wm. Young and Daniel Devorss; Clerks, Enoch Parrell and John Devorss.

THE LOST RECORDS.

The county commissioners' records from 1815 to 1840 are lost. Several old books were found and examined from which a portion of the official history of Pike County was gleaned, but a complete history was impossible on account of the failure to find the lost or missing records. Whether those records have ever been seen since the fire in Piketon, in 1844, is uncertain. This loss is a serious drawback to a complete history of the early days, the formation of the townships, their boundaries and officers, and is much regretted on the part of the historian, for much time has been given in the search for the lost, and that search, unfortunately, has proven futile. With this explanation the work is continued with the facts gathered since the year 1840.

ADVANCING.

The county gained fairly in population and wealth for the decade between 1820 and 1830. The increase in the former was fully twenty-five per cent. This was up to the State average. In the decade between 1840 and 1850 was the greatest gain since 1830. This was thirty-five per cent. and the population at that time was 10,953. It gained very nearly as much the first thirty years, from 1820 to 1850,

in numbers, as the thirty years following the latter date.

In 1820 the population was 4,253; in 1830, 6,024, and in 1840 the census gave it 7,534, or sixteen persons to every square mile of its territory.

POPULATION OF PIKE COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS FROM 1840.

Townships.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Beaver	1,075	520	698	694	750
Benton	.....	639	811	1,119	1,474
Camp Creek	299	389	738	742	947
Jackson	1,096	1,465	1,395	1,843	2,067
Marion	.....	900	793	813	908
Mifflin	645	546	821	1,108	1,230
Newton	337	461	956	1,138	1,369
Pebble	504	914	1,438	1,422	1,594
Pee Pee	813	1,321	1,902	2,320	2,725
Perry	565	653	625	748	879
Scioto	.....	F'mSeal	696	772	921
Seal	1,875	2,210	1,509	1,451	1,411
Sunfish	325	371	495	628	976
Union	.....	564	766	651	676
Total	7,534	10,953	13,643	15,447	17,927

At the census of 1840 Pike County was divided into ten municipal divisions or townships—Beaver, Camp Creek, Jackson, Mifflin, Newton, Pebble, Pee Pee, Perry, Seal and Sunfish. Of these, seven were organized in 1815; one, Washington, was thrown out, and in 1821 Pebble was formed. This left Newton, Perry and Camp Creek to be formed after 1821, and all were probably formed before 1825.

The county subscribed in 1840 for 2,000 shares to the capital stock of the Columbus & Portsmouth Turnpike Company, and in lieu of cash issued scrip in payment. This scrip in 1841 was redeemed by receiving it from the fund commissioners as a loan, by act of the Legislature.

Fifty dollars were drawn from the treasury that year for pauper expenses of Pee Pee Township.

Benton Township was organized March 7, 1842.

In March, 1842, the county commissioners ordered scrip to be issued on the subscribed stock of the Turnpike Company above mentioned, not to exceed one-half, or $10,000, including previous issues. Dec. 24, 1844, the amount of outstanding subscription of the $20,000 subscribed by the county was paid in county bonds.

April 24, 1843, the commissioners first concluded to build a new jail and then rescinded the order and had the old jail repaired. It was an old log jail, and the repairs cost $97.-46. A fire destroyed the clerk's, auditor's and recorder's offices in the court-house at Piketon, Oct. 9, 1844. Messrs. Tilberry Reed and Hallam Hempstead were employed to repair the damage as employes of the commissioners.

The boundary line between Adams, Highland and Pike, in the southwest corner of Pike, was satisfactorily arranged March 25, 1845.

Legrand Byington succeeded in recovering from the county by suit $226.52, December, 1845.

In the winter of 1845-'6 the Legislature passed an act to have the counties divided into two or more assessor districts, and Pike County was so divided March 2, 1846, into three districts. The first district was composed of all the territory east of the Scioto River; No. 2 was composed of the townships of Pee Pee, Pebble, Benton, Perry and the west part of Jackson; and Mifflin, Newton, Sunfish and Camp Creek composed District No. 3.

Union Township was organized May, 1848, and taken from Seal and Beaver townships.

The boundary line between Beaver and Jackson townships was changed Dec. 4, 1848. Marion Township was formed from Beaver Dec. 4, 1848, and the first election held Dec. 18, 1848.

Dec. 4, 1848, the line separating Seal and Beaver was changed to suit petitioners.

Dec. 3, 1850, a portion of Union was attached to Beaver. In March, 1851, a portion of Beaver was attached to Jackson, and June

4, 1851, Scioto Township was formed from Seal.

The boundaries of the three assessor districts were changed June 9, 1852.

The Scioto Valley railroad fever broke out in 1849-'50. Scioto Township was to vote $25,000, and another proposition was for the county to subscribe $50,000, but it was some thirty years after before this much-needed road was built.

In 1849 Charles Dowdell and James Snodgrass, *alias* James Osborne, were accused of the murder of a negro in Jackson Township, and $20 were offered for the apprehension of each, and A. J. Flinn was wanted for burglary, and the same amount was offered for him. The sheriff of Scioto secured Flinn. The others probably escaped, as no further mention is made of them. Aug. 26, 1850, $200 reward was offered for the person of Zachariah Cook for the murder of William Slavens.

The old log jail at last failed to be of any use, and a stone jail was erected in 1853, 45 x 36 feet, two stories high, the work being done by Peter and Thomas Higgins at $5 per perch.

In 1853 the township line between Sunfish and Newton was changed in June, and on June 5, 1854, that between Pebble and Benton townships was also changed in answer to petition.

In 1860 and 1861 the boundaries of Benton and Mifflin and that between Scioto and Union townships were altered.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEAT.

The most important matter which ever came before the people of Pike County, and that which created the most intense excitement, was the question of the removal of the county seat. It had been established forty-five years, and was very near the geographical center of the county, on the river bank, and not far from the canal.

The first move was a bill introduced in the winter of 1859-'60, James Emmett being prime mover. Petition was for a vote on the removal by the voters of the county. The bill passed the House that session, and the following winter passed the Senate. In the meantime the Democrats of the county nominated a ticket at Jasper all opposed to the removal. The Republicans then nominated a People's ticket, and the campaign was very exciting.

The nomination of a ticket by the Republicans was made as a step toward the removal, although the nominees of both tickets were opposed to the removal. Some of the county officers, including the treasurer and auditor, were largely interested in the bank at Piketon, and, in fact, for many years these offices had been held by prominent Democratic residents of Piketon and vicinity, who were more or less interested in the success of the bank, and called by their opponents "the Piketon clique."

In this campaign, which took place during the pendency of the bill in the Senate, after it had passed the House, those interested in the removal were wide awake and hard at work, although the question of removal was hardly mentioned, for the time for that, while soon expected, had not come. These advocates of removal, by making some bitter charges of corruption against the Piketon clique, which in many instances was done with damaging effect, succeeded in prejudicing the voters against them and at the same time dividing those of the lower end of the county on the question of removal who would otherwise have presented a solid front in opposition. This, in reality, was the first campaign on the question of removal, although, as before stated, that was not an outspoken issue. The Republican, or People's ticket was elected against a usual Democratic majority of 800 in the county. The friends of removal were prepared to enter the campaign at the next annual election on the real ques-

tion of removal. As the bill had now passed both Houses, of course a vote was to be taken. The campaign was not so exciting as the one the year before; those in favor of removal were reduced to a "still hunt" which was most effectually done, and the vote resulted in favor of removal by a majority of 310 votes. The strongest card played by the Waverlyites was the proposed gift of a court-house to the people of Pike County, free, if they, the people, decided by their votes to remove the same to Waverly. This proposition came from James Emmitt, G. W. A. Clough, Newton S. Moore and James R. Hibbens. In addition, James Emmitt, chiefly at his own expense, built on the Beavertown & Piketon road, leading from Waverly, a bridge across the Scioto River, thus giving the people who were now compelled to cross the river to the county seat a way to do so without the trouble of ferryage. It was bought by the county November, 1870, for $18,000 and made a free bridge.

Oct. 8, 1861, the county commissioners passed an order that as there were no suitable rooms in Waverly, that the county offices remain in Piketon, but Nov. 11, 1861, they ordered their removal as soon as proper rooms could be found.

The vote for removal, which took place in October, 1861, is here given by townships:

TOWNSHIPS.	AGAINST.	FOR.	TOWNSHIPS.	AGAINST.	FOR.
Seal	283	33	Perry	54	73
Beaver	66	47	Newton	92	98
PeePee	23	515	Benton	85	90
Jackson	39	170	Union	86	47
Sunfish	69	25	Scioto	143	13
Camp Creek	49	50	Marion	75	76
Mifflin	121	41			
Pebble	12	229	Total	1,197	1,507

Majority for removal, 310.

THE GIFT OF THE TOWN OF WAVERLY.

The following resolution was passed by the town council of Waverly, Sept. 20, 1861:

"WHEREAS, A few of the citizens of Waverly and vicinity have agreed to build the public buildings and donate them to Pike County in the event that Waverly, by a vote of the people, shall become the county seat of the county, therefore, *Resolved* by the town council of the corporation of the town of Waverly, That the ground known as the 'public square' of said corporation is hereby freely tendered to the citizens of said county for the purpose of erecting thereon a court-house and jail, and that the said county shall have the free use of said ground so long as the same shall continue to be occupied by said public buildings, or either of them."

On Dec. 8, 1866, following, was filed the deed from James Emmitt and Louisa, his wife; George W. A. Clough and Mary, his wife; James R. Hibbens and Mary, his wife; Newton S. Moore and Elizabeth, his wife, all of Pike County, to the commissioners of Pike, of the new court-house erected on the aforesaid public square in Waverly. The consideration was $5.

THE DEED COPY.

"JAMES EMMITT, *et al.*
TO
"COMMISSIONERS OF PIKE COUNTY.

"*Know all men by these presents*, That we James Emmitt and Louisa Emmitt, his wife; George W. A. Clough and Mary Clough, his wife; James R. Hibbens and Mary Hibbens, his wife; and Newton S. Moore and Elizabeth Moore, his wife, all of Pike County, Ohio, in consideration of five dollars ($5.00) to them paid by the Commissioners of Pike County, Ohio, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby renounce, release and forever quitclaim to the said County Commissioners of Pike County, Ohio, and to their successors in office as such Commissioners forever, for the use and benefit of the county of Pike and State aforesaid, all our claims, title, interest and estate, legal and equitable, in the new court-house building, erected and standing

upon the public square in the incorporated village of Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, together with everything appertaining to said court-house building, as it now stands; and all the estate, title and interest of said James Emmitt, George W. A. Clough, James R. Hibbens and Newton S. Moore, either in law or in equity of, in and to the said court-house building, together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging to, and all the issues and profits thereof. To have and to hold the same to the only proper use of said County of Pike, Ohio, forever.

"In witness whereof the said James Emmitt and Louisa Emmitt, his wife; George W. A. Clough and Mary Clough, his wife; James B. Hibbens and Mary Hibbens, his wife, and Newton S. Moore and Elizabeth Moore, his wife, whose wives, severally, hereby release all their right and expectancy of dower in the said court-house building, have hereunto set their hands and seals thisseventh (7th) day of December, in the year of our Lord 1866.

"Signed and sealed in the presence of J. Bowers Underwood, John J. Kellison and Eden Moore, all of Pike County, Ohio.

"JAMES EMMITT, [L.S.]
"LOUISA EMMITT, [L.S.]
"GEORGE W. A. CLOUGH, [L.S.]
"MARY CLOUGH, [L.S.]
"JAMES R. HIBBENS, [L.S.]
"MARY HIBBENS, [L.S.]
"NEWTON S. MOORE, [L.S.]
"ELIZABETH MOORE. [L.S.]

"STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
"PIKE COUNTY. }

"Be it remembered, that on the seventh (7th) day of December, in the year of our Lord 1866, before a notary public within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came James Emmitt and Louisa Emmitt, his wife; George W. A. Clough and Mary Clough, his wife; James R. Hibbens and Mary Hibbens, his wife, and Newton S. Moore and Elizabeth Moore, his wife, the grantors in the foregoing deed, and acknowledged the signing and sealing thereof to be their voluntary acts and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and the said Louisa Emmitt, Mary Clough, Mary Hibbens and Elizabeth Moore, wives of the said James Emmitt, George W. A. Clough, James R. Hibbens and Newton S. Moore being examined by me separate and apart from their said husbands, and the contents of said deed being by me made known and explained to them, as the statute directs, declared that they did voluntarily sign and seal and acknowledge the same, that they are still satisfied therewith, as their free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal on the day and year aforesaid.

"J. BOWERS UNDERWOOD,
"*Notary Public, Pike County, Ohio.*"

After this vote and the removal things calmed down. This was the situation for some three years. The gentlemen who had promised to build the court-house had not done so, and a bill was introduced into the Legislature asking to have another vote, and to put back the county seat to Piketon. This woke up the parties to the contract and the court-house was erected, as the above deed shows, and at the next session of the Legislature, as the work was rapidly progressing, the bill was allowed to die. A good substantial court-house now stands, a monument to the faithful performance of the contract.

The first session of the county commissioners was held at Waverly, Dec. 2, 1861.

The Court of Common Pleas of Pike County was held at the Presbyterian church from Oct. 24, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1865, four years, for which the county paid $117.88 for rent.

The boundary line between Pike and Ross counties was at last established to the satisfaction of all parties, Aug. 10, 1868. It was

the old one made by the Legislature when the county was organized, February, 1815.

The county jail was erected in 1872, at a cost of $8,455, and was accepted by the county commissioners Jan. 9, 1873. The *Republican* thus describes it:

"The new jail building is finished and will be ready for occupation as soon as it is accepted by the commissioners. It is built of brick, with a very substantial stone foundation. It consists of six rooms for the jailer—three on the first and three on the second floor, besides closets, bath room and halls. The jail contains three rooms—one below and two above. They are furnished with all the conveniences suggested by modern inventions, are plentifully supplied with water and air and well lighted. The lower room contains four large iron cages, into which the male prisoners are to be shut up at night. They are to be furnished with good berths, and the four cages can be made to accommodate four persons each. There is ample room between the cages for sitting purposes. The cages are set two feet from the side walls and three and a half feet from the ceiling, and as they are made entirely of iron we do not see how prisoners are to get out, for they are in sight of the jailer and his family, and within a few feet of them day and night. The windows are barred with iron, so that the prisoners can have the liberty of the room in the day time, but at night will be compelled to take their places within the cages, which are made like net-work, and freely admit the air and light. The two rooms above are for the female prisoners, and as it is not to be supposed that there will be more than two or three confined at once, they will have parlor accommodations all the time. In addition to these a dungeon is provided. There is a good cellar to the house, which, taken as a whole, is one of the most pretentious and aristocratic in the town or county. The work was done under the superintendence of R. A. Nessmith & Co. John Powell did the stone work, Joseph Spencer the brick work, Nessmith & Co. the carpenter work, the Helfenbeins the plastering, C. F. Smith the plumbing, and C. Boxall the painting, and all are well done. It is a good and substantial building, creditable to the architect who planned and the firm who built it."

Jackson Township voted $25,000 for the Scioto Valley Railroad, Sept. 7, 1872. In favor, 113; against, only 11.

The attempt on the part of certain petitioners of Jackson Township to have a portion of its territory added to Pee Pee, was refused by the county commissioners Sept. 4, 1873, there being a strong remonstrance presented against it.

March 7, 1877, H. B. McKenzie, A. Moore and Ezekiel East, the bondsmen of A. B. East, Probate Judge, presented notice that they would not longer be responsible for the faithful discharge of said office by said East, and wished to be released. Among other reasons mentioned was that East had appropriated to his own private use $1,000 placed in his hands, as Probate Judge, by the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy R. R. Co., as a tender to Thomas W. Robbins and Sarah Odell for the right-of-way over their lands by said road. A motion was made by East, through his attorney, that the commissioners dismiss the application of said sureties to be released, stating that the causes or pretended causes, set forth show no violation of law or misconduct by him, either in his official capacity or as an individual, and if said causes are true they are not inconsistent with strict integrity on the part of said official and furnish no ground for said application. The motion was overruled and the sureties were released. Notice was given by East that he would contest the case in the Court of Common Pleas, and at once presented new sureties,

which were accepted by the commissioners. It was tried in court and the action of the commissioners sustained.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Considerable effort was made a few years ago to form a township under the above name, to be taken from the territory of Benton, Pebble, Newton and Sunfish, but notwithstanding the fact that it would give a better outline and shape to the other townships and be a full congressional township in size, such a vigorous protest was made to the petition by other citizens that they succeeded in defeating it. Petitions were presented June 3, 1868; again on Sept. 4 and Dec. 5, of the same year. It came up again, and for the last time, March 3, 1879, and both petition and remonstrance were set for hearing April 8, 1879, and on that day the commissioners refused again to grant the petition and dismissed the case, as the petition did not contain the requisite number of names. Wm. Peniston, representing the petitioners, excepted to the action of the County Court and gave notice of an appeal from their decision.

INFIRMARY.

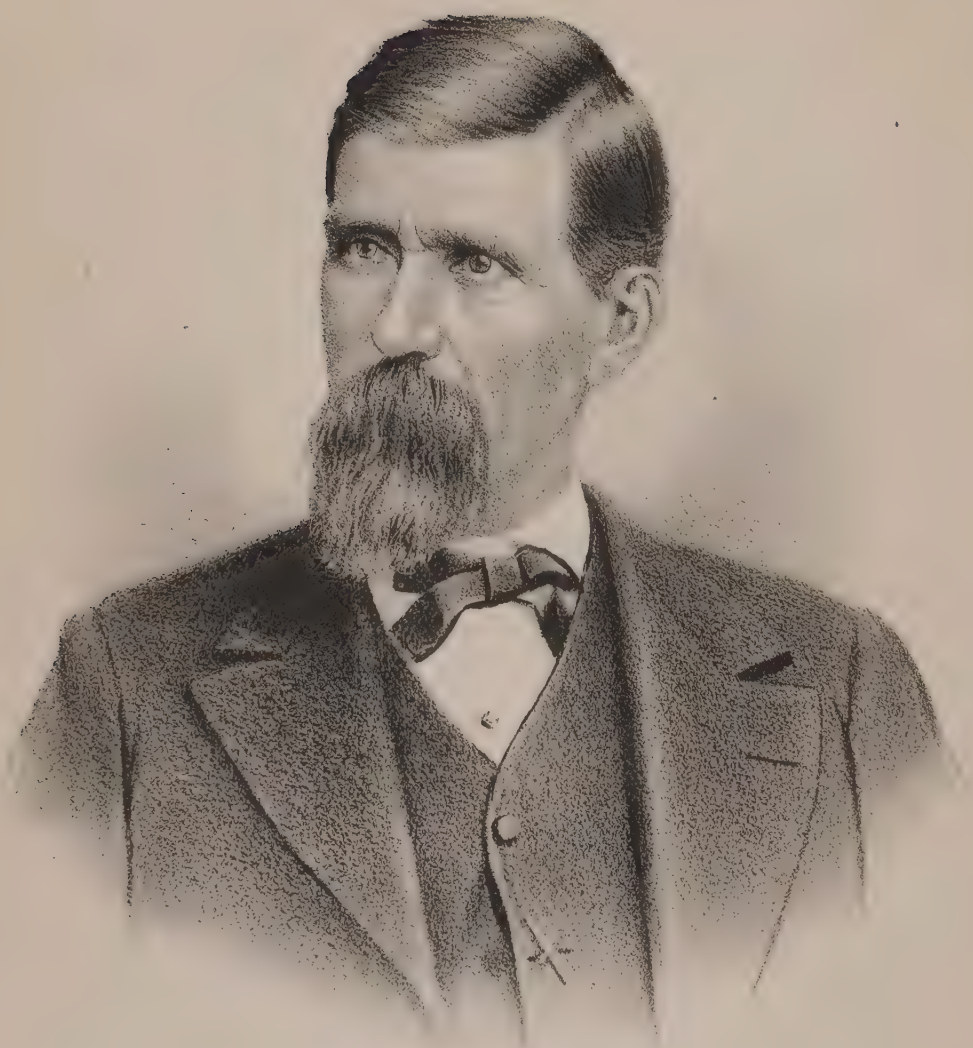
For quite a number of years the poor of the county were "farmed out." This system at last attracted the attention of the Legislature and they passed a law giving counties the right to purchase poor-farms and erect suitable buildings. The first infirmary was started in 1854, on Pee Pee Creek, some two miles from Waverly, and the first Superintendent was Peter Fry. He was succeeded by Thomas McCallister. The infirmary was moved from its location on Pee Pee Creek in 1867, the county commissioners having a farm of some 344 acres at or near Idaho, in Pebble Township. The infirmary building is a two-story frame, the main building having eight rooms, to which an addition has been built of ten smaller rooms. The property is valued at $7,000. It was purchased of and the deed made by James Emmitt and wife, Dec. 8, 1866. The third Superintendent was Amos Watts; the fourth, Uriah Peniston, and he was succeeded by B. J. Farmer. David Gordon, the present able Superintendent and Manager, succeeded Mr. Farmer. The Directors for the present year, 1883, are: Robert Leeper, Stephen Goodman and Enoch Steadman.

POSTOFFICES IN PIKE COUNTY.

There are fourteen townships in Pike County, viz: Beaver, Benton, Camp Creek, Jackson, Marion, Mifflin, Newton, Pebble, Pee Pee, Perry, Scioto, Seal, Sunfish and Union. Beaver Township has two postoffices, Beaver and Dove; Benton, one, Morgan; Camp Creek, none; Jackson, one, Omega, in Sharonville; Marion, one, Flat, in California; Mifflin, two, Latham and Byington; Newton, one, Jasper; Pebble, one, Pee Pee, in Buchanan; Pee Pee, two, Waverly and Daleyville; Perry, one, Cynthiana; Scioto, none; Seal, one, Piketon; Sunfish, three, Elm Grove, Idaho and Poplar Grove; and Union, one, Gibson. So it seems that Sunfish has three; Beaver, two; Mifflin, two; Pee Pee, two; while Camp Creek and Scioto are destitute.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

Pike County has but a small indebtedness, and that is principally for the purchase of turnpikes, which have been made free. There are others yet to purchase, and some to build before the county will fully meet the demand of the people. The debt of the county Oct. 1, 1883, was as follows: W. & C. turnpike, $24,200; Piketon bridge, $12,500; Sharonville bridge, $8,300; W. & Beaver turnpike, $22,000; county bonds, $16,000; total, $83,500. There is in the county treasury $12,000 in cash, which leaves a net indebtedness of $71,000. The debt has from one to fifteen years to run.



W. S. Jones.

CHAPTER XXXV.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND WEALTH OF PIKE COUNTY.

Owing to the extent of the valley of Scioto, and the valleys which lie upon and along the banks of the tributaries to the river of that name, Pike County can be said to be a fair agricultural county. Still, as a fruit, grass, and stock-raising county, it is far superior for the latter purposes after you leave the valleys, which do not cover over one-fourth to one-half of her surface. Perhaps there are 75,000 acres of bottom-land in the county, including the gentle hill slopes, possibly a few acres more, out of 274,560 acres of land in the county of which the assessor returned for 1882 the number on the assessment-roll of 274,384 acres. In 1869 the assessor's returns for that year, made in June, gave the following as the value of the personal property of the county by townships: Beaver, $83,918; Benton, $69,933; Camp Creek, $64,114; Jackson, $310,673; Marion, $97,654; Mifflin, $65,270; Newton, $75,395; Pebble, $125,250; Pee Pee, $405,041; Perry, $89,086; Scioto, $100,796; Seal, $200,958; Sunfish, $43,896; Union, $76,229. The increase in 1870 was not very great over the previous year, but it is here given in detail, that what made up the aggregate wealth of the county, besides its real estate or landed interests, may be seen:

RETURNS OF THE ASSESSORS FOR 1870 OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF THE HORSES, CATTLE, MULES, SHEEP, HOGS, AND CARRIAGES IN THE COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		MULES.		CARRIAGES.		SHEEP.		HOGS.	
	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.	NO.	VALUE.
Beaver	234	$ 15,635	588	$ 12,917	11	$ 975	102	$ 3,422	826	$ 983	571	$ 2,461
Benton	375	25,741	545	13,122	36	2,988	137	5,053	1,189	1,408	1,373	4,471
Camp Creek	208	14,632	494	8,980	29	2,600	75	2,518	945	1,019	504	1,717
Jackson	521	40,372	923	23,219	18	1,665	198	8,717	1,073	1,232	1,453	7,289
Marion	341	23,277	850	17,812	11	785	118	4,965	1,263	1,952	729	3,222
Mifflin	346	20,705	546	9,603	45	3,515	123	4,008	1,327	1,274	1,238	3,751
Newton	373	25,319	702	13,337	42	2,675	127	4,703	1,277	1,539	1,149	4,668
Pebble	565	37,817	880	17,593	25	1,870	29	1,665	2,044	2,767	1,626	5,688
Pee Pee	580	44,302	871	20,612	38	2,420	258	14,841	1,165	1,648	1,933	10,735
Perry	328	20,305	993	23,909	56	3,785	109	4,460	2,393	3,954	1,044	4,277
Scioto	305	21,668	473	10,890	14	1,190	94	3,558	726	771	968	3,992
Seal	502	39,723	1,018	27,868	26	2,030	193	9,353	799	1,229	1,461	9,064
Sunfish	225	15,082	405	9,926	16	1,069	76	2,654	894	1,086	730	2,344
Union	288	18,635	634	14,169	28	2,050	91	3,518	950	1,636	566	2,725
Total	5,191	$363,213	9,922	$223,457	395	$29,617	1,649	$71,437	16,871	$22,508	15,345	$66,404

The average price in the whole county was: Horses, $70; cattle, $22, and sheep, $1.33.

In connection with the above table the cereal and other productions of the county are added for the same year, showing the amount and variety produced:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.	1870.	1875.	1880.
Orchard products	$39,430	$ 489	$ 157,665
Home manufactures	$22,344	.....	.....
Maple sugar—pounds	6,428	2,236	2,310
Sorghum syrup—gallons	700	1,197	1,397
Sorghum molasses, "	35,836	19,602	17,215
Corn—bushels	740,557	757,068	803,928
Oats, "	108,178	51,819	46,106
Barley, "	4,240	1,364	14,522
Buckwheat—bushels	539	1,239	612
Tobacco—pounds	20,105	12,595	12,721
Wool, "	36,852	16,845	32,198
Potatoes, Irish—bushels	57,957	71,109	47,946
Potatoes, Sweet, "	1,172	375	1,255
Hay—tons	6,446	3,286	6,884
Assessed valuation real estate	$2,674,828	$3,313,993	.....
Assessed valuation personal est.	1,969,686	1,895,644	.....
Total val. real and personal est.	$4,644,514	$5,209,637	.....
True val. real and personal estate.	9,660,000	.....	.....

The number of horses, cattle, mules and sheep decreased from the statement of 1870, and only hogs increased, and they only about 1,000. For the year 1875 the decrease in stock was small, yet there was a decrease in all but horses. The figures were : Horses, 4,899; cattle, 8,236; mules, 405; sheep, 7,950; hogs, 13,670. The stock report for 1880 was: Horses, 4,764; cattle, 8,523; mules, 361; sheep, 11,681; hogs, 12,616.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The real estate valuation at different periods, as given in the return, is as follows: 1846, $1,524,938; 1853, $1,856,418; 1859, $2,430,426; 1870, $3,245,074; 1880, $3,453,554. The valuation of personal property in 1880 was $1,778,795. The report for 1882 was: Acres of land, 274,384; value of same, $3,000,697; value of city, town and village town lots, $506,142; value of chattel property, $1,979,822; grand duplicate 1882, $5,486,661.

PIKE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Something over fifteen years ago, or in 1868, an attempt was made to form a Pike County medical society. The records of two meetings, in part, are given as follows:

" Pursuant to a previous call, the following-named physicians met at the court-house in Waverly, on Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868, for the purpose of organizing a County Medical Society, viz.: S. G. Richards, J. J. Johnson, H. C. Beard, Thomas Lowery, John Arnold, W. R. Hurst, G. W. Robison, S. A. Hutt, James McCord, W. S. Jones, E. McFadden, J. B. Ray. A temporary organization was effected by electing Dr. W. S. Jones, President, and Dr. John Arnold, Secretary.

" On motion a committee of three was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws at the next meeting, consisting of Drs. Lowery, Arnold and Robison.

" On motion a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Drs. McCord, Richards and Hutt.

" On motion a committee of five was appointed to report a proper fee bill, and present it at the next meeting, the committee consisting of Drs. Richards, Hutt, Ray, Scherloch and Johnson.

" On motion the secretary was directed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Waverly *Watchman* and *Pike County Republican*.

" On motion adjourned to meet at the court-house in Waverly on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. W. S. JONES,

" JOHN ARNOLD, *President.*

" *Secretary.*"

That was about all of the proceeding of the first meeting, and the principal action of the second was the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. The report read:

" The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported that, in addition to the constitution and by-laws already adopted, the Code of Ethics adopted by the American Medical Society be adopted for the government of the members of this society, in their intercourse with each other, and with their patients, which report was adopted."

That seems to be about all the society amounted to. It seemed impossible to get the doctors together, and the society died.

THE FIRST HANGING.

To Pike County is due the distinction of furnishing the first victim for the hangman's rope in the State of Ohio after its organization as a State. In 1803, when a part of the territory now embraced in this county formed a portion of the county of Ross, there lived in the township of Pee Pee a man named Edward Stolcup. Stolcup was a married man, and it seems that his wife became intimate with another man named Asa Mounts, which so enraged the wronged husband that he one day shot his wife's seducer dead in his tracks with a rifle. This occurred on the 27th day of December, 1803. Stolcup was arrested shortly afterward and confined in the county jail at Chillicothe. In due course of time he was indicted for murder in the first degree; was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death on the gallows. The execution took place at Chillicothe on the 3d day of August, 1804.

On Saturday, Feb. 25, 1872, the boiler of a portable saw-mill, situated near the bridge at Daleyville and owned by N. Sheffield, exploded, killing a man named Arthur C. Perry and a boy named John W. Goodin.

In the fall of 1878, October, a bold robbery was committed, of which an account is given below. It may be added here that two of the burglars were captured, and one was sentenced to fifteen years and the other ten in the State Penitentiary. The ladies are still living, and a biographical sketch of their lives will be found in this work. The extract is from the Waverly *Republican*:

"On the pike from Cynthiana to Bainbridge, within the limits of the former place, in Perry Township, stands the Eubank homestead, a few feet from the road, the residence of two sisters, Miss Rebecca, aged seventy-three, and Miss Rhoda Eubanks, aged seventy years.

"At midnight of Thursday, Oct. 31, loud knocking at the door was responded to by the inmates, when food was asked for by those outside, and upon being informed that they must go elsewhere, for there were only two females in the house, the ruffians replied that they would come in. Miss Rebecca seized the dinner horn for the purpose of giving an alarm, but before a full blast could be blown the burglars broke in the door, and violently seizing the two ladies threw them to the floor, holding their caps to their faces, treating them very roughly. At the same time they declared that they were burglars, and that their purpose was robbery of money, which they knew to be in the house, and securing the ladies the three robbers gave them notice that the least noise would result in death, and while two stood watch as their victims sat on chairs near the fireplace, the third ransacked for money without success, when he returned and violently slapped Miss Rebecca in the face, using terrible threats, causing her to place in his hands $900 in money, most of which was in bills, but the balance was in specie in two separate bags. This the men deliberately counted, and helping themselves to some articles of value withdrew, informing the ladies that any attempt to leave the house or raise an alarm before morning would result in instant death, as a watch was set over them."

KUKLUX IN PIKE.

In about 1830 five or six negro families from Virginia came to Ohio and settled in Pike County, about four miles northwest of Waverly. They were generally peaceable and industrious, one of them owning and running a mill, and all making a living and dealing fairly with those about them. But the prejudice

of some of the early settlers was too strong against their color to allow them civil protection in a day when the laws were so poor and so illy enforced on all subjects. A raid was led against this black colony one night in about 1835, Timothy Downing and William Burke being the leaders. They approached the hut of one of the negroes, who it seems was not at all surprised by their coming, for they soon found him behind one corner of his house, armed with a rifle, with which he defended himself successfully. A bullet from his gun struck Downing in the leg, and the company soon turned to retreat. Downing was thrown across a horse and brought toward home, but he died from loss of blood before reaching there. This only increased the feelings of hostility. A year later a brother of Downing accosted one of these negroes while making rails near Sharonville, and told him he could have only so many minutes to make his peace with God. By dexterous and fearless movement the negro got in the first lick, striking Downing, who was on a horse, in the head with his ax, and, although he finally recovered, he bore the mark of his experience, a maimed face, throughout life. Both of the negroes were cleared in court on the ground of self-defense.

WITCHCRAFT IN PIKE COUNTY.

The dark superstition of witchcraft, although of short life, was once allowed to enter in and lay her slimy hands on the people of Pike County. It may have lurked in some benighted minds for years before and after the occurrence of the following event, but this was one long to be remembered, and perhaps exhibits the culmination of its influence in the county.

In about the year 1818 a man by the name of Lewis Sartain was shot and killed in the woods about three miles north of Waverly. It was doubtless a murder, and the suspicion turned strongly toward his brother-in-law, Amos Williams, who was known to have been with him about that time. Williams was tried, and although the circumstantial evidence was strongly against him, he was cleared for want of more positive proof. Several weeks later a woman by the name of Peters announced that she had the power of a witch, and could point out the murderer of Sartain. Her method was to have the body of Sartain taken up and all the people go, one at a time, and touch his corpse with a finger, and when the guilty person touched the body fresh blood would flow from it at that point. The authorities acted upon this method, and a meeting of all persons who could possibly have been guilty was held in the old Baptist church, near where Sharonville now stands. The meeting was presided over by Constable John Sheppard, and the putrifying body was brought in. Williams, among the rest, was present, and many, believing this test to be infallible, thought that his guilt was about to be laid bare to the world. After several had been called and come forward to touch the body and returned vindicated, the constable may have been heard to cry out, "Amos Williams, Amos Williams, come up and examine the body of Lewis Sartain, supposed to be shot, or murdered." The excitement was complete when, in breathless silence, he arose and walked toward the corpse. He doubtless had less faith in the test than his neighbors, for he went boldly up and touched the body, but no blood spot appeared. He was the last one called, and as the test had convicted no one, there was nothing left to do but disperse the meeting and re-inter the body. This failure shattered the power of witchery in Pike County and it was never again revived.

This same man Williams, a year later, was himself murdered in a broil with a desperate man named Joe Mounts. Williams's skull was broken in, but as he did not die immediately, a Dr. Ellis was called to attend upon him. The instrument used by the Doctor to raise

the pieces of the skull from the brain, where they were imbedded, was a carpenter's three-quarter inch augur, with which he tried to raise the pieces by inserting the screw. Ellis was tried for malpractice, but was cleared. Mounts was convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS OF PIKE COUNTY.

BY W. D. JONES.

For fifteen years subsequent to the organization of Pike County no newspapers were published within its territory. Sales of real estate and notices requiring publication in newspapers were published in Chillicothe papers. In the year 1830 Allen Butts established at Waverly, then a thriving village, that had been brought into existence by the building of the Ohio Canal, the first newspaper ever printed in the county. It bore the somewhat extended title of *The Waverly Democrat, and Pike and Jackson Advertiser.* It was Democratic in politics and supported the administration of General Jackson. Like all other papers published in the county in an early day, it was short-lived. But just how long it struggled for an existence before giving up the ghost we have no means of knowing; probably a year or two sufficed for its existence. Within the next two years a paper was established at Piketon, which town was at that time the county seat, a paper called the *Hickory Sprout.* It is fair to presume that this was also a Jackson paper, but the name of the editor, or the length of time it was published, has never been handed down to posterity.

In 1842 another newspaper venture was made in Piketon, by a man named Brattin, who established a paper, and gave it the name of the *Tocsin.* It was published until the fire which burned down the public buildings, a few years later, when the entire office was consumed. New material was purchased, and the publication resumed, but soon after its new start the paper passed into the hands of John Q. Gibson and Francis S. Dexter, and the name of the paper changed to the Piketon *Journal.* The paper advocated the Whig doctrine. In a few years Mr. Gibson transferred his interest to his partner, who continued the publication of the paper until his death, which occurred in 1856. S. P. Drake then purchased the paper, but not meeting with the encouragement he had hoped for, transferred the material to the widow of the late owner, who sold it to Isaac C. Wynn, who, in 1860, removed the office to Waverly, and changed the name of the paper to the *Pike County Republican.* The name indicates the politics of the paper. He shortly afterward disposed of the office to Rev. Charles G. Evans, who, in turn, disposed of it to E. G. & O. J. De Wolf. They continued the publication for a short time, when the material was purchased by J. W. Bowen, and removed to McArthur.

In 1867 new material was purchased and the publication of the paper resumed by S. T. Wetmore, who, in 1874, disposed of the office to his brother, Josiah Wetmore, who continued its publication until 1881, when he sold the office to Thomas P. Foster. His editorial life lasted two months, when he sold the office to James W. Logan, who at present conducts the paper. With the exception of a few years (from 1865 to 1868) the paper has been published continually for over forty years, and has experienced all the vicissitudes incident to a country newspaper. It has grown from a six column folio to a quarto of forty-eight columns, and the mechanical appearance of the paper under the present management will compare favorably with any paper published outside of the larger cities. It is ably edited and enjoys a good local patronage.

The Piketonian was established by Sam. Pike, at Piketon, in the year 1844. Pike was a vigorous and forcible writer, but he did

not meet with sufficient encouragement to permanently locate at that point. After a year's struggle he abandoned the enterprise, and removed the office to another locality. The *Piketonian* advocated Democratic principles, and that party was without an organ in the county until 1848, when the *Pike County Democrat* was established by George W. Nelson. The material of the office was brought from Jackson, where it had seen years of service in the Whig cause. In 1853 he disposed of the good will of the office to Messrs. Brodess & Doane. The new firm purchased new type and fixtures, and changed the name of the paper to the *Scioto Valley Times*. Politically it professed to be independent, but gave the Democratic ticket a lukewarm support. In the succeeding year the office was purchased by McCallister & Cissna, who in a few months abandoned it for want of patronage. Subsequently the material was gathered together and in 1859 was transported to Waverly, and the first number of the Waverly *Messenger* issued by H. H. Cissna. The object for which the paper was started was the agitation of the removal of the county seat from Piketon to Waverly, which was then attracting some attention throughout the county. Cissna soon disposed of the office to T. J. McCallister, and he in turn to Daniel F. Shriner, when it was soon again abandoned for want of patronage. A paper called the *Valley Patriot* was started in Piketon about the year 1849, by Hallam Hempstead, Jr., but did not survive any length of time.

In 1853 J. W. Turner started the *Scioto Sun*, an independent paper, published bi-weekly. It was a folio of three columns to the page. After six months' experience the editor sold the material, which was merged into the *Journal* office, and its publication abandoned.

In 1856 the Piketon *Union*, a Democratic paper, was established at Piketon by J. W. Turner and W. D. Jones. In the spring of the following year Mr. Jones purchased the interest of his partner in the paper, and continued its publication at that place until the removal of the county seat from Piketon to Waverly, in the winter of 1861, made it necessary for a change of location. Accordingly, in January, 1862, the office was removed to Waverly, and the name of the paper changed to the Waverly *Democrat* which he conducted until the year 1867, when he sold the office to his brother, John A. Jones. The title of the paper was changed to the Waverly *Watchman*, which is still continued under the same management. The *Watchman* is a nine-column folio. It has an extensive circulation among the farmers of Pike County, and enjoys the reputation abroad of being one of the "livest" political, as well as local, papers in Southern Ohio.

The agitation of the removal of the county seat from Piketon to Waverly caused the establishment of the *Press* at Piketon, by John Cissna, in 1861. It was Republican in politics. Failing in its object, and the publisher not being acquainted with the printing business, the paper suspended publication after an existence of ten months. The material was subsequently purchased by Daniel D. W. Davis, and removed to Middleport, in Meigs County.

The last effort to permanently establish a paper at Piketon was made in 1877, by W. D. Ragen, who established the Piketon *Courier*, a Republican journal. His health failing him he disposed of the establishment in the year following to James R. English, who conducted it until the summer of 1881. The investment not proving a profitable one he disposed of the material to J. W. Logan, of the *Republican*, who removed it to Bainbridge, in Ross County.

James Emmitt, in his memoirs, states that a partner of his, Mr. Gilbert, started the first paper in Pike County, and called it the *Hemisphere*, and that he sold it to William Butt.

The following is from the Waverly *Watchman*, July 24, 1873: "The material for the first paper printed in Pike County was brought here from Georgetown, Ohio, by John and Allen Butt, in 1831. The paper was called the Waverly *Democrat*, and survived the storm about a year. The material was then taken to Columbus and was used to print the first number of the *Ohio Statesman*."

The Jackson, Ohio, *Standard* in commenting on the above, says: "Well do we remember the Waverly *Democrat*. It was the first newspaper ever taken in our father's family. Our father and our cousin Andrew Mackley took it in partnership until it suspended. It was thirteen miles from our residence to Jackson, the nearest postoffice. It is now forty-one years since we read the Waverly *Democrat*, but we remember many things which it contained."

Henry R. Snyder was born Feb. 17, 1853, the son of Abraham and Mary (Slover) Snyder. He is a native of Hopewell Township, Perry Co., Ohio, and his young days were spent on a farm. His schooling was in the district school of his township, until his nineteenth year, when he attended the Madison Academy and graduated in 1875. He then assumed the duties of a teacher for several years, during which time, however, he took an irregular course of studies at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He became editorially connected with the Lexington *Tribune* in 1878–'79, and in the latter part of the last-mentioned year purchased the Logan *Republican* and assumed editorial control. This paper was ably conducted by Mr. Snyder, and was acknowledged as the leading organ of the party in the district, so far as ability extended. This connection continued until July 1, 1883, when a consolidation of the two Republican papers of Logan was effected and Mr. Snyder disposed of his interest. Sept. 13, 1883, Mr. Snyder secured by purchase the *Pike County Republican*, which he is making a valuable party organ and a first-class local paper. He was married May 10, 1881, to Miss Minerva Burgess, of Mt. Perry, Perry Co., Ohio. They have been blessed with one child, a son, Herbert. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Snyder is also a Master Mason.

John Anderson Jones, editor and proprietor of the Waverly *Watchman*, the Democratic organ of Pike County, Ohio, was born in Sunfish Township, in said county, May 21, 1842. He is the third son of James Jones, a once prominent and well-known citizen of the county. The first six years of his life were spent on a farm, but at the end of that time he removed with his father to Piketon, where, up to the age of sixteen years, he attended the public schools of the village and obtained a fair common-school education. April 11, 1857, he gave up his studies and went to learn the printing trade with his brother, W. D. Jones, who was then running a Democratic paper in the town called the Piketon *Union*. He continued with his brother in the printing business at Piketon up to Jan. 5, 1862, when the office was removed to Waverly, which had a few months previous been declared the new seat of justice of the county, by a vote of the people. Being one of the indispensable portions of the *Union* office, he came with his brother to Waverly and helped establish the Waverly *Democrat*, in which he continued to work up to March, 1867, when he became proprietor of the establishment and changed the name of the paper to the Waverly *Watchman*. The paper at that time was a small twenty-four column paper, but in May, 1873, he enlarged it to a nine-column journal, its present size. The subject of this sketch, although he has been in the printing business for over a quarter of a century, was never during all that time connected with any other paper, either as a writer or a printer. He has spent his whole life, it might be said, in the office which he now owns. There is one other pe-

culiarity about him that may be of interest to mention, and that is, he never *writes* a line of editorial or local matter for his paper. He goes to the case every week and sets up his original matter, as the boys say, "out of his head." He has been known to set up articles of as much as four columns in length without ever writing a line of it. So accustomed has he become to this style of editing that he now finds it almost impossible to "follow copy," and during the past five years he has not set up a column of type for his paper from copy.

RAILROADS.

There is but little to be said of the railroad interests of Pike County. There was a long struggle to get both the Scioto Valley Railroad and what is now called the Ohio Southern. Pike County raised $50,000 of the $850,000, which was required to make her portion good and the money was well enough invested. The completion of the road was a great boon to the people of the county. The canal was a great benefit, but the demand of the times was for a more rapid communication with the distant points, and more efficient as well as rapid freighting facilities of the products of the county. This was achieved by the Scioto Valley Railroad as a north and south line. The first excursion train over this road passed through Waverly and Piketon Dec. 29, 1877. Regular trains were started early in January.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

The narrow gauge, so-called, or as first known by the name of Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Narrow Gauge Railroad, is the other or cross line of the railroad through Pike County. Pike County was identified more sharply in this road than the Valley Road, for the reason that her representative citizen, James Emmitt, became its President, and that, too, after the first incorporation became a failure. Mr. Emmitt put life into its management and money into its treasury, and the latter he left there, through the sharp practice of unscrupulous men. The first dirt was shoveled Nov. 20, 1875, and the first spike was driven Dec. 7, 1876, by James Emmitt, at Jackson. The last spike was also driven by James Emmitt, on the completion of the road between Springfield and Jackson at 3:30 P. M., July 18, 1878, at the Dell Bridge. An excursion party passed over the road Aug. 3, 1878, and regular trains were started Aug. 5, of the same year. The road between Jackson and Waverly was first completed and the coal fields of Jackson lay at the door of Waverly. For this James Emmitt worked, and when that was accomplished he gave up the presidency to others. But for him and his money it is doubtful if this road would have ever been completed.

These roads have given the people of the county equal facilities with other and surrounding counties, and her progress will not be retarded for the want of the magic efforts of the iron horse.

TURNPIKES.

Columbus & Portsmouth.—The company was organized at Piketon, July 4, 1839.

Sunfish, Waverly to Latham, was built about 1866, by James Emmitt.

Waverly & Cooperville.—Finished in 1882, and built on towing path; length thirteen miles.

Waverly & Beaver.—Passes beyond Beavertown; length, nineteen miles. Finished in 1883.

Waverly & Beaver.—Toll road from Waverly to Piketon, east side of river; length, five miles. Built by James Emmitt about 1862.

Cynthiana, Long route from Cynthiana to Ross County.

Cynthiana, Short route, from Cynthiana to Highland County line. Length of both together, seven miles. Built in about 1870.

The act to authorize counties and towns to

subscribe to the capital stock of turnpike companies was passed March 16, 1838. Pike County subscribed $20,000 to the Columbus & Portsmouth Turnpike, and Scioto County, $30,000.

OFFICIAL.

COMMISSIONERS.

1815, Wm. Russell, Jonathan Clark, Peter Donnon; 1816, Wm. Russell, Peter Donnon, Wm. Parker; 1817, Wm. Russell, Peter Donnon, Burgess Elliott; 1818, Peter Donnon, Burgess Elliott, Wm. Parker; 1819–'20, Burgess Elliott, Wm. Parker, Thomas Wilson; 1821–'22, Burgess Elliott, Thomas Wilson, Benjamin Watkins; 1823, Thomas Wilson, Burgess Elliott, James Daniels; 1824, Thomas Wilson, James Daniels, Benjamin Daniels; 1825–'26, Jas. Daniels, Benj. Daniels, Lloyd Howard; 1827–'30, Lloyd Howard, Burgess Elliott, Benj. Daniels; 1831–'32, Burgess Elliott, Lloyd Howard, Wm. D. Peters; 1833, Burgess Elliott, Wm. D. Peters, Absalom Chenoweth; 1834, Absalom Chenoweth, Abraham Bonnett, David Thorp; 1835–'36, David Thorp, Samuel Mustard, John Brown. *Elected.*—1836, David Thorp; 1837, James Davis; 1838, John Thomas; 1839, John Anderson; 1840, Samuel Corwine; 1841, John Thomas; 1842, John Anderson; 1843, Samuel Corwine; 1844, John Thomas; 1845, David Thorp; 1846, Daniel Parker; 1847, Abraham Chenoweth; 1848, David Thorp; 1849, Thomas Barnes; 1850, Jabel Brown, John Anderson, *vice* Barnes; 1851, James McBride; 1852, Gordon Cochran; 1853, Samuel Hess; 1854, Samuel Corwine; 1855, Daniel Ferneau; 1856, Wm. Pennisten; 1857, Stephen A. Graham; 1858, Daniel Ferneau; 1859, Wm. Pennisten; 1860, Andrew Kilgore; 1861, Joseph L. West; 1862, Andrew Shock; 1863, Stewart Alexander; 1864, Joseph L. West; 1865, Andrew Shock; 1866, Stewart Alexander; 1867, John Skowden; 1868, Andrew Shock; 1869, Thomas C. Wiley; 1870, Reuben Slavens; 1871, B. Adams; 1872, Wm. McCoy; 1873, Reuben Slavens; 1874, B. Adams; 1875, Wm. McCoy; 1876, Thomas Holton; 1877, H. C. Givens; 1878, Wm. McCoy; 1879, Thos. Holton; 1880, H. C. Givens; 1881, Reuben Slavens; 1882, Leander Lydick; 1883, Geo. W. Brodbeck.

AUDITORS.

Prior to about 1823 the office was held by appointment of the County Commissioners—term one year. Nathan Newsom, before 1821; Robert Lucas, 1821–'23; Aaron Guthery (elected), 1823; held this office in connection with that of Sheriff until his death in spring of 1825. Special election June 1, 1825. Andrew Swearinger, 1825–'27; Adrian Wynkoop, 1827–'33; Wm. Reed, 1833–'40; Van S. Murphy, 1840–'46; James Jones, 1846–'54; Walter S. Little, 1854–'56; Presley Adams, 1856–'60; John James, 1860–'62; Isaac C. Pennisten, 1862–'66; David Armstrong, 1866–'71; George Kerns, 1871–'75; Van H. Bond, 1875–'80; Joseph Armstrong, 1880–present.

SHERIFFS.

Wm. Collings, 1815–'18; Daniel Hodges, 1818–'21; Arthur Chenoweth, 1821–'23; Aaron Guthery, 1823–'25; John Hines, 1825–'29; James Moore, 1829–'33; Elias Doughty, 1833–'39; James Moore, 1839–'43; Tibbeny Reid, 1843–'46; James Candy, 1846–'49; Jacob Vallery, 1849–'53; Jacob Taylor, 1853–'57; Gordon Cochran, 1857–'61; Jacob Vallery, 1861–'65; James F. Odell, 1865–'71; Daniel L. Sailor, 1871–'73; John Daily, 1873–'75; Phillip Buchert, 1875–'79; Wm. F. Anderson, 1879.

TREASURERS.

Abraham Chenoweth, 1815 to about 1830; Chas. McCollister, 1842–'44; Hallam Hempstead, 1844–'54; John Gregg, 1854–'56; James Jones, 1856–'60; George Corwine,

1860–'64; H. C. Addy, 1864–'69; A. B. East, 1869–'73; John Reeder, 1875–'79; Philip Lorback, 1879–'83; S. V. McAllister, 1883.

PROBATE JUDGE.

The office was created with the new constitution in 1851. Lemuel F. Drake, 1851-'53; Chas. McCollister, 1853–'58 (appointed Oct. 19, 1853); E. R. Allen, 1858–'61; Hallam Hempstead, 1861–'63; E. R. Allen, 1863–'75; A. B. East, 1875–'78; Geo. Kerns, 1878.

RECORDERS.

Hallam Hempstead, 1835; George Flinn, 1840; Lewis Beckey, resigned March 7, 1853, Jos. J. Green, appointed; Edward O. Jones, 1857; Wm. L. Allison, 1870–'76; O. P. Beekman, 1876–'82; John L. Steirs, 1882.

CLERK OF COURT.

Joseph J. Martin, 1815–'23; H. Hempstead, 1823–'43; George Corwine, 1843–'54; Wm. C. O'Brien, 1854–'57; David Armstrong, 1857–'66 (Mr. Armstrong was appointed on the removal of O'Brien from the county, and resigned on his appointment to the office of Auditor); John W. Washburn, 1866–'75; John P. Douglas, 1875.

The county has had but seven clerks in sixty-eight years. Under the old constitution of the State the court appointed the clerks, and Joseph J. Martin was appointed on the organization of the court in 1815. He was a native of Baltimore, and came to Ohio in an early day, when he was about twenty-one years of age. In 1822 Mr. Martin died, aged forty-five, and was succeeded by the late Hallam Hempstead, who retained the office twenty-two years, or till 1844, when he resigned, and George Corwine was appointed, and held the place till the new constitution was adopted, when the office became elective. He was elected Clerk one term, and gave place to Wm. C. O'Brien, Know Nothing, elected in October, 1854, who took the office Feb. 1, 1855. Know Nothingism going out of fashion, David Armstrong was elected as a Democrat, though he was of Whig precedents. He took the office in February, 1858, and was elected three terms, though he did not fill the last term out, for in September, 1866, he was appointed Auditor, in place of Isaac C. Pennisten, who resigned to be elected Representative to the General Assembly of Ohio, and John W. Washburn was appointed Clerk to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Washburn was elected Clerk in October, 1866, and though he was absent some time, the duties of the office were performed by J. M. Pennisten. Then came Mr. Douglas, present incumbent. It will thus be seen that Mr. Martin held the office seven years, Mr. Hempstead twenty-two, Mr. Corwine eleven, Mr. O'Brien three, Mr. Armstrong about nine, and Mr. Washburn nine years, besides having served a moiety of Mr. Armstrong's, and John P. Douglas eight years.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Joseph Sill, 1815-'19; Samuel Seaton, 1819-'21; Joseph Sill, 1821-'23; Samuel Atkinson, 1823-'28; E. Johnson, 1828-'30; S. M. Tracy, 1830-'32; James Keenin, 1832-'35; N. K. Clough, 1835-'45; John M. Perry, 1845-'47; John W. Scott, 1847-'52; A. W. McCauslen, 1852-'56; George D. Cole, 1856-'67; John T. Moore, 1867-'73; R. Dougherty, 1873-'75; S. A. Stedman, 1875-'79; W. H. Leet, 1879-'81; John A. Eylar, 1881.

JUDGES SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

1815.—John Thompson, Presiding Judge; Samuel Henry, Enos Prather, Geo. Corwine, Associate Judges.

1818.—John Thompson, Samuel Henry, Enos Prather, Samuel Reed.

1819.—*Eighth Circuit.*—Ezra Osborn, Presiding Judge; Samuel Henry, Enos Prather, Samuel Reed, Associate Judges.



E. R. Allen.



Mrs. E. R. Allen.

1822.—Ezra Osborn, Presiding Judge; Enos Prather, Samuel Reed, Levi Hodges.

1825.—Ezra Osborn, Presiding Judge; Samuel Reed, Levi Hodges, William Hampton.

1826.—Thomas Irvin, Presiding Judge; Samuel Reed, Levi Hodges, William Hampton.

1828.—Thomas Irvin, Presiding Judge; Samuel Reed, Wm. Hampton, John Barnes.

1830.—Thomas Irvin, Presiding Judge; Samuel Reed, Wm. Hampton, Benjamin Daniels.

1834.—Frederic Grimke, Sixth Circuit; Wm. Hampton, Samuel Reed, Benjamin Daniels.

1836.—John H. Keith, Presiding Judge; Wm. Hampton, Geo. Corwine, John Hines.

1840.—John H. Keith, Presiding Judge; Wm. Hampton, John Hines, Charles McCollister.

1845.—John H. Keith, Presiding Judge; Samuel Reed, Charles McCollister, Jacob Row.

1847.—John H. Keith, Presiding Judge; Robert McLain, Samuel Reed, George Porter.

1848.—Wm. V. Peck, Presiding Judge; Samuel Reed, George Porter, Robert McLain.

1850.—Wm. V. Peck, Presiding Judge; Charles McCollister, Absalom Chenoweth, James R. Hibbens.

1851.—Wm. V. Peck, Presiding Judge; Charles McCollister, Thomas Dougherty, Jno. Tharp.

1852.—Simeon Marsh, Judge Common Pleas about one year.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PIKE COUNTY ACTORS IN THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

BY COLONEL THOMAS W. HIGGINS.

THE SIGNAL GIVEN AT SUMTER.

At the first call of the President for volunteers, and immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter by the rebels, to wit, on the 17th day of April, 1861, six young men of Pike County enrolled themselves as volunteers in Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Their names were John R. T. Barnes, John Vulmer, Frank Lauman, Joseph Hinson, Abisha Downing and Asa Couch. Of these Barnes was killed at Vienna, near the city of Washington, in the reconnoisance made by General Schenck, and Vulmer and Lauman were wounded, the former losing his right arm. Shortly after the term of their enlistment had expired, Joseph Hinson enlisted in the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry and from the rank of Captain, rose to that of Colonel of the regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, losing his right arm. He was noted for gallantry in action, and when mustered out of the army at the close of the war was respected and beloved by those in his command. Abisha Downing enlisted in Company D, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and was mustered as Second Lieutenant of the company Nov. 4, 1861. He served from that time on until the close of the war, having in the meantime been commissioned a Major of the regiment. His record as a soldier is without a blemish. Young Barnes was the first of the Pike County volunteers to offer up his life on the altar of his country, and in his honor the post of the Grand Army of the Republic organized at Waverly is named Barnes Post. It is fitting that the names of these six young men should be preserved in the history of the county as the first to respond to the call of their country when its overthrow was threatened by an armed rebellion.

THE COUNTRY CALLS AGAIN.

In the early part of June, 1861, when it became apparent that the 75,000 men first called for by President Lincoln would not be sufficient to put down the rebellion, and after an additional call had been made for volunteers, seven young men of Waverly enlisted in Company B, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commonly known as the "Guthrie Grays," a regiment organized at Cincinnati, Ohio. The names of these young men were: John Helfenbine, Philip B. Helfenbine, Benjamin Lewis, James Warren, Anson Clapper, John Boerst and David Schreiber. The Sixth Regiment was first ordered into West Virginia where, under General McClelland and afterward under General Rosecrans, it took part in the battles of Carrick's Ford, Cheat Mountain, Beverly, etc. Late in November of 1861 the Sixth Regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and at once became a part of the Army of the Ohio, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Brigade of the Fourth Division, commanded by Brigadier William Nelson. The part taken by this reg-

iment in the marches and battles which preceded the fall of Atlanta reflects great credit upon its officers and men.

Of the seven young men of Pike County who formed a part of Company B of that regiment, it may be said that each honorably discharged his duty and contributed by his soldierly conduct to the high character and standing that the regiment maintained for the three years that it was in active service; nor did these seven young patriots escape the casualties of war. John Boerst was killed at the battle of Stone River, and in the same battle Jas. Warren, Anson Clapper, David Schreiber and John Helfenbine were severely wounded, both Warren and Clapper subsequently dying of their wounds. Philip B. Helfenbine was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, and Benjamin Lewis was taken prisoner and was kept a prisoner at Richmond, Va., for seventeen months. Brief as this history is of the military career of these seven young men, yet the reader cannot fail to admire the patriotism that led them at that early period of the war to leave their homes to volunteer in a regiment, so remote from where they lived, and in which all were strangers to them. They deserve to be enrolled among the true patriots of the war and to have their names preserved in the history of their county.

At the October election in 1861 the voters of Pike County were to decide the question as to whether the county seat should be removed to Waverly or not. This local question was of absorbing interest to the people and the canvass was an exciting one, and notwithstanding the fact that a civil war had broken out, yet many young men decided to remain at home until after the election before volunteering into the army to maintain the Union. Immediately after the October election T. W. Higgins, who had taken a prominent part in the canvass for removal, obtained a recruiting commission to raise a company for the Seventy-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and notwithstanding the fact that his was the thirteenth commission issued to different persons to raise companies for the same regiment, he was the second officer to fill his company, and to be mustered into said regiment. The regiment was to rendezvous at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Higgins was appointed a Second Lieutenant Oct. 13, 1861, and was promoted to Captain, Company B, Nov. 20 of the same year. This company was mostly recruited in Pike County, and when organized George Lauman was elected First Lieutenant, and Henry Hinson, Second Lieutenant. It remained with the regiment to the close of the war, having veteranized Jan. 1, 1864. The following are the names of its officers from the commencement to the close of the service, with the dates of promotion, etc.:

T. W. Higgins, appointed Second Lieutenant, Oct. 13, 1861; promoted to Captain of Company B, Nov. 20, 1861; promoted to Major, June 27, 1864; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, July 10, 1864, not mustered; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, with rank dating March 13, 1865; served full term.

George Lauman, appointed First Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1861; resigned March 8, 1862.

Henry Hinson, appointed Second Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant, May 22, 1862; promoted to Captain, March 1, 1864; resigned on account of wounds Oct. 20, 1864.

John H. Martin, enlisted Oct. 15, 1861; appointed First Lieutenant, May 20, 1864; promoted to Captain, June 22, 1865; served full term

Joshua A. Davis, enlisted Oct. 15, 1861; appointed Second Lieutenant, May 12, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant, March 1, 1864; discharged on account of wounds received in battle of New Hope Church, Ga.

Part of another company (D) of same regiment was recruited in Pike County. Of this

company the following named persons were mustered as officers:

James Q. Barnes, enlisted November, 1861; appointed First Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1861; promoted to Captain, Sept. 22, 1862; mustered out Dec. 29, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Abisha Downing, appointed Second Lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant, Sept. 22, 1862; promoted to Captain, March 29, 1864; commissioned as Mayor, July 18, 1865, not mustered; served full term.

Prestey T. Talbott, enlisted Oct. 15, 1861; appointed Captain, April 18, 1864; resigned June 25, 1865.

Joseph P. Talbott, enlisted Oct. 15, 1861; appointed Second Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant, March 30, 1864; resigned June 18, 1864.

The following is a list of those belonging to Company B, of the Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in battle, died of their wounds, or of disease:

First Sergeant Charles Shepherd, killed in battle at second Bull Run; Sergeant Benjamin Morrison, killed in battle at Second Bull Run; Sergeant Johnson Pryor, killed in battle at Gettysburg; Sergeant Thos. F. Rice, died of wounds at Gettysburg; Corporal Wm. E. Haines, killed in battle at Gettysburg; Corporal James H. Smith, killed in battle of Second Bull Run; Corporal Samuel Turner, killed in battle of Gettysburg; William R. Call, died of wounds received at Gettysburg; John Couch, died at Aquia Creek, January, 1863; John H. Donhee, died at Clarksburg, Va., March, 1862; George Haines, died at Clarksburg, Va., 1862; Daniel Kirkendall, died of wounds at Chattanooga; David R. Lee, died at Clarksburg, Va., 1862; William Labor, killed in battle of Cross Keys, Va., 1862; David D. Milton, died at Clarksburg, Va., 1862; William May, killed in battle at Peach-Tree Creek; Isaiah McCandles, died at Weston, Va., 1862; George Dixon, died of wounds received at Gettysburg; Jeremiah Price, died at home, 1865; Joseph T. Shade, died at Clarksburg, Va., 1862; Absalom Hissey, killed in battle of Kenesaw Mountain; William Linton, died at Washington, D. C., 1863; William McLuens, killed in battle at Gettysburg; James H. McCoy, died at Chattanooga, 1864; David M. Junkins, died at Nashville, 1864.

The names of those of Company D that were killed in battle, and those who died of wounds or of disease, are as follows:

Corporal John Durham, died of wounds received at Second Bull Run; Corporal Frank H. Watkins, died at Clarksburg, Va., 1862; Corporal Abner Taylor, killed in battle of Resaca; William Ackerman, killed accidentally at Gettysburg; William Cochenorer, died at Petersburg, Va., in 1862; Joseph Chesser, died at Falmouth, Va., in 1863; John W. Cottrell, died at Clarksburg, Va., in 1862; Francis W. Crabtree, drowned while sailing near Cape Hatteras; Frederick Kunthe, killed in battle of Resaca; John McKee, killed in battle of Second Bull Run; Henry J. Martin, died at Clarksburg, Va., in 1862; Albert Moots, died at Lookout Valley, Tenn., in 1863; Isaac Martin, died at Falmouth, Va., in 1863; John Swift, killed in battle at Lookout Valley, Tenn., in 1863; Thomas Swift, died at Clarksburg, Va., in 1862; Dennis Drake, killed in battle at Lookout Valley, Tenn.; Isaac Miller, killed in battle of Lookout Valley, in 1863; James H. Russell, died of wounds received at Kenesaw Mountain; Samuel R. Bishop, died at home, in 1864; Robert H. Grubb, killed in battle at New Hope Church; William Nichols, died of wounds in July, 1864; James R. Rinehart, died at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Some of those whose names are here written, in both Companies B and D, were not residents of Pike County but most were.

The officers of the Seventy-third Regiment,

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when first organized, were: Colonel, Orland Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jacob Hyer; Major, Richard Long; Adjutant, Frederick C. Smith; Surgeon, Jonas P. Safford; Quartermaster, William D. Wesson. Jan. 24, 1862, the regiment was ordered to report to General Rosecrans (then commanding the department of West Virginia), and proceeded immediately to New Creek, W. Va. It marched from there to Romney, and, returning, again marched to Moorefield with the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry, where, after a slight skirmish, it entered the town. Returning immediately to New Creek, the regiment was ordered back to Clarksburg on the 18th of February, and arrived there on the 19th. Measles had broken out in the regiment and in two weeks time 300 men were sick in hospital and one or more died almost every day. The records of death as given above will show the reader how fatal this disease was to Companies B and D; and the deaths in the other companies were in about the same proportion.

From Clarksburg the regiment, on the 20th of March, 1862, moved to Weston, and after a three weeks' encampment commenced its march across the mountains by way of Buchanan, Beverly, Huttonsville and Cheat Mountain, 120 miles, to Monterey, where the Seventy-third lost several men who had been sent on a foraging party, having been surprised by rebel cavalry near Williamsville.

May 8, the regiment participated in the battle of McDowell, General Milroy commanding the Union forces, about 4,000 strong, and being reinforced during the battle with General Schenck's command of about 2,000. It was soon learned that Stonewall Jackson had united his forces with those of General Johnson, and our army retreated upon Franklin, arriving there May 10, being closely pursued by the rebel forces. On the 13th of May General Fremont with an army of about 10,000 men marched into Franklin, and the enemy learning of this fact immediately withdrew toward the valley of the Shenandoah. The forces at Franklin were organized into an army under the command of General Fremont and was called the Army of the Mountain. The Seventy-third Regiment was now for the first time brigaded, being placed in the brigade commanded by General Schenck. May 25 the Army of the Mountain, under command of General Fremont, left Franklin for the Shenandoah Valley, where, June 1, it again encountered Stonewall Jackson's forces, on their return up the valley, after having suddenly fallen upon General Banks at Strasburg and driven him back through Winchester to Harper's Ferry. Sharp skirmishing between the two armies was engaged in, but Jackson continued to move up the valley and Fremont followed him, engaging his rear guard from time to time until his arrival at Cross Keys, where Jackson made a stand and where a determined and sanguinary battle was fought on the 8th of June. The battle was not decisive, but on the morning of the 9th it was discovered that Jackson had retreated through Port Republic.

In this engagement the Seventy-third Regiment lost eight men in killed and wounded. It was here that William Labor, of Company B, was killed while on the skirmish line. General Fremont decided not to follow Jackson, and immediately moved his army back to Strasburg, where it remained a few days and then retired to Middletown. While here General Fremont was superseded by General Sigel, and the Army of the Mountain became the First Corps of the Army of Virginia. The Seventy-third Regiment was placed in a division commanded by General Schenck and in a brigade commanded by Colonel N. C. Mc Lean, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio. The brigade was composed of the Fifty-fifth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth and Twenty-fifth Ohio regiments.

On the 7th of July the First Corps of the Army of Virginia left Middletown and moved through Front Royal, and along the

main stream of the Shenandoah and up the valley of Luray, and then after a few days' rest crossed the Blue Ridge and encamped at Sperryville, at the foot of the mountain, where it remained for nearly a month. On the 16th of July the Seventy-third with a force of cavalry and a section of artillery was sent on a reconnoisance to Madison Court-House, in which a few prisoners were taken. While at Sperryville, General Pope arrived and assumed command of the Army of Virginia. On the 8th of August the army broke camp and moved forward to join the forces of General Banks, then encamped at Culpeper, and who was being threatened by Stonewall Jackson who was crossing the Rapidan near Orange Court-House. The Seventy-third marched all night and arrived at Culpeper at noon on the 9th. On arrival heavy and continuous wars of musketry and artillery could be distinctly heard in the direction of Cedar Mountain where General Banks was engaging the enemy. The smoke from the batteries and bursting shells was plainly visible to those at Culpeper. At sunset the brigade is moved forward, passing on toward Cedar Mountain, meeting many ambulances loaded with wounded men, and groups of men walking, and wounded men on foot and on horseback, passing to the rear, and all telling of a bloody battle. The brigade moves on four miles and turns into a field and forms in line of battle and the men rest on their arms. Night comes and there is a lull in the sound of artillery and musketry, with occasional outbreaks that indicate a continuous struggle for the mastery. A little after midnight the brigade is roused up and moved to the front, passing many stragglers and parks of ambulances and artillery and reserves of cavalry and infantry, when it again files into a field with only pickets in front, and the men lay down to await the coming day and, as was thought by all, a coming death struggle, but no engagement took place that day nor on the next, as the enemy had fallen back. Two days later Sigel's Corps moved forward to the Rapidan on the Orange Court-House road, and remained there about a week, when it having been reported that Jackson was moving down the right bank of the Rapidan, with intent of getting between the city of Washington and the Army of Virginia, orders were given to fall back, and Sigel's Corps moved slowly back through Culpeper to the Warrenton and White Sulpher Springs. The next morning Schenck's division was moved up to Freedman's Ford. At this ford a lively artillery engagement was kept up during most of the day, while McLean's brigade was massed near the ford. From here the whole corps moved rapidly toward White Sulphur Springs. The enemy had possession of the ford at the Springs, and had thrown a considerable force across and was fighting for a foothold on the north side of the river, but our forces soon drove him back. The Seventy-third supported a section of artillery in this engagement, and with it the regiment stood picket during the night, half a mile out on the flank of the corps, and in the morning the whole corps swept around the Springs and occupied the hills for a mile up the river, at which place a spirited artillery engagement was kept up for two hours. At about noon the corps moved up to the village and ford of Waterloo, where the artillery again continued their duel. On the next evening the corps moved to Warrenton. On the next morning, Aug. 26, the corps moved out on the Alexandria pike, passed through New Baltimore and Buckland, and arrived during the afternoon in the vicinity of Gainesville, where the enemy again appeared in front. The advance of Sigel's corps found the enemy at Gainesville, and fell back until the column came up. Here there was some artillery fighting, and it was afterward learned that Jackson, with his whole army, was there, moving through Gainesville, on

toward the railroad at Bristol, where he was repulsed by the forces under General Hooker, when he turned to the left and moved to Manassas Junction. Early on the morning of the 27th of August the corps moved through Gainesville, in the direction of Manassas, arriving in the vicinity of the Junction about noon and learning that Jackson had left there early in the morning. Late in the afternoon the corps filed to the left and marched across to the old Bull Run battle-ground, and just before sunset the artillery of the corps opened upon Jackson's rear guard near the stone bridge. Sigel's skirmish line extended across the pike about a mile from Groveton, near the "Stone House," and the men of the entire corps slept on their arms during that night.

Skirmishing began early the next day and the artillery of both armies engaged each other with more or less earnestness until the position of the enemy was developed, when Sigel's corps moved forward in order of battle, passed Groveton, and up to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's batteries. Schenck was now ordered to cross the pike, mass his troops behind some timber and charge the enemy's batteries. Just as the division was massed General Reynolds came dashing down from the direction where General Milroy was engaged, and said to General Schenck, "General, for God's sake don't go up there," and immediately afterward General Schenck received orders to recross the pike and fall back toward Groveton. Scarcely had Schenck started to move across the pike in obedience to this order, when a battery of the enemy opened on him and fairly plowed the field over which his division passed, with shot and shell, and the rebel infantry also pressed closely on him, but at Groveton he turned upon them and held them there until late in the afternoon, when he retired to the vicinity of "Stone House." The two armies thus facing each other were evidently preparing for a decisive struggle, but about an hour before sundown there was a lull in the contest, when General Schenck received orders again to recross the pike, accompanied with the information that Generals McDowell and Porter were coming into support him on the left. Scarcely had Schenck crossed his division before McDowell's forces moved forward in splendid style, passed down the hill and over the stream, knee deep in water, swept along the pike to the very front of battle on the double quick, shouting and cheering as they pressed forward into the very hell of battle. It was a spectacle to be remembered for a life time, and was a grand exhibition of true soldierly enthusiasm. They suffered terribly, however, for their heroic work, and though the night soon put an end to the fighting for that day, on the next morning the ground for half a mile in front was thickly strewn with McDowell's dead. During the night the enemy fell back to higher ground, a mile and a half from Sigel's lines. Lee had now concentrated all his forces, while McDowell and Porter had united with Sigel, and Hooker and Banks were but six miles away. In the morning the battle opened early with cannon at long range, the enemy frequently using broken pieces of railroad iron in place of ball and shell. The Union army now confronting the enemy at this point numbered about 45,000 men, and early in the day commenced maneuvering and massing for a death struggle. On the right the forces pushed forward and engaged the enemy vigorously, while the center and left only advanced to the village of Groveton.

Schenck's division had been massed on the right of the pike, half a mile forward of "Stone House," during the last night and this forenoon. In the afternoon the division was ordered into a new position and formed on a bald hill on the left of the pike, half a mile from Groveton, the line of battle being about perpendicular to the pike. The Seven

ty-third Ohio occupied the left of McLean's brigade, and was on the extreme left of the line of battle as thus formed, of the Union army. Schenck's division formed the left of the army, and it was not refused but ended abruptly in an open field, and was without any defense whatever in the way of earth-works or other protection. About four o'clock in the afternoon the battle opened up with considerable earnestness. The tide of battle gradually approached the left, and soon the entire rebel line was seen advancing and driving our forces at the right and center before it. The enemy's line of battle extended across the pike, through the open grounds and into the woods on either side. On came the rebel line sweeping down the hill and pressing resistlessly forward, and still Schenck's division stood waiting for the shock that was so soon to follow. Finally the right of the division opened a deadly fire on the advancing forces as they charged upon a battery 300 yards in front, which checked and drove them back for a moment, under cover of a hill, where they halted to re-form their broken lines. On the left front of Schenck's division, 200 yards distant, was a stretch of woods and a deep ravine. Up this ravine and into the woods the enemy was seen to be moving by the flank, and the right of McLean's brigade began to pour into them a deadly fire. Several battle-flags were seen to pass through this ravine, and then it was understood that the Seventy-third Ohio would have to meet the charge of a brigade of rebels, yet it did not flinch or waver. A few minutes passed and a brigade of men, massed in column, emerged from the woods, half a mile out on the left flank of the brigade, and bore rapidly down on the Seventy-third. The commander of the regiment discovering this movement, immediately communicated the information to the brigade commander, but he said these were Union forces coming to his support. The enemy in front, in concert with those on the left flank, now came out of the woods, their lines overlapping those of McLean's brigade. At once the Seventy-third opened upon them a destructive fire, so murderous that they retreated into the wood, and from their partially sheltered position opened up a deadly fire on McLean's brigade. It was the first open-field fighting that the Seventy-third had engaged in, and the officers and men were determined to acquit themselves well. Without any defenses and in an open field, McLean's brigade delivered its fire most effectually, shouting and cheering as the enemy sought cover in the woods. But the contest was not long. In a few minutes the "stars and bars" of the flanking column were so plainly visible that there could be no mistaking the fact that they were rebels. Just then, too, a battery on the left front opened up with shot and shell, which plowed down the lines of McLean's brigade, while on rushed the flanking column, moving so as to gain the rear of the brigade, while the enemy in front, emboldened by this movement, opened up a terrific fire and advanced out of the wood. This was met by the fire of McLean's brigade with dauntless courage, but the struggle was too unequal, and when the enemy had nearly gained the rear of the Seventy-third, and had opened up a hot fire down its lines, and being opposed by vastly superior numbers and outflanked in its position, it was, with the brigade, compelled to fall back to the woods, where was found a supporting line, which effectually checked the advancing rebel forces.

In this battle—the first real battle that the Seventy-third had engaged in—the loss of the regiment was severe. It went into the engagement with 312 guns, and lost 144 men in killed and wounded, and twenty men taken prisoners. This engagement, which was most disastrous to Pope's command, practically ended the battle at that point, and it was soon rumored that Lee had moved his army by the left flank, with the evident intent of cross-

ing the Potomac into Pennsylvania. Thus has the Seventy-third regiment been traced from the time of its organization up to and including its first real battle. To trace it further in detail would be impracticable in a history such as this, but it may be said here, that the regiment participated subsequently in the battle of Chancellorsville, and next in the great battle—the greatest of the war—Gettysburg. In the battle of Gettysburg the regiment went in with scarcely 300 guns, and lost, in killed and wounded, 154 men.

The Seventy-third, in the battle of Gettysburg, occupied a position on Cemetery Hill, and along the Emmittsburg road, guarding the batteries above and in the rear of it. At this point, on the afternoon of the second day of the battle, the rebel lines encompassed this point of the hill so that their shells came both from the front and rear. An incident worth mentioning occurred here in which John H. Martin was the hero. He was then a Sergeant in Company B, and subsequently became a Captain. A rebel shell from the rear struck the hill and ricocheted, lighting on the ground within a few feet of where Martin lay with his company behind a stone fence. The fuse was still burning, and, quick as thought, Martin siezed the shell and threw it over the fence and then instantly dropped upon the ground. The shell, as soon as it struck the ground, exploded, but fortunately did no damage to any one. This act, which showed great bravery and self-command on the part of Martin, made him the hero of the company in that engagement.

On the 24th of September, 1863, orders were received to prepare to march. The Seventy-third regiment had, some time before, been assigned to a brigade in the Eleventh Corps. The order included the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, and the destination of these two corps, under General Hooker, was Bridgeport, Ala. On the 25th of September, 1863, these two corps, numbering about 20,000 men, left Washington, and in five days arrived at their destination. For several weeks after their arrival at Bridgeport the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were kept busy guarding the communications and depots of supplies, and building bridges, but on Oct. 23, 1863, these two corps, commanded by General Hooker, were moved up the valley toward Chattanooga, driving the rebel skirmishers who sought to impede their progress. As the troops approached Lookout Mountain they were saluted by the enemy's artillery, posted on top of the mountain, but though the shells fell uncomfortably near, the column moved on to within three miles of the ferry at Chattanooga. Here, for the first time, they met a portion of the Army of the Cumberland, and their welcome to "Hooker's men" knew no bounds. Hooker had brought them crackers and support. The Eleventh Corps encamped within two miles of the ferry, while Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps encamped for the night at Wanhatchie, two miles further back. At about one o'clock the rebels had moved a force of men from their camp on Lookout Mountain, across Raccoon Creek, and had made a daring and unexpected attack on Geary's division. General Steinwehr's division of the Eleventh Corps and the brigade commanded by Colonel Orland Smith, of which the Seventy-third regiment was a part, was immediately ordered to fall in, and march to Geary's support. Smith's brigade had the advance, and the Seventy-third Ohio led the brigade. Advancing at double-quick on a road skirting a hill some 300 feet high, the enemy from the top of the hill fired a broadside into the two regiments in advance—the Seventy-third Ohio and the Thirty-third Massachusetts. The brigade was at once fronted, and was ordered to charge up the hill. This was done in splendid style; and notwithstanding the fact that but the two regiments named engaged in the battle, yet they, by an impetuous charge, drove from the top of the hill a rebel brigade

of thrice their number, who were fighting from behind hastily constructed breastworks. In this midnight fight, the first that the Seventy-third had engaged in after its transfer to the Army of the Cumberland, and one of the most daring and desperate that it had ever engaged in, the victory was a costly one, the loss to the Seventy-third, that had gone into the fight with less than 200 men, being in killed and wounded five officers and sixty men. The loss to the Thirty-third Massachusetts, that went into the fight with a little more than 350 men, in killed and wounded was about 100. Forty prisoners were captured in this gallant charge, and the battle, in the hastily constructed breastworks on the top of the hill, was a hand-to-hand fight. This victory, so sudden and complete, at once relieved Geary, inasmuch as it threatened to cut off the retreat of the rebel forces. This midnight fight, so brilliant and so successful, placed Colonel Smith's brigade, and especially the Seventy-third Ohio and the Thirty-third Massachusetts, on the best of terms with the Army of the Cumberland. General Grant, who was on the ground the next day, in his official report of the engagement, pronounced the charge of the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts "one of the most daring feats of arms of the war."

At the commencement of the engagement Colonel Hurst, who was in command of the Seventy-third Ohio, was wounded, and from that on to the taking of the hill Major Higgins had command of the regiment. In the charge he had a horse shot from under him. In the regimental and brigade reports of this engagement he was specially mentioned for gallantry.

Nov. 22 the Eleventh Corps crossed the river and, passing through Chattanooga, went into camp near Fort Wood; and on the 23d the battle of Mission Ridge was commenced, in which the Seventy-third Ohio took an honorable part. On the second day of this battle General Steinwehr detached the Seventy-third, and ordered it to charge and drive a considerable force of rebels, who, screened by a strong line of rifle pits, were giving his men much annoyance. In obedience to this order the Seventy-third crossed a creek near the Tennessee River, and, under cover of some woods, succeeded in gaining the flank of the rebel force posted in their rifle pits, and by an impetuous charge drove the rebels from their works, they only staying to fire one volley. In this charge the regiment took thirty-three prisoners, and received the hearty congratulations of General Steinwehr, who had selected the Seventy-third to do this important work. After the battle of Mission Ridge, and on the 29th day of November, 1863, the corps to which the Seventy-third belonged, now commanded by General Howard, was ordered to stack knapsacks and march to the relief of Knoxville. This march, which consumed nearly a month, and during which the men subsisted on the country through which they passed, was accomplished without a battle; and on the return of the corps to Chattanooga the Seventy-third Ohio, after canvassing the subject fully, concluded to reenlist as veterans, and on New Year's day, 1864, the regiment was remustered, and on the 3d of the same month started home on a return furlough.

The Seventy-third, on its return home, received the most cordial welcome; and at Chillicothe, Ohio, a magnificent supper was given it at the Emmitt House, at which the leading and most influential citizens of the place acted as waiters at the table. Everywhere the men of the Seventy-third were most heartily welcomed. At Waverly the same cordiality was met with, and the citizens of the town presented to Major Higgins a fine horse, as an appreciation of his services and as a mark of their esteem. After a stay of more than a month the regiment returned to Lookout Valley. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps

were now consolidated into one corps, commanded by General Hooker, and was named the Twentieth Corps. On the 2d of May following a general forward movement was begun, and on the 8th a strong skirmish line was thrown out consisting of six companies, of which the Seventy-third furnished two. In front of Buzzard's Roost Major Higgins, of the Seventy-third, was placed in command of this force and was ordered to drive in the enemy's pickets, and to take a hill occupied by the enemy. This order he promptly obeyed, charging the hill and driving back the rebel skirmish line, losing a few men only in the engagement. The rebel army now fell back on Resaca, and Sherman's army followed. Here a severe battle ensued, in which the Seventy-third lost in killed ten men, and forty-two wounded, including one officer, Major Higgins. On the next day after the battle Johnson withdrew his army toward Altoona Pass, and on the 24th of May, Sherman followed him, taking the road to Dalton. Colonel Orland Smith having resigned his commission when the Seventy-third veteranized, Colonel Wood, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, had been assigned to the command of the brigade, which now consisted of the Seventy-third Ohio, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Thirty-third Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, and General Butterfield was placed in command of the division. May 25 the march was resumed and it was soon learned that the head of the column of the Twentieth Corps had been checked by the enemy, and that Johnson's whole army confronted Sherman's advancing forces. In the afternoon Hooker was ordered to advance and attack the rebel position. This order was obeyed with General Hooker's usual impetuosity, and the Seventy-third Ohio and the brigade and division to which it belonged were soon in the midst of a terrific battle. Colonel Hurst, commanding the regiment, was wounded early in the battle and Major Higgins took command, and for a half hour or more held the regiment in position under a most destructive fire. The ammunition of the brigade having been exhausted, Colonel Wood was relieved by another brigade, and our men retired to a position in reserve. In this battle Captain Hinson and Lieutenant Davis, of Company B, Seventy-third, were wounded severely. The Seventy-third had gone into the fight with 250 men and suffered a loss of seventy men in killed and wounded. Hooker's corps lost in this engagement in killed and wounded 2,500 men. The regiment was in the engagement of Lost Mountain and the battles in front of Kenesaw Mountain, on the Powder Spring road and at other localities for many days immediately preceding the retreat of Johnson across the Chattahoochee. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek the Seventy-third was hotly and honorably engaged, though the loss was not as great as in some previous battles. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was eighteen. The loss of the brigade was 153, and of the division, 520. The charge made by the division in the face of the advancing enemy in this battle was everywhere spoken of as a brilliant one, and it resulted in effectually checking Hood, who now had command of Johnson's old army. The division then commanded by General Ward, of Kentucky, who had succeeded Butterfield, captured several battle-flags and many prisoners. From Peach Tree Creek, Hood fell back on Atlanta and Sherman's army followed him. In the siege of Atlanta the Seventy-third was in camp close up to the rebel picket line and directly under the rebel forts, so that for days rebel bullets passed through the tents of the officers, and the shell from their artillery was an every day occurrence. One day at the officers mess, and while the waiter was pouring out the coffee he was shot through the head and mortally wounded. In fact for more than

forty days prior to the capture of Atlanta the men of the Seventy-third were almost constantly under fire, not a day passing, scarcely, that some one of the regiment was not either killed or wounded. Sept. 2, 1864, the Twentieth Corps, now commanded by General Slocum, marched into Atlanta, the first of Sherman's army to enter the "Gate" City. Then followed Sherman's march to the sea, which commenced Nov. 15. This was a kind of holiday to Sherman's tired army,and, save a little skirmishing by the cavalry of both armies, was without any considerable engagement or obstruction. The Seventy-third enjoyed this march better than any that it had yet made. Lasting as it did for more than a month, and taking them through a rich and fertile country, they lived on the "fat of the land" and all were kept in the best of spirits by the pleasant surroundings. On Sherman's march north, from Savannah through the Carolinas, the Seventy-third participated in the battles of Averysborough and Bentonville, losing in wounded, at the former seventeen men, and at the latter, which proved to be the last of their many battles, five men killed and four officers and twenty-one men wounded. On the surrender of Lee and Johnson, which soon followed, the regiment, with Sherman's entire army, marched to Washington and participated in the Grand Review in May, 1865. After that the Seventy-third, with other regiments, was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it remained in camp until the 24th day of July when it was paid off and mustered out of the service. Perhaps no regiment in the service performed more work or did more marching and fighting than it, and in every situation that it was called upon to fill it fully and honorably discharged its whole duty. It participated in twenty battles, some of which were the greatest of the war, and it sustained a loss of 156 men killed and died of wounds; 568 wounded in battle, and 129 men who died of disease. Companies B and D of the Seventy-third always maintained a high standing in the regiment for bravery and soldierly conduct, and on the return of these companies to Waverly, at the close of the war, they met a cordial and most hearty reception. Many of the officers and men of these companies still reside in Pike County, while others have sought homes in the far West. A history of Pike County that should leave unrecorded the deeds of these brave men would not only be incomplete but would be doing an injustice, not only to them but to their posterity.

THE SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized by the consolidation of two battalions of recruits known as the Twenty-second and Sixty-third Infantry, which was effected in January, 1862. It moved from Marietta Feb. 18, proceeding to Paducah, Ky., and thence to Commerce, Mo., to join the Army of the Mississippi, under General Pope and participated in all the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10. Next it fought under Halleck in the siege of Corinth, sustaining severe loss in the engagement at Farmington. In the battle of Oct. 3, at Corinth, the Sixty-third lost forty-eight per cent. of officers and men, in killed and wounded. In November it joined Grant in Mississippi, and moved first to Jackson, Tenn., then to Bolivar, Tenn., and on the 31st of December fought Forrest at Parker's Cross Roads. After this victory the regiment went into winter quarters at Corinth.

April 20, 1863, it moved beyond Tuscumbia, Ala., and then returned to Corinth. From May to October it was on garrison duty at Memphis, and then itjoined Sherman, marching to Eastport, and thence to Prospect, Tenn. Here it re-enlisted as a veteran regiment and proceeded home on its furlough. In February, 1864, it took the field again in Alabama, assisting in the capture of Decatur. Thence it proceeded to Chattanooga, Rossville and

Mission Ridge, and during the summer was actively engaged in the Georgia campaign. At Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur and Jonesboro the Sixty-third performed excellent service, but at a cost of many lives. During that campaign it lost in action 158 men. In the closing months of 1864 it moved with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. It participated in the movements through the Carolinas, in the review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 8, 1865. By authority of general orders it was entitled to inscribe upon its banners the names of the following battles: New Madrid, Island No. 10, Iuka, Corinth, Oct. 4, Atlanta and Savannah. During its term of service it had enrolled an aggregate of ninety commissioned officers and over 1,500 men.

One of the companies of this regiment was partly recruited in Pike County and Thomas McCord became its Captain, being mustered as such Dec. 16, 1861. The company had an honorable reputation while in service.

During the war Pike County furnished her full quota of men,and more than her full quota, in as much as many of her citizens, late in the war, were credited when enlisting to other localities by reason of the high bounties paid. Seven of her men, and only seven, were drafted into the army. This certainly is an honorable record. Many of her citizens were active in obtaining volunteers and spent their time and money freely in this work; and the ladies of Pike County were not behind those of other localities in their zeal and patriotic labors in behalf of the soldiers. Societies were organized and clothing and delicacies in the way of provisions were sent to the hospitals and to the men at the front. As the years recede from these trying times the memory of the patriotism and devotion of the citizens of Pike County and the country to the Union and the flag transmitted to us by our fathers, becomes a precious heritage, increasing in value as time rolls on.

WHAT OHIO DID FOR THE UNION.

In closing the brief part the Lower Scioto Valley took in keeping the integrity of this glorious Union unimpaired it may not be out of place to mention what our noble State has done toward perpetuating an indissoluble union of a confederacy of co-equal States.

According to the returns, Ohio furnished to the Federal army 310,654 men. She was exceeded by but two States, New York and Pennsylvania, the former giving 445,950 and the latter 338,155 men for the Union cause. The only other State which exceeded 200,000 men was Illinois, her quota being 258,162.

Ohio ranked third in population then as now in the Union, but she exceeded both New York and Pennsylvania in the number of her troops according to her population.

Her killed and mortally wounded numbered 11,237, of whom 6,563 were found dead upon the fields of battle. There were very few battles fought during that memorable contest upon which Ohio troops were not found, and in every important battle of the war Ohio's representatives were seen and felt. It required but forty-eight hours to equip two regiments of Ohio men in the first call for troops, in April, 1861. When the guns of Fort Sumter reverberated over the hills and valleys of the North it aroused her people to action. Ohio responded promptly and those two regiments were on the way to their encampment ere the sounds of these guns had died away. Western Virginia was defended and saved by Ohio men. At the first battle of Bull Run it was an Ohio brigade that kept its coolness and courage, and covered the retreat of an otherwise demoralized and beaten army. In the Vicksburg campaign at Fort Donelson, in the trans-Mississippi department, at Mobile and New Orleans, at Chickamauga, Atlanta, the campaign in the Wilderness, in the march to the sea, in all these Ohio troops were found, and in

the final campaign against Richmond they stood in undaunted courage and endurance, until the closing of the final scene under the historic apple-tree.

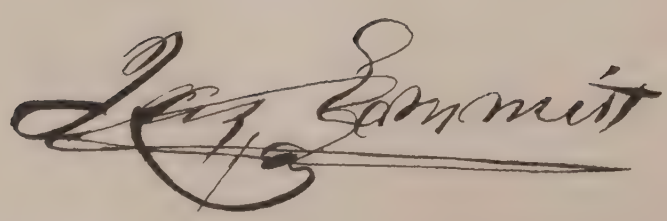
Their bones can be found upon every battle field, either lost or won. A people thus rallying *en masse* to the call of duty gives an undying pledge of their patriotism, and that this Union of States, as long as she can rally a man, shall never be severed. Thus Ohio stands foremost in the sisterhood of States in all that manhood, honor and patriotism claims, and is as ready now as then to meet the enemies of our country, either domestic or foreign, and "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Aug. 16, 1862.—"*Resolved*, That the commissioners of Pike County do hereby guarantee to every able-bodied man who has or shall volunteer in the United States service under the last two calls for volunteers in any company or part of company raised in Pike County, the sum of $25 to be paid upon the acceptance of said volunteer into the service of the United States."

Feb. 20, 1864, a bounty of $100 was given to volunteers who would enlist for the war, the auditor being authorized to draw a warrant in favor of each soldier who volunteered as a bounty by the county on or before March 7, 1864.

The county renewed the offer extending the time to April 1, 1864. The townships also contributed a quota to the general fund, or a part of them, as follows: Jackson, $550; Union, $280; Seal, $642; Pebble, $180.







Louisa Emmett

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE CITY OF WAVERLY.

A RAPID RISE, A GLORIOUS PRESENT, AND A FUTURE OF GREAT PROMISE.

THE BEAUTY OF ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Waverly, the county seat of Jackson County, is situated on a beautiful plain in the valley of the Scioto River, one mile northwest of that stream, and twenty-nine miles from its mouth. The Ohio Canal was built along the edge of this plain, just where the ground begins to rise into a series of rolling hills which cover the western part of the county, in 1829-'30. In 1829, along the south bank of this canal and parallel to it, Water street, then the main street, was laid out, and also two rows of lots south of it, which extended back to what is now Second street. At that time this wide and fertile plain, and, in fact, nearly all of the Scioto Valley, was covered by a heavy growth of large oak, elm, sycamore, poplar and other forest trees, and thickly underlined with hazel and other small underbrush. There was a small interruption, however, to this unbroken wilderness on the plain where Waverly now stands, caused by the log dwelling and small clearing of Mesheck Downing, who came and settled here at a very early day, at least prior to the war of 1812. The house stood nearly where the livery stable back of the Emmitt House now stands, and is known to have been a recruiting point in the war of 1812. This man, his son Joseph, and James Emmitt, then a young man who had begun building a small house here a month before the town was laid out, were the only residents in the near vicinity at that time. The first sale of lots was Aug. 24, 1829, and on that day James Emmitt bought the one on which he had commenced his house, which turned out to be lot No. 11, the one on which now stands the Rosenfelt House. This was the first lot sold, and Emmitt was to pay for it $36—giving three notes of $12 each, payable in one, two and three years, and receiving in turn a title bond to the property. The house he was building had to be moved about twelve feet to bring it out on the street. When completed he kept a small store in part of it, and also kept travelers and workmen on the canal as boarders. This was the first business establishment in Waverly. Mesheck Downing's house had been an inn for travelers for many years. It was situated on the old road from Chillicothe to Portsmouth, which was called Yoakum's trace, a portion of which forms the diagonal cross street between North and Walnut streets. It crossed the canal about half way between Market and High streets. South of the canal at this point and east of this road, which ran north and south, stood a small field of growing corn at the time the town was laid out. Emmitt, in preparing to build his house, cut away a small patch of it to lay the foundation.

Settlers came in rapidly, drawn by the construction of the canal, so that by 1831 there were several families living on and about the town plat. In 1830 the inhabitants had petitioned for a postoffice, to be called Uniontown, by which name the village was then

known. The authorities had put them off, suggesting that they adopt a different name. While the people were casting about for a suitable new name the question was submitted to Captain Francis Cleveland, who was chief engineer on the canal, and was boarding at the house of Mr. Emmitt. He at that time was reading one of the Waverly novels of Sir Walter Scott, and suggested the name of Waverly. Under this name the postoffice was established, and kept by James Emmitt in his store.

The town was laid out so as to cover lands owned by Mesheck Downing, Allen Barnes and Richard Chenoweth. The original twenty-five lots were in the course of time sold and others added by successive additions until the town has reached its present dimensions.

The superior water-power furnished by the canal at this point invited the early erection of manufacturing industries, and it was not many years before a mill, tannery and distillery were in full operation. These have been followed by a second tannery, a second mill, a stone saw-mill and other establishments, including planing-mills, woolen-mills, etc.

Mesheck Downing built a new two-story frame hotel in 1833, on the spot now occupied by the Emmitt House. His son, Joseph Downing, opened the house and ran it for several years, after which it went into the hands of strangers. This house was burned down in about 1858, in one of the two fires which in that year swept out the best part of the town. The other fire consumed Emmitt's frame hotel, on the site of the Rosenfelt House, and a tannery just above, owned by Thomas Howard. The present Emmitt House was built by James Emmitt in 1861.

The old frame warehouse of James Emmitt, on the south side of Market street, just west of the canal, was built in 1837, and used by him as a store, warehouse and office, until the completion of his new, magnificent brick block, on the opposite side of the street, in 1878. The court-house was built in 1865, the Catholic church in 1864. Most of the other large buildings in the town, including the McKenzie block, on the corner of North and High streets, were built or completed within the last few years.

In Henry Howe's History of Ohio, published in 1847, the author says of Waverly: "It contains one Presbyterian church, one Methodist church, four stores, and had in 1840, 306 inhabitants." Since that time the growth in population has been as follows: In 1850, 678; in 1860, 1,057; in 1870, 1,202; in 1880, 1,539.

In 1875 a local census showed Waverly to have 1,279 inhabitants, of which 763 were Americans and the other 516 descendants of other nationalities, as follows: Germans, 474; English, 26; Swiss, 7; Welsh, 6; Irish, 2, and Scotch, 1. It will be seen that the fact of Waverly's not having a single colored resident is a rare mark of distinction for a town of its size. And what makes the fact more remarkable, there never has been a negro or mulatto resident of the place. In the fall of 1829, the year in which the town was laid out, a free negro settled here, with the intention of making it his home, but the prejudice against his race was so strong among the other people that he concluded not to remain. The attempt to make this his home has never been repeated by a descendant of Africa.

The German element of Waverly is remarkably strong as compared with other Ohio towns. They came in rapidly in the years between 1840 and 1860, and now most of the small mechanical industries, shops and saloons are in the hands of these Germans and their descendants. Three of the six churches and Sunday-schools use the German language, but in the schools all the children meet together, where the English language prevails.

The race prejudice which so strongly char-

acterized Waverly in its early history created some bad feeling which has since died out. Thus, happily, all tendency to race war in Waverly is a thing of the past. The different races now represented have become blended into a peaceful and harmonious community, the foreign element having acquiesced in a measure to the prevailing strength of American life, and to that extent have become Americanized. Although the traditions of hostility toward his race keeps alive the fears of the black man, yet with the new order of things the people here, as elsewhere, have changed in their prejudices and it is altogether probable that now a negro could take up his residence here in perfect freedom.

Geographically, Waverly is laid out in squares, something over 300 feet each way, intersected by an alley twelve feet in width, and each original lot is 150 x 63 feet. The direction of the streets is north by forty-five degrees east, in conformity to the direction of the canal, and the cross streets crossing it at right angles. The character of the streets is of the very best. With the vast deposits of gravel in the near vicinity, and a local pride, good and level streets have marked the town for many years as one of superior driving advantages. The streets are well shaded in many parts and kept in good order.

The town is supported by its manufacturing establishments, by the trade in the farm products of the surrounding country, the superior character of which has been such as to make many of the farmers of the county immensely wealthy, and the traffic of the two railroads and the canal, the revenue of the latter here amounting to between $5,000 and $6,000 a year.

The village records prior to 1866 have been lost in a fire. Since that date the Mayors and Recorders have been as follows:

Mayors.—D. Armstrong, 1866; W. D. Jones, 1867; G. D. Cole, 1868; E. Haden, 1869; L. D. Bunch, 1870-'73; John F. Moore, 1873; John F. Masters, 1874-'76; Louis Weiss, 1876-'78; D. H. Bishop since 1878.

Recorders.—R. A. Nesmith, 1866-'72; G. C. Rayer, 1872; W. L. Allison, 1872; John B. Leuk, 1873; Philip Gabelman, 1874-'80; John H. Ware since 1880.

ADDITIONS.

The first plat of Waverly, or Uniontown as it was then called, contained twenty-five lots, all laid out south of the canal and bordering on Water street on the south side. Not long after the original proprietors laid out the town farther back from the canal and a few lots on the north side, but the exact date of these extensions is not a matter of record. The more recent additions to the town of Waverly are the following:

Howard's Addition, which consists of twelve lots lying north of Walnut street and near its western end, was laid out and became attached to the town in 1850.

Emmitt & Co.'s Addition was made by James Emmitt and others in 1848. It lies on the south bank of the turnpike below Third street, and comprises several blocks.

James Emmitt and Others' Addition was made in 1862, and consists of the lots in the vicinity of James Emmitt's present residence on Walnut street.

Emmitt's Second Addition was also made in 1862. It consists of seven lots on both sides of Lock street, immediately south of Third street.

Clough's Addition, located on both sides of Walnut street, in the northern part of the town, was made in 1867.

Hibbens' Addition consists of twelve lots between East and Mullen streets, and located on both sides of Second street. It was platted in 1879.

Emmitt's First Addition to East Waverly consists of a large tract lying between the town and the depot of the Scioto Valley Railroad. Lock street passes through near the

center. It was made in 1883 by James Emmitt.

POSTOFFICE.

As already stated, the postoffice was established at Waverly after the second application, the first being for the name of Uniontown, in 1831. James Emmitt was appointed first Postmaster, keeping it in his store. At that time the mail was carried on horseback from Chillicothe to Portsmouth once a week. The mail carrier was James Rowe, afterward Major-General Rowe. To give an idea of the amount of business done at first, when the Postmaster made his settlement with the department at the end of the first quarter, he was owing the Government, after deducting his commission, just 75 cents. Mr. Emmitt was succeeded by a Mr. Tomlinson, who kept the office but a short time, or until his death in September, 1845. He was succeeded by D. Stratton, who took the office Oct. 1, 1845, and held it for about one year, when Jacob Row was appointed to succeed him. He remained Postmaster until his death in 1872, keeping the office in the brick drug store oposite the Emmitt House. He was succeeded by S. F. Wetmore, the editor of the *Pike County Republican*, who received his commission in April, 1873. Robert Robinson filled up the few months of interim as acting Postmaster. Wetmore remained in the position until John Daily, the present Postmaster, came in possession, October, 1875. Since that date it has been kept by Mr. Daily in his store on Second street, opposite the court-house. At the time Mr. Daily took the position the gross receipts of the office for one year were about $1,200. The yearly receipts now exceed $2,200.

It was made a money-order office July 1, 1877.

The first letter sent from the office was mailed by Henry Jamison, an engineer on the canal, and the first letter brought to the office came for him, a reply to his from Circleville.

The first postal card received through the office was by Joseph Straley, on Saturday, May 17, 1873.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of Waverly was for a period of about twenty years, between 1840 and 1860, extremely bad. It was known to be intensely malarial, the malaria being generated from the ponds of stagnant water in the vicinity and from the filth of the hog pens in connection with the distillery. Five thousand hogs, which were being constantly kept to consume the slops from the distillery, were fed in inclosed pens, located between the canal and North streets, below Market, and from the filth therein is believed to have come the poison which told so fatally in the black-tongue sickness of 1845, and the cholera epidemic in 1852. So rank was this putrid filth that the atmosphere for considerable distance around was constantly charged with its stench, and as it flowed from the pens into Crooked Creek, thence into the Scioto River, the water of that stream was colored, and the fish all killed for miles down the stream. This nuisance was, however, abated prior to 1860 by removing the hog-pens to a more distant point, and since 1861, when this became the county seat, great pains have been taken to keep the town in a clean and healthy condition. The ponds have all been successfully drained, the streets and alleys carefully kept clean, making the sanitary condition as good, probably, as will be found in any town in the State. Although the canal passes through the town, it has a lock within the corporate limits, and its current is nearly as strong as that of a living stream.

In about 1845 erysipelas of the throat, or black tongue, as it was commonly called, became prevalent here and resulted in a large number of deaths.

This, however, was only a slight foreboding of what was to follow a few years later. In 1852–'3, when the cholera became general throughout the Ohio Valley, Waverly was the scene of

A MOST FATAL EPIDEMIC.

The dreadful disease must unavoidably be introduced, as the canal was then doing a large business, thus connecting it with the outer world. Once introduced, the malaria from ponds and the poison from these terrible pens gave it such headway that it numbered its victims almost as a scythe does its stocks of grain. No stranger came near from very fear of the fatal spot, but it was generally talked and believed in neighboring towns that Waverly was being swept of her inhabitants. There were about 600 inhabitants in the town then and it is said that fully one-half of that number perished.

Small-pox has visited Waverly several times but has never numbered more than two or three deaths at a time.

WAVERLY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the vicinity was built prior to the year 1820, and stood near the canal, south of G. W. A. Clough's residence, one mile east of Waverly. Hon. James Emmitt was one of the pupils of that school, and there received most of his education under a Mr. Perkins. The second school-house was built in 1822, on the farm of Major Kilgore, one-half mile southeast of Waverly. The third was built about the year 1824, on the Chillicothe pike, one-fourth mile north of Waverly. Judge James Hibbens taught in this school-house in the year 1828, and was paid partly by public funds and partly by subscription. This house was afterward moved into town and now forms part of the residence of C. F. Smith.

These three school-houses were log buildings of the ancient pattern, having the historic fire-place filling one end of the house, the greased paper window and the split-log floor, benches and desks.

About the year 1833 a frame school building (now used as a dwelling) was erected on East Second street. It was two story, had board floors and ceiling and glass windows. Among the teachers who presided in this house, the names of Samuel Reynolds, F. S. Dexter, Hon. J. J. Green, Warren Dewey and Dr. William Howard are still remembered.

In the year 1844 a brick school-house was erected on Second street, where the jail now stands. It was two stories high, with four rooms, two rooms on each floor. It cost only $1,800, and was but poorly finished. It was not made ready for occupation until the autumn of 1846. Of those who labored here previous to the reorganization of the schools in 1854 little is known beyond their names.

The Principals were: Messrs. McFarland, I. B. Allen, Thomas York, Delplain, Joseph Spence, Hon. J. J. Green, Joseph Williams, J. C. Freeman and Samuel Bartley. The assistants were: Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lanius, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Lanius and Miss Row. An assistant was first employed with Mr. York in about 1851. The only statistics now to be found of all these years are those of 1853, which show an enrollment of 114 pupils, with an average attendance of forty-five.

ADOPTION OF GRADED SYSTEM.

In the year 1854 the schools were reorganized under an act entitled, "An act to provide for the reorganization, supervision and maintenance of common schools," sections 32-'3, passed March 14, 1853.

It is not now known who were most active in bringing about this reorganization, nor what were the difficulties encountered, if any, but it may be inferred that there was no very active opposition, from the fact that no remembrance of it remained.

The brick school-house built in 1844 still continued to be used, but a third teacher was added in this year (1854) and three of the rooms were brought into use as school-rooms, the fourth serving as a luncheon room for those who brought their dinners with them. This continued until 1863, when a fourth teacher was added, and all the rooms were occupied.

In this first year of the graded system the instructors were: Samuel Bartley, Principal; C. G. Evans, first assistant; Mary E. Lanius, second assistant. The enrollment was 198; average attendance, 101. The population of the village then was about 700.

The village grew rapidly for a few years, and the schools became so crowded that the need of a new school-house was plainly apparent. In 1865 a special election was held to decide whether or not the school board should be empowered to purchase a suitable site and erect a school building thereon. It was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative. But when the location came to be discussed, it developed an almost equal and very bitter contest, which has hardly yet been forgotten, and which has been greatly injurious to the success of the schools. The canal running through Waverly divides it into two almost equal portions, and each of these was clamorous for the location of the school-house on its own side. The matter was to be decided by the choice of a director, for which each side presented a candidate and labored for his election. The north or upper side of the canal prevailed by a small majority. A lot of about four acres was procured in the northeastern part of the town, the most elevated ground in the corporation, and commanding a fine view of all the adjacent country, Three and three-fourths acres of this was purchased from G. W. A. Clough, for $1,130.63, the remainder donated by the owner, Hon. James Emmitt.

A fine brick building was erected on this lot at a cost of about $28,000. It is 83½ feet in length, by 47½ feet in width, and three stories high. The basement story is divided into three rooms for the first, second and third primary departments. The first floor contains four rooms for schools; the second, two rooms for schools and a hall for public meetings. The furniture, supplied principally from the home factories, is plain, but substantial; the supply of apparatus is yet small. For health and beauty of location this school is situated admirably, eliciting the favorable comments of almost every stranger.

SUPERVISION.

Under this head Samuel Bartley deserves special notice. He was brought up in the hills near Jasper, in this county, with no educational advantages except those afforded by the common schools, which were very meager. He was persevering and determined in his efforts to add to his fund of knowledge, and would economize almost every possible moment to that end. It is said that while following the plow in his daily labor he would stop and work out problems in the sand. At the solicitation of friends he took the winter school in his own district, and was thus initiated into the profession of a teacher. His success there gave him a reputation abroad. As he continued to teach he continued his studies until his acquirements fitted him for higher and more responsible positions. In the year 1854 he took charge of the Waverly schools, consisting then of only two departments. He had charge of the Waverly schools again in 1856, and taught in other localities until the year 1859, when he was again called to take charge of the Waverly schools, where he continued as principal teacher until the year 1871. In these years his reports show that he taught algebra, philosophy, physiology, geometry, botany, and other of the higher branches. The school had also increased during his eleven years of supervision, from 187 to 401, in 1870. He was a rigid disciplinarian, neat in person, gentlemanly in deportment, strictly

temperate in habits, and his connection with the schools of Waverly has doubtless resulted in more good to them than that of any other one person. His first assistant teacher during the most of this time was D. H. Bishop.

D. T. Clover, who had charge of the schools in 1870-'71, with the addition of a sixth teacher to the corps, succeeded in re-classifying the schools to great advantage. He was here only one year, and a bitter school fight during that time greatly interfered with his work, but he made many friends, and left behind him the record of an efficient superintendent and teacher.

W. O. Hopkins succeeded him, and had charge of the schools in 1871-'72. He was in feeble health at the time, and scarcely able for the work. He has since died of consumption.

J. C. Harper, formerly of the Bucyrus schools, was elected to the Superintendency in 1872. He only remained four months, when he resigned to accept the Superintendency of the Newark schools.

T. C. McCoy, of Lancaster, Ohio, was elected to fill the remainder of the year, and continued in the position by re-election until 1878. In 1874 another department was added, making seven in all. The departments at this time were Senior Grammar, Junior Grammar, First, Second, Third and Fourth Primary, and the German Department. German had been a special department since 1867, and was taught by F. W. Bendix, Wm. Hagemann and Charles Ritchie successively up to 1871, when Philip Gabelman was employed, and who has filled the position continuously to the present time. Mr. D. H. Bishop also continued to be first assistant teacher up to this year (1874), with the exception of the years 1867 and 1869, when Henry Morgan and Hiram Washburn held the position respectively. In 1874 Lizzie Armstrong was first assistant or teacher of the Senior Grammar Department, and after that year, up to the end of Mr. McCoy's Superintendency, Mr. John W. Higgins held the position. Messrs. McCoy and Higgins both left the schools in 1879, and have since entered the practice of law, both being located at Waverly. In 1876, after much time spent in examining the records and obtaining what knowledge could be gained from other sources regarding the schools, Mr. McCoy prepared and published, in pamphlet form, a brief but valuable and correct history of the Waverly public schools, from which the greater part of this sketch is taken.

Geo. E. Campbell was elected to the Superintendency in 1879, and at the same time James A. Douglas was elected teacher of the High School, that department having been created in the re-classification of the schools at this time.

The number of departments were increased to ten, as follows: High School, A, B, C and D Grammar, A, B, C and D Primary, and the German Department. At the present time the following higher branches are taught in the High School, viz.: Mathematics, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; Sciences—Physiology, chemistry, psychology, natural philosophy, botany, astronomy and civil government; Languages—English, Latin and German, in the German Department.

The corps of teachers at the present time is as follows: Superintendent, Geo. E. Campbell; High School, James A. Douglas; A Grammar, Fred Leete; B Grammar; Jas. W. Graham; C Grammar, Emma Gruder; D Grammar, Mollie Smith; A Primary, Kate Corcoran; B Primary, Madge Frye; C Primary, Florence Ware; D Primary, Hettie Wetmore; German, Philip Gabelman.

The Board of Directors was, in 1883, increased from three to six. The board at present consists of Geo. D. Emmitt, President; E. O. Jones, Secretary; Peter B. Hays, Chas. F. Schauseil, James Moore and John Daily.

The first to graduate was Miss Romain Safford, in 1880.

CHURCHES.

Waverly has six churches representing as many different denominations. They are not gorgeous and costly edifices as may be found in other places, but are all good and substantial structures, which, taken on a whole, in the worldly view of churches, places Waverly in fair rank. As to the societies, the devotion of the members cannot be questioned, although with so many church societies, representing as many beliefs, the strength of each must be small.

Religious work was introduced into this locality with its earliest settlement as was common to the early settlements in Ohio. Such men as the Revs. Peter Cartwright and John Stewart, who spent their lives in traveling through the barely broken forests and preaching wherever a congregation could be gotten together by coming for miles, were here in those days to plant the seeds of Christianity. Meetings were held in private houses, frequently in that of Abraham Chenoweth, who lived near Piketon. Notice would be given months or perhaps a year in advance and the event was looked to with the greatest interest. The preacher brought the news of the other settlements and of the world, and cheer and variety into the monotonous life of the early settlers, and last but not least, the power to solemnize with marriage the plighted vows of young lovers. He was thus made welcome to all, and if the season of the year was not a very busy one encampments would be made and a season of revival and social meetings would last several days.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was the first to plant its roots in the vicinity of Waverly. The first meetings of which anything is known were those held in the house of Mesheck Downing, which stood near the corner of Market and Second streets, but this was in 1815, fourteen years before the town was laid out. The most frequent minister was James Quinn, who was one among those hardy pioneer preachers that traveled over a large portion of the State. He came here about once in every four weeks. Francis Wilson, Jacob Delay, Leroy Swarmstead and John Ferree were others who came and preached later. A Rev. Mr. Talbert, who hanged himself at Piketon in the fall of 1829, was also one of the first preachers. The house of Richard Foster, four miles above, and Piketon were other points where these first preachers stopped and held meetings. At this place the Downings, Chenoweths, Howards and Bransons were among the first members. Private houses and a school-house were used up to the year 1838, when a small brick church was built on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal church. The present building was erected in 1867 and dedicated by Solomon Howard, D. D., LL. D. of the Ohio University at Athens.

In recent years the church has been prosperous and numbers now in its membership about 200. The church building on the corner of Second and High streets is valued with the lot at $7,000 and is the finest in the town.

The corps of church officers is at present as follows: Pastor, A. B. Shaw; Stewards, John Kent, George Barch, John Daily, H. B. McKenzie, T. N. Barnes and George D. Emmitt; Recording Steward, John Kent; District Steward, H. B. McKenzie; Trustees, H. B. McKenzie, John Kent, Abisha Downing, John Daily, T. N. Barnes, E. L. Barch, M. W. Stratton, John W. Higgins and John R. Frye. The entire church property, including parsonage, is valued at $8,500. No indebtedness.

Presbyterian Church.—The first society of this denomination was organized as a branch of the older society at Piketon in about 1841. For a while the society here was dependent, in many respects, upon that at Piketon, but in 1847 a new organization was effected by which this was made an independent society. The first Trustees of the old organization

were: John Howard, John Carolus and Robert Emmitt; the first pastor, Rev. Wm. Burton. The building, which was erected in the year 1842, stood on the site of the present church on North street, and served the congregation until 1883, when it was torn away and another one commenced, which is to cost when finished about $2,700. At the time the second organization was formed Rev. F. S. Howe was pastor and John Walker and Luther Whitney, Elders. The founding members were: John Carolus and wife, Francis Dexter and Margaret Crow. For a great many years in its early history Rev. Wm. P. Eastman was the pastor and labored faithfully for the upbuilding of the church. Prior to 1875 the pulpit had been vacant for several years, but in that year Rev. John O. Proctor was employed and the church had a regular pastor since that time up to 1880 when the building became unsafe. Rev. Mr. Gillett and Rev. R. N. Adams have been pastors here in that time. In 1868 this society, being small, united with that at Piketon in the support of a minister and continued in that relation until 1881 when they again became separated. The Trustees at present are: Adam Gehres, Eli Potts, B. C. Copple; Elders, T. C. McCoy, rest vacant.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society was first organized in 1858 by Rev. Charles Scharto, with about fifty families living at Waverly and in the vicinity. Meetings were held in the old Presbyterian church on North street until 1860 in which year their new brick church on Market street, between Second and Third, was completed. This building is a substantial brick edifice, 26 x 52 feet in dimensions and of good height. Rev. Charles Scharto remained until 1851, when Rev. Mr. Kretz took his place and remained till the spring of 1853. In that year the Rev. Wm. Hagemann took charge of the congregation and has remained their pastor to the present time.

At the time the church was built, in 1860, George Hoffman, Frederick Best and Ernest Schoersky were the Trustees who superintended its construction. The present Trustees are: Philip Schooler, Frederick Best and Adolph Hesse. The church now includes about eighty families. The Sunday-school was started soon after the church was organized and has been very prosperous. The average attendance is now about seventy-eight; superintendents, Jacob Smith and Philip Lorbach, Jr.

The church was remodeled and enlarged in 1869 making the entire cost as it now stands about $2,500.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in 1850 by the Revs. Bier and Dolph. Revs. Bomiberg and Chimelpenne were preachers who had visited the people here and preached before the organization. Rev. G. H. Ballinger was pastor in 1855, but he was soon after sent to California as a missionary, leaving his year's work here unfinished. The first meetings were held in the English Methodist Episcopal church and afterward in the residence of John Barch. The first regular meeting-house was a brick building near the north end of Third street which now forms a part of the residence of George A. Emmitt. It was sold by the congregation in 1860 and their present brick church on Market street commenced in the same year.

Since 1882 there has been no regular pastor. At first the church at this place was connected with the one at Portsmouth, and later with that at Chillicothe. Under the ministry of Rev. C. D. Fritsche, in 1856, the church split, and a branch formed the German United Brethren church, which has since built its own church and parsonage.

The church has now about sixty members and church property worth about $3,000, including a fine brick building and a large lot. It has a prosperous Sunday-school of about fifty scholars.

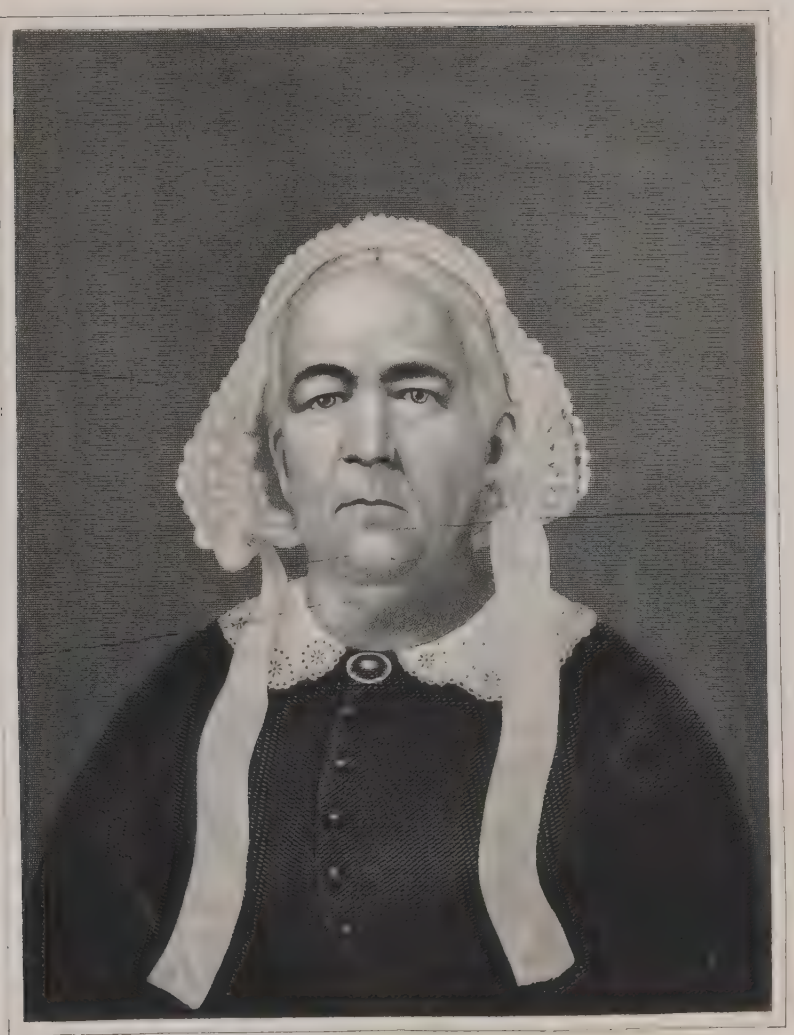
The German United Brethren Church has been already mentioned in connection with the above. It has a small brick church and parsonage, near the corner of Market and Third streets. The society is very small, being united with six others in the support of one pastor. Their spiritual welfare is at present being attended by Rev. Valentine Assel.

Catholic Church.—The first organization of a Catholic society in Waverly took place in 1863–'4, and in the following year they began the construction of their fine large brick church, on Walnut street, now converted into an opera house. The building, which was the finest church edifice in Waverly, is 80 x 40 feet in size, very high, and is mounted with an imposing tower and spire. It was never completely paid for and fell into the hands of James Emmitt, who in 1875 had it converted into an opera house, called Emmitt's Opera House. The society rallied from this failure and began another church on East Market street, in 1878, completing it in the following year. It is a fine brick structure, but not so costly as the former, and is fully paid for by the congregation. The building of both churches was superintended by Joseph Myers, one of the congregation. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Felthouse, followed by Rev. Jerry Murry and he was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. Father Winthurst. It is connected with the church at Chillicothe where the pastor resides.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground at Waverly was located near the corner of Market and Third streets. At the time of its location this was doubtless thought to be so far from the town that it could lie there for ever, and continue to be in the outskirts. But long since the corporation has gone beyond this spot, which is now being used, or is about to be used, for building purposes.

In pursuance with an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed in 1860, allowing townships and incorporated villages to establish cemeteries in common, the town council of Waverly and the trustees of Pee Pee Township entered into such an agreement Dec. 16, 1864. The spot chosen for this new union cemetery was on the east side of the pike, just south of the corporate limit, which has, however, been since extended beyond it. The site was a most eligible one and the result is a beautiful cemetery. In 1882 the bodies buried in the old yard, at the corner of Market and Third streets, were removed to this, while the title to the old ground being vested in the village, it is being reserved for city buildings.



Mrs. James Davis.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF WAVERLY—PEE PEE TOWNSHIP.

MANUFACTURES.

The Distillery and Flouring Mill of James Emmitt, by the magnitude of their products as well as the early date of their erection, places them in the front rank of productive industries in and about Waverly. They were not built at the same time and are run by separate powers, but they have always been owned by the same person or persons, and by their proximity of location, together with the advantages of running the two together, which has almost always been done, makes their histories nearly identical.

The mill was first built in 1836 by John Row & Co., which meant John Row, John F. Armstrong and Francis Campbell, of Chillicothe. It is situated at the lock on the canal bank, the builders having leased the water-power of the State for thirty years. In 1838, after the mill had been in operation some time with four run of stones, James Emmitt bought Armstrong's one-third interest. In the following year the capacity was enlarged by the addition of two more run of stones, and the mill began the production of flour for the market. But during this year a great fall in the price caused the firm to lose $21,000. In that day of slow and doubtful communication, they had been deceived by a false report that the potato crop in Ireland had failed, and thinking to sieze the opportunity of the expected draft on this country for provision, all the grain that could be secured was purchased; but the falsity of the report and a subsequent fall in the price of grain caused the above sacrifice. One of the partners, Mr. Row, became disheartened and sold his interest in the concern to the surviving partners, Campbell and Emmitt. In 1843 Mr. Emmitt bought Campbell's one-half interest and thus became by successive steps the sole owner of an already large and growing establishment. In 1845 Christian Schultz, of Maysville, Ky., came to Waverly, bringing a large amount of capital, became associated with Mr. Emmitt, having bought half of the mill, and in the same year the two together built the first distillery. During all this time the persons owning the mill had owned a retail store, and now Messrs. Emmitt and Schultz were equal partners in the mill, distillery and store. They remained together four years, when the firm becoming heavily involved, Schultz sold his half-interest to James Davis, a wealthy resident of this county. Undaunted by former reverses, these two had faith in final success and persevered with determination, notwithstanding the business had, before the advent of Mr. Davis, become barren of capital and in debt $80,000. Mr. Davis being very wealthy, furnished all the capital needed, and Mr. Emmitt took upon himself the sole management.

In 1850 the distillery was rebuilt and enlarged so that instead of consuming 800 bushels a day as formerly, it was given a capacity of 1,200 bushels. With this enlargement the business assumed enormous proportions. It

was a market for 1,200 bushels of grain daily, produced 100 barrels of whisky a day, the barrels for which were mostly made in the large cooper shop in connection, and on the slops thousands of hogs were being fatted constantly. The business was managed so successfully that within a short time it recovered from its embarrassment and was making money rapidly. In 1854 Mr. Davis died and willed all his property to his wife. She continued half-owner until 1856, when she preferred to withdraw from the business and Mr. Emmitt paid her $100,000 for her one-half interest, besides returning all the capital Mr. Davis had placed in the business above his purchase money, which was $20,000. With these estimations it will be seen that the business had doubled its value two and one-half times in seven years following 1849. For a few years following 1858, two of Mr. Emmitt's brothers, George D. and David, were associated with him, but in 1865 he again became owner, paying them $20,000 each for their interests. Since that time he has been the sole owner and the success has varied.

In all these transactions the mill was considered part of the property. It was doing an extensive business, turning out nearly 100 barrels of flour daily, but it was of small value compared with the distillery. It has been rebuilt and enlarged, has received additional and improved machinery several times, and is at the present time doing an extensive milling business. A cooper shop for the manufacture of flour barrels has been run in connection with the mill since 1837, although the number of barrels produced has always fallen short of the demand.

The capacity of the distillery has been reduced by the Ohio Syndicate of Distillers to 360 bushels of grain a day. With this limited consumption the product is twenty-five barrels a day.

When the internal revenue tax on whisky was raised from 20 cents to $2.00 on the gallon, from 1858 to 1863, Mr. Emmitt had on hand 8,000 barrels produced from this distillery and another which he owned at Chillicothe, and from the consequent rise in price, realized him a clear profit of $600,000. But Mr. Emmitt was not alone in this experience. Many distillers and jobbers in the country who happened to have a large stock on hand were favored to a similar fortune by the action of the Government.

Four thousand barrels of this whisky laid here in July, 1863, when General Morgan passed through this point on his last raid. Here again the good fortune of the owner saved him from a great loss. The distillery had been torn down preparatory to rebuilding, and this fact as it escaped discovery by the rebels doubtless saved it from the torch.

The Stone Saw-Mill, also near the mill, has been in the possession of Mr. Emmitt for the last two years. It was first built by Richard Waters, whose first design was to erect a carding machine, and leased the water-power for that purpose, but before it was finished he sold out to two brothers, William and John Butt, who converted it into a stone saw-mill and ran it for several years. Maurice Ritchie afterward came into possession of it and ran it for over twenty years. The stone which is here cut up into building blocks of every shape is the Waverly stone, quarried in the near vicinity.

Steam Tannery.—The large tanning establishment situated on Canal street near the distillery is the property of John William Sohn, of Hamilton, Ohio. The first tannery at that place, which was the first in Waverly, was started by Judge Samuel Reed and Dr. O. J. Phelps, both of Piketon, in 1840. It was run by them on a small scale for several years when they disposed of it to a Mr. Armstrong, of Chillicothe, who kept it until 1858 when he sold to Sohn, the present owner. After it had been bought by Sohn he spent about $100,000 in new buildings

and in enlarging and improving the facilities. It has been improved at different times and is an important industry in the town.

Schooler's Tannery, situated by the canal near East street, was started by Philip Schooler in the year 1848. It has been run by him constantly since that time but has always been run on a small scale. About the time of the war his business was the best but now the products amount to but little, if any, over $1,000 a year. It is a bark tannery, using from fifteen to twenty vats.

Waverly Woolen Mills.—This enterprise was started in 1862, by Hibbens, Bunshire & Co., who built and set in operation the present mill situated on North street. The size of the building is 40 x 80 feet, three stories high, and substantially built of brick. The original object was to do but little beyond custom work, which was then much more in demand than now. In 1871 the builders sold to George D. Emmitt & Co., the firm consisting of C. Safford and G. W. A. Clough besides Mr. Emmitt. They operated together about two years when George D. Emmitt bought out his partners, paying at the rate of $15,000 and still remains the sole owner. The mills turn out flannels, stocking yarns, jeans, satinets and blankets and do some custom work. They consume about 12,000 pounds of wool a year, giving constant employment to ten hands. Besides the wool consumed here the owner buys and ships annually from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of wool to Eastern markets. This wool is all raised in Pike County, which is rapidly growing into a leading wool-producing county.

Waverly Planing and Saw Mill.—This establishment was first built by James Emmitt, in 1863. It was located on the canal bank, below the distillery, but moved up to its present location on North street in 1864. In 1865 it burned down, being then under the management of Toops, Nesmith & Co., by whom it had been leased. It was immediately re-built by the above-named company, and machinery added for the manufacture of furniture. Before the fire it had been only a saw-mill. It now turns out nearly all kinds of furniture, and dressed lumber for building.

Gehres Bros.' Planing-Mill and Lumber Yard.—This industry was started in June, 1870, by A. Gehres & Son, who built their factory on Water street, between High and East. It was a wooden building, but fully equipped with Fay's machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and furniture. In 1883 the ownership passed into the hands of the present firm, Wm. S. and Joseph A., sons of A. Gehres. March 4, 1883, the entire establishment, including a large stock of lumber and finished work, was consumed by fire. Not a dollar's worth of property was saved, and as there was no insurance the loss to the owners was complete, amounting to about $10,000. The owners at once set to work to re-build, and in just 100 days after the fire started their new set of machinery. The new building is an inexpensive frame, located on the same ground the old one was. The new equipment does not include machinery for the manufacture of furniture, but turns out builders' mill work, including sash, doors, flooring, siding, molding, brackets, etc. The capacity of the mill, with its two planers, is 10,000 feet a day. In their large lumber yard at the head of Water street, pine and poplar lumber are principally handled. The business amounts to about $14,000 a year.

Pee Pee Mills.—This extensive milling establishment is situated in the extreme western portion of the village of Waverly, where it was built by Geo. D. Emmitt, in 1864. It is a fine four-story brick structure, has a large warehouse in connection, and with its other superior facilities is rarely surpassed as a flouring establishment. At the time the mill first went into operation it contained two run of stone, two sets of bolts, and the

usual complement of other machinery for custom work. It was all of old style, and run by water-power alone. In 1870 it was sold to Wm. D. Lee, who is still the senior partner in the firm Lee & Ware, the present owners and operators. On Mr. Lee's accession he began at once to make important improvements and additions. He built the warehouse adjoining, added new and costly machinery which increased the capacity and extended the reputation of the mill. His most notable improvement was the substitution of machinery for a new process combining that of the burr and steel-rollers, which were just coming into use. This idea of combining the old process with the new by running the wheat first through the burrs, then through the rollers, is entirely original with Mr. Lee, and for which he is entitled to great credit, as the experiment has proved highly successful. In 1880, before the above change was made, Mr. John H. Ware became connected with the concern as part owner, and took charge of the books and general management. It is situated on the banks of the Ohio Canal, whose water was utilized for the motive power. A steam-power has since been added, so that at the present time either or both may be used. The mill runs night and day, and when running at its full capacity turns out about seventy barrels per day.

BANKS.

The first banking establishment in the county of Pike was started by George Corwine, John Gregg and others, under the name of Corwine, Gregg & Co., at Piketon, in the year 1859. This firm continued to do a private banking business in Piketon up to 1862, when the firm was changed to Emmitt, Corwine & Co. by the purchase of John Gregg's interest by James Emmitt, and at the same time the establishment was moved to Waverly. This was the bank to which the present *Emmitt & Co. Bank* is successor. The firm remained Emmitt, Corwine & Co. until 1871, when the partnership was dissolved and Corwine and James Jones, the third partner, retired leaving Emmitt the sole proprietor. He then took in David Armstrong as partner and Cashier, the firm name becoming D. Armstrong & Co., although Mr. Emmitt was the principal owner. In 1874 Armstrong retired and H. E. Ware took his place as Cashe r and partner in the profits, at the same time the firm name changed to James Emmitt & Co. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Ware in the fall of 1882 since which time Mr. Emmitt has been alone and the business done under the name of Emmitt & Co. The Cashier at present is John Masters. The bank is kept on Market street, near the corner of Water.

Hays, Jones & Co.'s Bank was started in 1871, after the dissolution of partnership in the old bank by Geo. D. Emmitt, James Jones and Geo. D. Cole, the firm name being Emmitt, Jones & Co. It continued in this way until 1875 when Peter B. Hays bought out the interest of Geo. D. Emmitt, when the firm name was changed to Hays, Jones & Co. as it remains at the present time. The bank is kept in the brick building, next door to the Emmitt & Co. bank, near the corner of Market and Water streets. Peter B. Hays is Cashier.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The first telegraph line put in operation through Waverly was the single wire along the Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike, put up in 1855. The office at this place was taken charge of by Captain Ed. Kinney, who was the first sound reader about the town. He was operator until 1861 when he entered the army and E. O. Jones took his place. The office has always been kept in Jas. Emmitt's private office, formerly on the south side of Market street, just west of the canal, but now

in the rear of the large store-rooms across the street.

EXPRESS OFFICE.

The Adams Express office was first opened here Jan. 1, 1878, as soon as the Scioto Valley R. R. began running express trains. The office was kept at the depot by C. K. Sands. He was succeeded in a few months by C. M. Zink, the office still remaining at the depot until 1880. In 1880 W. H. Moody became the agent and moved the office to a small room opposite Emmitt's livery-stable on Market street. Moody remained the agent till January, 1882, when James F. Genett, the present agent, took charge. The office has changed locations several times but is now being kept in a large room in Lowell's building on North street. From Feb. 1, 1882, to Feb. 1, 1883, the amount collected on goods sent out from this office was $1,058.21; amount collected on goods sent in, $1,682.71; collected on goods sent in, about $180.00, making a total of bill collected at this office, $2,910.92.

The office does business on both the Scioto Valley and Ohio Southern roads.

LODGES.

Orient Lodge, No. 321, *A. F. & A. M.*, was established at Piketon, then the county seat, in February, 1860. The first organization was under a dispensation, but a charter was secured in the following October, on which the following names appear, viz.: Arthur C. Davis, Alonzo J. Phelps, George D. Cole, J. J. Green, George Corwine, Charles E. Hempstead, Mark Ellis and John Kerns. The first meetings were held in the court room. A. C. Davis was the first to hold the office of Worshipful Master.

The lodge was moved from Piketon to Waverly in January, 1863, the first meeting held here being on the evening of Jan. 1, 1863.

The lodge has rented and furnished a large hall in the third story of the Jones & Downing building, on the corner of Market and Second streets. The membership numbers about fifty, in good standing, officered at the present time as follows: T. N. Barnes, W. M.; W. S. Jones, S. W.; James H. Moore, J. W.; William Wallace, Secretary; A. Downing, Treasurer; T. J. Jones, S. D.; J. M. Downing, J. D., and Joshua Smith, Tyler.

Lansing Lodge, No. 369, *I. O. O. F.*—This lodge was instituted in Waverly, Aug. 6, 1862, with the following charter members, viz.: Eli Potts, who was elected the first Noble Grand; Malin B. Moore, William D. Jones, J. J. Kellison, Charles F. Smith, D. H. Bishop, T. L. Kemp, Samuel Hibbens and John Kent. The lodge held its meetings at first in the McKenzie building, afterward in the Kellison building, then in the hall over the store of Charles Schauseil, and in 1879 the lodge built and moved into their present hall over the Kent building, on Market street.

There are about forty-three active members in the lodge at the present time, officered as follows: William Gergens, N. G.; William F. Ambrose, V. G.; William R. Jones, R. S.; D. H. Bishop, P. S., and Fred Best, Treasurer.

BANDS.

Waverly has had a brass band almost constantly since the late war. The last one before either of the present bands was organized died out in 1878, but a new one was formed the following year.

The Waverly Cornet Band was organized in August, 1879, under the leadership of A. J. Heibel, who is still the leader. It was organized with fourteen pieces, but the number is now reduced to twelve brass and reed instruments.

Waverly Kid Band, so called on account of the youth of the members composing it, was organized in the spring of 1881. It was

composed of twelve members, ranging in age at that time from sixteen down to eight years. It was started and still remains under the leadership of W. Schemberger.

WAVERLY IN 1883.

Waverly has about 1,700 inhabitants. Two railroads and one canal pass through it, and it has several large manufacturing establishments. It has six churches, one union school building, two newspapers, three hotels, two banks, five dry-goods stores, four general stores, five boot and shoe stores, nine groceries, three hardware stores, three drug stores, two harness stores, one furniture and undertaking store, one jewelry store, two confectionaries, three meat stores, one millinery store, one bakery, one cigar and tobacco store, one music store, eight saloons, two furniture factories, two flouring mills, three tanneries, one marble works, three carriage and wagon works, one saw-mill, one stone-mill, one woolen-mill, one distillery, one cooper shop, one bed-spring manufactory, two livery stables, one merchant tailor, one photograph gallery, one brick yard, four barber shops, one dress-maker, two blacksmith shops, one sewing machine agency, one Western Union telegraph, one Adams express, thirteen attorneys, eight physicians, one dentist, and two editors.

PEE PEE TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the original townships of Ross County, and was organized when that county was formed, in the year 1798. It extended to the southeast corner of Ross County, which includes the present townships of Seal, Jackson and Beaver. When Pike County was organized, Pee Pee was retained as a name for a township in Pike County, the original townships being Pee Pee, Jackson, Beaver, Sunfish, Mifflin, Seal and Washington. The latter dropped out altogether. Seal was taken in name to Scioto County, and Beaver and Jackson had been formed from Pee Pee by Ross County the year before the organization of Pike County, or in 1814.

AREA AND WEALTH.

Pee Pee Township is the wealthiest in the county, and has also within its border the county seat, Waverly. It is bounded on the north by Ross County; on the east by Jackson Township and the Scioto River, which separates a part of it from Seal Township; on the south by the river and a small portion of Newton Township, and on the west by Pebble Township. There are six larger townships in the county and five smaller. In area it has 18,694 acres, including the special school district and the corporation of Waverly.

The valuation of personal property in 1880 was a total of $382,707. In 1882 the real estate was assessed at $335,149; the special school district, $150,898; and the corporation, $383,415; personal property, $422,253; total, $1,291,715.

The township, like the others which lie on the Scioto River, has her rich bottom lands, away from the river on the west it is hilly. There is plenty of the celebrated Waverly sandstone within its limits and quarries have been opened and are yet worked at a profit. It is well watered by Pee Pee Creek and its branches in the south and west, and Crooked Creek flows from its northern border nearly south, passing within the corporate limits of Waverly, and empties into the Scioto south of that town. It is a well watered, and in the west part and along its streams a well timbered, township. The Scioto Valley Railroad and the Ohio Southern each pass through the township, the former running southwest some four miles and crossing the Scioto River within a mile of Waverly. The latter comes in from the northwest and running southeast crosses the river over the same bridge. One leads to Jackson and the other to Piketon and

Portsmouth, Ohio. The records of the township show little of historical note. In the first records in March, 1834, the Trustees were: John Row, C.G. Crummit and Mesheck Downing.

In 1839 the school tax for Pee Pee Township was placed at $342.38, and apportioned among three of the four districts: No. 1, $51.70; No. 2, $214.85, and No. 4, $75.83. No. 3 was not mentioned. The larger assessment referred to the Waverly district. There are now six sub-districts outside of Waverly. The growth of Pee Pee Township has been steady, if you include the city of Waverly. Only one decade, between 1860 and 1870, that of the civil war, did the township outgrow the city. This may be seen by the following comparison: Total township, including Waverly, 1880, 2,725, and as will be seen, the village is larger than the township.

The population of the township, not including Waverly, has been as follows, by decades: In 1840, 507; 1850, 643; 1860, 845; 1870, 1,118; 1880, 1,186. City or village of Waverly: Population in 1840, 306; 1850, 678; 1860, 1,059; 1870, 1,202; 1880, 1,539.

CHURCHES.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Prussia, in Pee Pee Township is located on the Ross County road, three and one-half miles north of Waverly. It was organized in 1845 by about twenty families. The Rev. Kartex had been there and preached occasionally. Charles Charto became their preacher when he came to Waverly, and since then they have been supplied. The first place of worship was a log house standing on the site of their present new brick church, built in 1858. The church is governed by a board of officers, elected annually, consisting of President, Treasurer and two Janitors.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church is located on Long Branch, a tributary of Pee Pee Creek. It was not really an organization, for none had been formed, but a number of the neighbors secured preaching when they could. The first service was held at the house of John Lowry, and continued there at intervals until 1844. A society was organized in the last named year by the Revs. Samuel Bateman and H. Westervelt. Mr. Thornton Hasket was Class-Leader. Service was held alternately at Lowry's and Hasket's till 1848, and then at Nye's house. One year was lost on account of inability to pay the preacher. In 1849 Revs. David Smith and James T. Bail were called and the society reorganized, and John Windall was chosen Class-Leader, and at his house service was held. In 1850 Revs. David Smith and Michael Sheets preached, and service was held at the house of Nancy Shoemaker. In 1870 the society consisted of twenty-four members, and during that year some thirty more joined on probation. In 1871 the old school-house was given up and service held at the new school-house, upon a previous arrangement with the school trustees. In 1872 the Rev. J. M. Adams was the pastor, and the membership was fifty-three. Unfortunately the new school-house was burned in 1873, and the society lost all their papers. In arranging for the rebuilding of the school-house the society urged the school board to build of brick, and this the board agreed to do if the society would haul the brick and sand without cost to the school board. This was done and the new brick school-house was erected in 1874, in time for the winter school. In 1876 it had sixty-five members, and in all these succeeding years its influence for good has grown and extended. The promised report for the past five years has not come to hand.

Much of Pee Pee Township history is included in the history of its capital town, Waverly. The canal passes through its length from northeast to southwest, following the river except in its bends. The port of Waverly has become quite important, but south of

that, except at Jasper, the canal is but little used. The advent of the railroads gives excellent transportation facilities to the township, which in this respect is better than any other township in the county, the two roads crossing the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Edward R. Allen, M. D. one of the oldest physicians of Pike County, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1822. His father, Timothy Allen, was a native of Massachusetts, born July 14, 1790. He was married in New York to Mrs. Patience (Randall) Stedman, a native of Providence, R. I., born Aug. 4, 1786. In the fall of 1836 they removed to the Northern part of Ohio, and in 1838 came to Pike County and located in Sunfish Township. They had a farm of 140 acres. Mr. Allen died July 15, 1853, and Mrs. Allen Oct. 10, 1863. They had a family of eight children, and Mrs. Allen had four by her former marriage. Edward is the fourth of the children of Timothy Allen. His education was received at Guilford, N.Y., and Summit County, Ohio. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school in Mifflin Township, and with short intermissions taught till 1841. From 1841 till 1845 he studied medicine with Dr. O. J. Phelps, teaching during the winter. In 1846 he commenced the practice of medicine at Beavertown, but a year later returned to Piketon and opened a drug store, relinquishing his practice in the country. He has for many years been a prominent politician of the county. His first office was that of County Surveyor, which he held one year. In the fall of 1851 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and served till 1855. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Probate Court, and in 1857 was elected Probate Judge and served three years, but in 1860 was defeated on account of efforts made by him to retain the county seat at Piketon. In 1863 he was elected to the office, and Feb. 1, 1864, removed to Waverly, at the same time transferring his drug store to this place, it now being in the possession of his nephew, A. A. Adams. Dr. Allen served as Probate Judge till 1876, when, on account of failing health, he declined renomination and retired from active political life. He now confines his attention to the office work of his profession, having done no outside practice for several years. He was married Jan. 20, 1848, to Amanda M. Allison, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Joseph Armstrong was born Nov. 24, 1844, in Montgomery County, Pa., a son of B. E. and E. B. Armstrong, natives of Montgomery County, his father born April 20, 1798, and his mother May 4, 1808. His parents moved to Piketon, Pike Co., Ohio, in June, 1849. They had a family of four children—Ellen E., David, E. B. and Joseph. His father died May 11, 1874. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a good education. Having a taste for some branches of study he became a proficient bookkeeper, and has of late years followed that vocation. In October, 1880, he was elected Auditor of Pike County, and re-elected in October, 1883. April 10, 1879, he was married to Mary O. Powell. They have one son—William P., born Jan. 31, 1883.

Isaac Austill, the eldest son of William and Rebecca (Warren) Austill, was born Sept. 1, 1808, in Ross County, Ohio, where he was reared, residing on his parent's farm till manhood. May 1, 1836, he married Abigail, daughter of Absalom and Mary Chenoweth. She was born in July, 1813. To them were born ten children, only four now living—William H., Isaac Newton, George W. and Elizabeth M. Absalom C., Mary Louisa, Rebecca Jane, John B., Abigail Ann, Eunice Emma are deceased. Mrs. Austill died July 16, 1874. She was an active member of the Methodist church. Mr. Austill was elected to the State Legislature in 1869, and served four

years, besides filling the unexpired term of Isaac Penisten. Aside from this he has lived a quiet life, superintending a well-improved farm of 190 acres. The first court held in Pike County was in an old stone building in Mr. Austill's present door-yard, at that time the property of Arthur Chenoweth. Mr. Austill's father died in December, 1829, and his mother in August, 1878.

Thomas N. Barnes was born Sept. 9, 1842, near Waverly, a son of William and Nancy Barnes. His parents both died when he was three years old, and he was reared by a cousin, Thomas Barnes. Oct. 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and served till Oct. 3, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned home and remained till he was twenty-one, when he attended school a year at Delaware, Ohio. He then began to clerk for his brother, J. Q, and three years later became associated with him in business. In 1871 J. Q. removed to Kansas, his interest being purchased by T. B. Lightle. The firm of Barnes & Lightle continued till May 1,1873, when Mr. Lightle retired and Mr. Barnes carried on the business alone till March 1, 1879, when H. B. McKenzie became associated with him, the firm name being McKenzie & Barnes. July 1, 1882, Mr. McKenzie retired and Mr. Barnes is now carrying on the business alone. Mr. Barnes has been a member of the Methodist church since thirteen years of age. He has been a Class-Leader four years, and Steward six or eight years. He is master of Orient Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M. He was married Nov. 17, 1869, to Ada L., daughter of Bennett McKenzie. They have two sons—Eugene Ray and Frank McKenzie.

George Bauersachs, brick manufacturer, was born in Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 22, 1827, a son of Michael and Mary Bauersachs, both of whom died in Germany. They had a family of two sons and five daughters, George being the youngest child. He was educated in the old country, and when eighteen years old came to America and arrived at Waverly, June 27, 1845. He began working at the cooper's trade and in 1847 went into business for himself which he followed till 1861, with good success. He then began the manufacture of bricks, also taking contracts in building and working at brick-laying, which business he followed about twelve years, during which time he erected a great many public buildings and private residences. Since 1873 he has been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of bricks, having the largest yard in this locality and turning out the finest work. The capacity ranges about 700,000 to 800,000 bricks a year. He was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Kaiserman, who came from Germany when about seven years old. She died May 5, 1875, leaving five children—Mary, wife of John Senk; Kate, wife of Peter Heflenger; George, married to Rosa Gikler; Charles; and Elizabeth, wife of Charles Sohn, all being residents of Waverly. Mr. Bauersachs was again married Aug. 26, 1877, to Kate Brant, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1870. They have had one son who died in infancy. Politically he is a Democrat. He has served as Councilman six years and as Township Treasurer seven years.

David H. Bishop, attorney at law and Mayor of Waverly, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 19, 1824. His ancestors emigrated from Virginia in 1802, George Bishop the father of Hon. R. M. Bishop, going to Kentucky; Henry settled north of Chillicothe, and David, Frederick and Robert, west of Chillicothe, in Ross County. Of Frederick's six children, Jacob was the second, and was but two years of age when his father removed from Virginia. When twenty-one he married Margaret Shotts, a native of Maryland. He died in 1863 aged sixty-three years. His widow died in 1881, in her seventy-ninth year. Of their nine children seven are still living, David H., subject of this sketch, be-

ing their second child. He was reared on a farm. His educational advantages were very meager, being confined to two or three months schooling in the winter. After he became of age he attended school at Augusta College, Kentucky, two years. He then returned to Ross County and taught in the country schools till 1858, when he came to Pike County and taught in the Waverly schools fifteen years, having charge of the Grammar department, and two years of the time being Superintendent of the schools of Piketon. While teaching school in 1868 he was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he has held to the present time. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was elected Mayor of Waverly, still holding the position. In 1849 Mr. Bishop was married to Eliza J. Taylor, of Browne County, Ohio. Of their five children three daughters are still living. Two sons died in infancy. Mr. Bishop was reared a Methodist and has been a member of that church since 1844.

John L. Caldwell, M. D., was born in Ross County, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1843, the son of John M. and Mary A. (Smith) Caldwell, and of Scotch-Irish descent. When he was six years old his father removed to the Western States, but finally returned to Ohio, and for four or five years lived in Hardin County, when he removed to Chillicothe where he still lives. When John L. was still a boy he commenced teaching school and thus maintained himself, at the same time continuing his studies. He commenced reading medicine when eighteen with Dr. Robb, of Blanchester, Ohio, and afterward was with Dr. Farabee, of Londonderry. He attended the lectures of 1865, at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and began his practice in Beavertown, Pike County, in June, 1865, remaining there till September, 1875. He graduated from the medical college in February, 1874. In 1875 he came to Waverly, where he now has an extensive practice. He is a member of Jackson County Medical Society, Ross County Medical Society and the Cincinnati Society of Medicine and Science. He was married in the fall of 1862, to Catherine Hoffman, of Chillicothe, a daughter of Peter Hoffman. They have had two children, a son and daughter, the latter dying in infancy. Politically Dr. Caldwell has always been a Democrat. During his residence in Beaver Township he was Justice of the Peace seven years, and was Treasurer of the township two years, resigning on his election to the Constitutional Convention that convened at Columbus in May, 1873. Since 1878 he has been United States examining surgeon of Pike County. He was a volunteer in the State militia during Morgan's raid through Ohio.

Martin V. B. Clifford, was born Dec. 20, 1840, in Jackson Township, Pike County. His father was born in New Jersey in 1787, and in 1825 came to Ohio, where he followed farming. In 1826 he married Lydia Clark, a native of Jackson County, born in 1810, They had seven children, of whom six grew to maturity—Samuel M.; Porter, deceased; Mary, wife of Reason Davis, of Wayne Co., Ill.; Sarah, wife of William Clark, of Pike County; Ellen, wife of Bail Houghs, of Chillicothe, and Martin V. B. Mr. Clifford died in 1847, and his wife was again married to Enoch Brewer, who lost his life in the army. Mrs. Clifford died in 1870. Our subject, at the age of fourteen, began to work for himself and support his widowed mother. March 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company B. Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, commanded at that time by Captain Hinson. He was mustered into service at Chillicothe, and served sixteen months, when the regiment was mustered out July 20, 1865. He was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Averysboro and others. During the Atlanta campaign his regiment was under constant fire for three months. Aug. 2, 1865, he was married to Rose Ann Blake, a native

of Pike County and daughter of Allen J. Blake. They have had four daughters—Mary Emma, Rachel Jane, Lutitia McNeil, and Ella, who died when four months old. Politically Mr. Clifford has always voted the Republican ticket. Aug. 7, 1865, he went to Illinois, remaining in Wayne and Clay counties six months, and came back to Waverly in March, 1866. Since then he has worked for James Emmitt, on his farms and in the distillery, with the exception of one summer, and has filled many different positions in the distillery.

Calvin T. Cook was born in Harlam Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1831. His father, B. S. Cook, was born in Connecticut in 1794, and when thirteen years old his father, Benajah Cook, went to Delaware County, Ohio, and settled in Harlam Township, where he bought 1,800 acres of land. B. S. Cook was married to Sarah E. Latty, who bore him four children—Eliza, James, Sarah C. and Martha M., all deceased except James. Mrs. Cook died in 1828, and two years later Mr. Cook was again married to Eliza (Downing) Clark, of Licking County, Ohio. They reared a family of ten children—Calvin T. (our subject), Selina, Stanton L., Eli D., Albert M., Mary, Hannah, Delilah and Desire (twins), and Ella, the last four and Stanton L. being deceased. Mr. Cook died in 1863, and his widow still resides on the home farm in Delaware County. Calvin T. lived at his home in Delaware till twenty years of age and worked on the farm. He then taught school in Logan and Auglaize County. In 1851 he took up eighty acres of State land which he improved. He was married April 20, 1853, to Martha M. Blakely, born in Shelly County and reared in Auglaize County. Her father, Samuel Blakely, served as Justice of the Peace of that county a long time. They reared a family of eleven children—Stanton (teaching school in Auglaize County), Alice T. (now Mrs. William Sullivan), George, Frank L. (deceased), John P. (teaching in Auglaize County), Robert H., Mary E., Ada, Calvin, Edward and Wilson. In 1861 Mr. Cook commenced reading law under Colonel George W. Andrews, of Wapakoneta. In 1865 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served till 1868, when he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court at Columbus. He located at Wapakoneta and had quite a practice at that place, where he continued till June 2, 1881. He subsequently bought a farm in Pee Pee Township, Pike County, and opened an office at Waverly in October, 1881, since when he has been engaged in managing his farm and in the practice of his profession.

John Daily was born in Pike County, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1834, a son of William and Jane Daily. He lived with his father till twenty-five years of age. Jan. 29, 1860, he married Cordelia E. Stedman, a native of Pike County, born Sept. 15, 1839, and a daughter of Enoch Stedman. Mr. Daily pursued farming several years and in 1866 opened a drug and grocery store in Piketon, remaining there till 1873, when he was elected Sheriff of Pike County and removed to Waverly. At the end of his term he was again nominated, but was defeated. In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant Postmaster of Waverly, a position he still retains. He at that time bought a stock of dry-goods and groceries and is still doing a general mercantile business. Since 1880 he has been Chairman of the Pike County Republican Central Committee. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1861, and is a Steward and Trustee of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Daily have six children—Charles H., James E., Cora J., John W., Edward E. and Amelia A.

Richard Dougherty, one of the oldest attorneys of the Pike County bar, was born in Jackson Township, this county, May 19, 1829, and when a year old his parents moved to

Ross County. He received a limited education at the common schools but by private study in after life he became qualified to teach. His parents were poor, and after his father's death he supported his mother and a younger brother and sister by working for T. C. Foster, with whom he lived twelve years. He then taught school during the winter months and during the summer drove cattle over the mountains to the Eastern markets until 1854. Having saved some money by this time, he bought an interest in a dry-goods store at Richmond Dale which proved unsuccessful, and he sold out in 1858. He was married Feb. 18, 1858, to Elizabeth Burke, a native of Ross County. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. After his marriage he returned to Franklin, where his mother was living, and began to read law under the preceptorship of S. L. Wallace, of Chillicothe, also devoting his time to farming. In April, 1860, he was admitted to the bar in the District Court held at Piketon, Pike County, the oath being administered to him by William V. Peck, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio at that time. He then carried on farming for five years, giving little attention to practice. In 1865 he opened a country office on the farm, where he remained till 1872, practicing most of the time in Ross County. In 1872 he came to Waverly and opened an office, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, his eldest son practicing law with him. In 1873 he was nominated by the Republicans to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, to which office he was elected over a Democratic majority of 800 votes. He served in this capacity two years. His father, James Dougherty, was a native of Ireland and came with his parents to this country when a child and was reared in Harrisburg, Penn. The family left there and settled in Richmond Dale, Ross Co., Ohio. He was married to Mary Wood, born in Kentucky, and daughter of Richard Wood. They had eleven children of whom five sons are now living. Mr. James Dougherty lived in Pike County fifteen or sixteen years, when he moved to a farm in Franklin Township, Ross County, where he remained till his death in 1845. His wife survived him till 1865.

Forest E. Dougherty, son of Richard Dougherty, was born Jan. 19, 1859, in Ross County, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of Waverly, Pike County. In February, 1879, he commenced the study of law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1882. He soon afterward formed a co-partnership with his father which still continues as one of the leading law firms of Pike County, under the firm name of R. &. F. E. Dougherty.

John P. Douglas was born Sept. 12, 1832, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was married April 11, 1856, to Adaline McLaughlin, also a native of Columbiana County. They have a family of three sons and five daughters. Mr. Douglas grew to manhood on the home farm and was educated in the country schools. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, which he followed during the winter months from 1851 till 1874, with the exception of one year spent in the army. In 1864 he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, Company I, serving till the close of the war. He was mustered out of service at Columbus, June 14, 1865. In 1875 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he still holds, having been in office longer than any member of the present county officials. His father, James Douglas, was born in Pennsylvania, ten miles from Pittsburg. He was married there to Martha Patterson, and came to Ohio in an early day. Mrs. Douglas died in Columbiana County in 1850. They reared a family of four sons and six daughters—Rebecca, Rachel, Thomas, Andrew, Nancy, Elizabeth, John P., James T., Martha P. and Mary Jane. Mr.

Douglas died at the house of his youngest daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Connell, at New Cumberland, W. Va., about 1868.

Charles M. Davis was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1833. He was married in 1859 to Mary E. Wells, daughter of Asa Wells. To them have been born three children—Emma M., Asa J. and Charles Louis. In 1861 Mr. Davis enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Infantry, for 100 days, and was on guard duty the most of the time. In 1866 his father, Jacob Davis, and the family came to Pike County and settled in Pee Pee Township. His father died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years. His mother is still living. Mr. Davis is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is not a member of any church, but his sympathies are with the Baptist church.

Captain Joshua Davis was born in Pike County, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1829. When a boy he commenced working on a farm, but from the time he was eighteen till he was twenty-six, with the exception of the fall of 1845, he was on the canal. In 1850 he began learning the cooper's trade at James Emmitt's distillery, working during the winter seasons till 1856. From April, 1857, till the breaking out of the war he was Marshal of Waverly, Constable of Pee Pee Township and Road Supervisor of District No. 1, but resigned all offices and enlisted in Company B, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry. He was in all the regiment's engagements. Among the more important were McDowell, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca and New Hope Church. At the latter battle, May 25, 1864, he was wounded, and after being in the hospitals at Chattanooga and Nashville till Aug. 14 was discharged. On the organization of his company he was appointed Orderly Sergeant. May 20, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and at the battle of Gettysburg, when Captain Higgins was promoted to Major, he was given charge of his company. At the battle of Lookout Valley Mr. Davis commanded companies B and G, many of the officers being lost or wounded in that engagement. In November, 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and at the veteran organization of the regiment was transferred to the command of Company G. In May, 1864, after the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign, he was promoted to Captain, but the commission did not reach him till after he was wounded, consequently was never mustered in. It was a year after his return home before he was able to attend to any business. In November, 1865, he opened a butcher shop, but two years later was obliged to close out on account of trouble caused by his wound. In March, 1868, he was employed by James Emmitt to keep the toll-gate on the Waverly and Sunfish turnpike. In May, 1869, he was appointed Government Store-keeper, but there being no business at the distillery, remained at the toll-gate till Aug. 1. He remained at James Emmitt's distillery when there was any business there till Feb. 1, 1875, and since then has been there and at George Davis's distillery in Portsmouth, alternately. Mr. Davis was married Jan. 5, 1854, to Keziah Lewis, of Pike County. Of the ten children born to them, three sons and three daughters are still living.

John A. Eylar, prosecuting attorney, was born Feb. 16, 1855, in Adams County, Ohio, son of John and Ann A. Eylar, both natives of Adams County. Mr. Eylar's death occurred in 1866, from cholera, and his widow is residing at West Union, Adams County, where she was born and reared. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter. John A., the fourth child, was reared in Adams County and lived with his mother till within the past four years. His early education was received at Youngsville, a small village in Adams County, after which he attended the High School at West Union. He then taught school

a year, and in 1872 entered the Normal School at West Union, where he remained two years and graduated in May, 1874. In September of the same year he took charge of the grammar depart nent of the High School at West Union and taught one year. During this time he began to read law and on June 2, 1874, entered the law office of John K. Billings, with whom he remained till he was admitted to the bar in 1876. Shortly after this he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney for Adams County, but was defeated by seventy-eight votes. He began to practice law by himself, but in 1878 formed a co partnership with D. W. Thomas, and in 1879 with J. M. Wells, but shortly after moved to Waverly, where he opened an office. In April, 1880, he formed a partnership with George D. Cole, remaining with him one year. In the fall of 1881 Mr. Eylar was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Pike County, and went into office Jan. 1, 1882.

G. C. Flegel was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1856. His parents, J. A. and L. A. Flegel, still reside in that county, in the village of Lithopolis. At the age of fourteen our subject left his home to fight the battles of life alone, and, following his inclinations, as a business chose that of railroading, beginning at the foot of the ladder by carrying water for the laborers along the section. He acted in this capacity but for a short time. Feeling he had a higher calling, he engaged in and learned the business of telegraphing. He took his first message at Marion, Ohio, on the C., Mt. V. & T. R. R. From there he was transferred to Fostoria, Ohio. April 21, 1881, he went to Chillicothe, where he accepted the position of chief clerk in the freight office of the Scioto Valley Railroad. In July following he was promoted to, and accepted, the position of freight and ticket agent and telegraph operator for the Scioto Valley Railroad at Waverly, Ohio, in which capacity he still serves to the full satisfaction of the company and public. He married April 20, 1879, Jennie Allcut, of Fostoria, Ohio, a daughter of David and Sarah Allcut. To them have been born two children —Elmer Woolcott and Nellie Hays.

Adam Gehres was born in Prussia, Germany, March 9, 1828, a son of Adam and Charlotte Gehres. In 1836 his parents came to America and located in Wayne County, Ohio, removing five years later to Pike County, where his father died in 1867 and his mother in 1872. Mr. Gehres was married in 1849 to Rachel Wyatt, of Vinton County, Ohio. In 1852 he went to Iowa and in 1864 returned to Ohio and engaged in the furniture business. He lived in Sharonville two years and then came to Waverly and opened a manufactory on a small scale. In 1870 he put in an engine and ran his machinery by steam, manufacturing his own goods till 1880; since then he has bought his furniture of other factories and now has the largest and finest line of furniture in the city. In 1880 he built his large three-story ware-rooms. The old building, two stories high, is used for the undertaking and finishing departments. Mr. Gehres has seven children—William and Joseph, of Gehres Bros'. planing-mill; Jacob, of the firm of A. Gehres & Son; Jennie, Daniel, Nellie and Elizabeth. Mr. Gehres and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Gehres, the fourth son of Adam and Charlotte (Kehl) Gehres, was born in Prussia in 1832 and came with his parents to Ohio in 1837. After his father's death, in 1867, he removed to Seal Township and in 1873 came to Pee Pee Township, and now resides on the Noland farm, three and a half miles south of Waverly. He is one of the best farmers in the township and holds a high place in the estimation of his fellow townsmen. In 1856 he married Catherine, daughter of Abraham and Dorothy Bock. Eight children have been

born to them, five now living—Jacob C., John C., Abraham, Peter, John W., Anna Elizabeth. John Adam and an infant unnamed are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gehres are members of the Lutheran church.

Jacob Gehres, youngest son of Adam and Charlotte (Kehl) Gehres, was born in Prussia in 1835. His parents came to the United States in 1837 and located near Wooster, Ohio, and resided there five years, and then removed to Jackson Township, Pike County, where his father died in 1867. Mr. Gehres is one of the most influential men of the township. He was married in the spring of 1861 to Mary E., daughter of Abraham and Dorothy (Lauer) Bock. They have had eleven children—Charles P., Anna J., May D., Jacob, Maggie S., John A., Lizzie C., Emma A., Alma L., Louis C. and Adam (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Gehres are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat. They reside on the Prather farm, Mr. Gehres superintending the cultivation of 450 acres.

Friedrich Guth, professor of music, was born at Zeiskam, Rheinpftalz, Germany, March 19, 1843. He attended the public schools at Zeiskam till he was eleven years of age, when he went to the Latin school at Germersheim. At the age of thirteen he began the study of music, also taking private lessons in French. He attended the preparatory school for the purpose of entering the Seminary until he was sixteen years old, when he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the Seminary at Kaiserslantern, from which he graduated in 1861. He was then sent by the Government as *practicant* to Weingarten, and in 1862 he was sent in the same capacity to Zeiskam, where he received a permanent situation as teacher in the public schools. In 1865 he passed his State examination and received a first-grade life certificate which was of considerable importance, as a certificate of this kind excluded him from the military duties of the Government. In 1866 he received a call to teach music in the Franklin College at Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, which he accepted and remained there till August, 1868, when he removed to Waverly, which place he has since made his home. Since 1879 he has given up teaching music and is devoting his time exclusively to the music business. He opened the pioneer music store in Waverly, that being the only one in the city, where he keeps on hand a full stock of pianos, organs, sheet music and all things pertaining to music. Prof. Guth was married in 1867 to Amalia Zinn, a native of Zeiskam, Germany, who died at Waverly, Ohio, in 1872, leaving two sons—Carl Friedrich Oscar and Friedrich Valentin Arthur. He was again married in 1874 to Kate Best, a native of Waverly. Two sons have blessed this union—Arthur Edwin Tasso, and Victor Conrad. Conrad Guth, father of our subject, was born in 1814 and is a well-to-do farmer, now residing in Germany. His grandfather, Georg Adam Guth, was born in 1789, and was a soldier under Napoleon. He was a son of Friedrich, the son of Georg Peter, the son of Johannes, who was born in 1690, and was the proprietor of the "Golden Plow," a hotel in Zeiskam, Rheinpfalz, Germany, still in existence and in the possession of the Guth family.

Harrison J. Hayes, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Meek) Hayes, was born Saturday, Sept. 8, 1838, in Ross County, Ohio, eight miles southwest of Chillicothe. His father, a native of Maryland, was born July 5, 1790; his mother, a native of Virginia, was born Sept. 11, 1792. His parents were married in Virginia, Aug. 20, 1810, and shortly afterward settled in the northern part of Ohio. His father was in the war of 1812. In about 1820 they removed to Ross County, Ohio, and in 1854 to Pike County, one and a half miles north of Waverly, where his mother died Feb. 26, and his father March 12, 1857. They had a family of fourteen children—Mary, born Sept. 18, 1811; John E., April 28, 1814;

Susana, Dec. 2, 1815; Elizabeth, Sept. 20, 1817; Joseph, Sept. 11, 1819; William, June 21, 1821; Margaret Ann, Aug. 22, 1823; Robert M., Sept. 23, 1825; Samuel M., Nov. 28, 1827; Allen D., June 13, 1830; Thomas, May 17, 1832; Sarah Jane, March 31, 1833; James M., Feb. 27, 1835, and Harrison J., Sept. 8, 1838. John E., William, Margaret A., James M. and Harrison J. are the only ones now living. The latter, H. J. Hayes, was reared on a farm eight miles southwest of Chillicothe, Ohio. He was married on Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, at Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, by Sylvester Bacon, a Justice of the Peace, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Enos and Susana (Meighen) Rinehart, and settled in Ross County, eight miles south of Chillicothe, on a farm. In 1862 he removed to Macon County, Ill., and in 1865 returned to Ross County and bought property in Adelphi, eighteen miles northwest of Chillicothe, remaining there till the spring of 1869, when he removed to a farm in Pike County, five miles northeast of Waverly. The next spring he went again to Illinois (Piatt County), remaining there until 1873, when he returned to Ross County, Ohio, and bought a farm and in connection with farming carried on a grocery on the farm. Dec. 3, 1878, he moved to Waverly, Pike County, Ohio, where he has since resided, engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have had a family of eleven children—Mary Etta, born Friday, Aug. 16, 1861, in Ross County, Ohio; John Rinehart, born Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862, in Ross County, Ohio, died March 26, 1872, in Piatt County, Ill.; William Enos, born Saturday, March 19, 1864, in Macon County, Ill., died Dec. 12, 1865, in Ross County, Ohio; Susana Elizabeth, born Thursday, Jan. 18, 1866, in Ross County, Ohio; James Allen, born Monday, Dec. 9, 1867, in Ross County, Ohio; Sarah Jane, born Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870, in Pike County, Ohio; Rosa Belle, born Sunday, April 28, 1872, in Piatt County, Ill., died Aug. 27, 1872, in Piatt County, Ill.; Iantha Ann, born Thursday, April 2, 1874, in Ross County, Ohio; Florence Alice, born Sunday, Dec. 31, 1876, in Ross County, Ohio; Eli Horatio, born Saturday, May 24, 1879, in Pike County, Ohio; Ida May, born Thursday, June 16, 1881, in Pike County, Ohio. Mrs. Hayes' parents were married May 11, 1827, in Guernsey County, Ohio. Her father, a son of Samuel and Armalia Rinehart, was born April 3, 1808, in Greene County, Pa. Her mother, a daughter of John and Christena (Watters) Meighen, was born June 16, 1808, in the same State. Their children were—Samuel E., born April 2, 1828; Abigail, born Aug. 24, 1829; John E., born Aug. 7, 1831; Louisa, born June 26, 1833; Levi, born Jan. 31, 1835; Ezerias, born Dec. 28, 1836; Enos, born March 6, 1839; Sarah Jane, born June 12, 1841; William Israel, born April 15, 1843; Susana, born May 2, 1845; Nancy Jane, born March 23, 1847; Mary Ann, born July 21, 1849; Ether Linda, born April 22, 1851; Robert Hayes, born Jan. 6, 1855.

George Henry was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1821, a son of Robert and Margaret (Wilbern) Henry, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of Maryland. He was reared from his ninth year in Clinton County. He remained with his father till he was twenty-one years old, when he began to work on a farm for $8 a month and his board. At the age of twenty-two he began to learn the trade of a brick-layer, at which he worked ten years. He then went to Illinois, where he bought and herded cattle about two years, this proving a very successful enterprise. He invested $1,500 in cattle, and by careful management doubled his money at the end of two years. In 1855 he and his brother went into the grocery business under the firm name of J. & G. Henry, which they carried on till 1863, since when his brother James has con

tinued it alone. In 1868 our subject moved to Piketon, Pike County, and in the fall of 1869 moved to Waverly. He is now engaged in the grocery business besides having a farm one and a half miles from Waverly. The farm was in a very poor condition, and was purchased at the appraisement. After coming into possession of it Mr. Henry began making improvements and invested considerable means on it, and to-day it is one of the finest farms in the valley. He was married in May, 1862, to Harriett F., daughter of Peirre Nolind, a former old resident of Pike County. They have two children living —Luella and Leroy. One child died in infancy. Robert Henry was a tin and copper smith until he moved to Ohio in 1828. He then followed farming till his death in 1865. His widow is still living at Reesville, Clinton Co., Ohio, aged eighty-seven years. They had nine children, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living.

Granville C. Hibbens was born in Pee Pee Township, Pike County, Feb. 14, 1830. His father, James R. Hibbens, was born Feb. 13, 1800, in Greenbrier County, Va., and when eight years old moved with his parents to Pennsylvania, and a year later came to Ohio and settled in Ohio near Richmond Dale, Ross County. In 1828 he married Mary, daughter of Abraham Chenoweth, one of the first settlers in this locality. His parents were poor so he was obliged to work, and in this way educated himself till he was qualified to teach. After his marriage he commenced farming, and about 1835 moved to Waverly and began the mercantile business, which he followed nearly twenty-five years. In 1845 he bought a farm of 217 acres, below Waverly, and after retiring from business moved to it, where he spent the rest of his life. He died March 20, 1879, his wife having died May 10, 1877. They reared a family of five children —Granville C., Samuel R., Abraham, Rebecca Ann, wife of David Downing, of Peoria, Ill., and William, who was killed in the late war at the battle of Winchester. Granville C. Hibbens, the name which heads this sketch, was about five years old when his father moved to Waverly. He attended the schools of that place, and for a short time attended the school at Delaware, Ohio. When old enough he entered his father's store, and when he retired from business Granville bought the stock, which he sold after two or three years. In 1859 he was married to Desire Miller, a native of Frankfort, Ross County, and daughter of Israel Miller. They have had six children, of whom five are living—Anna (wife of J. E. Elliott), James, Rebecca, William (deceased), Amy and Iona. After his marriage Mr. Hibbens moved to his present residence. In politics he is a Republican.

John W. Higgins, attorney at law, was born Nov. 7, 1851, in McLean County, Ill. His father, Jeffry Higgins, is a native of England, and emigrated to America when a boy. He followed the cooper's trade till his marriage, when he pursued farming. He was reared near Bainbridge, Ohio, and when twenty-two years old married Mary E. Jones, a native of Ross County, Ohio. Soon after he moved to McLean County, where he made his home till 1865, when he went to Jones County, Iowa. In 1867 he went to Missouri, where his wife died Feb. 18, 1870. Shortly after his wife's death he came to Ohio and lived in Bainbridge, Ross County, after which he moved to Fayette County, where he afterward married Nancy Smith, a widow. They now reside in Fayette County where he is at present engaged in the mercantile business. They have six children living, our subject, John W., being the eldest of the family. He remained in Bainbridge about six months, when he came to Waverly and taught school, and during the summer months of 1873-'74-'75 attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He taught ten years in Pike County, six years in the Waverly schools, five years as Principal of

the Waverly High School, his last position being Superintendent of the schools at Piketon. In 1878, during the summer months, he studied law under Houstin James, a former member of the Pike County bar. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, June 7, 1881, after which he opened an office in Waverly, where he has since been engaged in active practice. At present he is a United States Gauger. He was married July 4, 1876, to Lilly M. Branch, daughter of Orin Branch (deceased). They have three children—John W., Edna M. and James.

Colonel Thomas W. Higgins, attorney at law, was born June 18, 1825, the second of four children of John and Parnella (Ashley) Higgins. His father, a native of Vermont, was a farmer and lawyer and settled in Knox County, Ohio, in 1810, where he accumulated considerable property and was prominently identified with the county's interest. He died March 1, 1874. Mr. Higgins's mother was a native of New Hampshire and died in 1831, when he was but six years old. Until his seventeenth year his time was spent alternately at the district school in winter and on the farm in summer. He did not confine himself to the limited curriculum of the district school, but extended his course of reading to works of a higher order, and in 1845 entered Oberlin College, where, for several years, he applied himself to the classics and general literature. While in college he taught school one term. In 1850 he entered the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and was subsequently admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y. He located at Buffalo, but a year later went to New York City, where he remained three years. In 1855 he went to Europe and spent a year traveling in Great Britain. In Dublin he met Miss Isabelle Wade, daughter of Samuel Wade, a prominent wool merchant of that city, and in 1856, shortly before leaving for America, they were married. After his return to this country he wrote "The Crooked Elm; or, Life by the Wayside," which met with a large sale. In 1858 Mr. Higgins took up his residence in Toledo, Ohio, where he practiced law till 1860, when he removed to Waverly. In 1861 he recruited Company B, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and was appointed its Captain. He bore a creditable part in the battle of Cross Keys, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Mission Ridge, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea. At Resaca he was wounded in the left side by a minie-ball, and at the last battle in North Carolina was wounded in the head. His gallantry secured him, first, a Major's and then a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission, and a portion of his term of service he was in command of his regiment. He was mustered out in 1865. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer, soldier and literateur, and whether at home or abroad, in his office or at the bar, displays a character of great integrity and moral strength. In politics he is a Democrat. In religion he is bound to no particular creed. He takes great interest in educational matters and has been more or less identified with the schools of Pike County.

Spence Atwell Hutt, Sr., M. D., was born Sept. 19, 1824, in Ross County, Ohio, a son of Nimrod and Fanny B. (Atwell) Hutt. His father was a Virginian, who followed mercantile pursuits the greater part of his life. About 1805 he left his native place and settled in Circleville, Ohio. From there he moved to Chillicothe and thence to Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio. He was the proprietor of a hotel in Bainbridge and died there in 1849, his wife surviving him till June 3, 1875. She died at Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. Spence A. Hutt was employed first as a farmer's boy till he went to Bainbridge, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, working at the forge two years and a half. He then went to New Petersburg, Highland Co., Ohio, where he was engaged as a clerk in a mercantile store until

1845, when he took a position in a Chillicothe store. Returning to New Petersburg he was again employed as clerk in a store. He now began to read medicine with Dr. James D. Miller, devoting his days to business and his nights to study. In the fall of 1848 he matriculated at the Sterling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in the spring of 1849 began the practice of medicine at Sharonville, Pike Co., Ohio. In the following fall he took up his residence at Waverly, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married July 13, 1851, to Kezia Hinson, of Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio.

Austin Hutt, M. D., was born April 5, 1852, in Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, and is a son of Spence A. Hutt, Sr. His education was received at the public schools of Waverly and at the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to the trade of bricklaying, serving eight years. In 1874 he began the study of medicine with his father, devoting his evenings and other leisure time to study during the remaining four years working at his trade. He graduated from Starling Medical College, Feb. 25, 1878, and the following May he opened an office in Waverly and began the practice of medicine and surgery, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and is meeting with much success. He was married to Maggie Flanagan, of Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1883.

W. D. James, attorney at law, was born in Pike County, Dec. 1, 1853, a son of David and Charlotte C. (Beauchamp) James. He was reared on a farm in the southeast part of the county, and was educated at the common schools, receiving private instruction in the higher branches of study. At the age of seventeen he taught his first school in Pike County, and continued teaching during the winter months for five years. In the spring of 1874 he entered the office of John T. Moore at Waverly, and began reading law. The following year Mr. Moore moved to Jackson and Mr. James then continued his studies under the supervision of George D. Cole, till 1877. In April of this year he was admitted to the bar, and in July following opened an office at Piketon. In the spring of 1879 Mr. James was elected Mayor of Piketon. In December, 1881, moved to Waverly, where he has since been engaged in practice, which is steadily increasing. He was married, Sept. 26, 1882, to Terrena F. Martin, a native of Scioto County. Mr. James is a young lawyer of ability, and possesses a great degree of energy.

General Wells S. Jones, M. D., was born Aug. 3, 1830, in Ross County, Ohio, the third of eight children of Robert P. and Nancy Jones, both natives of Berkeley County, Va. His father was born March 4, 1804, and his mother March 30, 1805. His parents at an early date came to Ohio and settled in Paxton Township, Ross County, where his father still lives, and his mother died Sept. 13, 1879. Our subject received a good education in his early life, and remained on his father's farm till he reached his majority. In 1851 he went to McLean County, Ill., and spent two years in farming and teaching, when he returned home and began the study of medicine. He graduated from Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in the spring of 1856 commenced the practice of medicine in Jasper, Pike County, and continued practicing in Jasper and Waverly until the opening of the Rebellion, when he gave up a lucrative practice to enter the service of his country. In the fall of 1861 he recruited Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned its Captain. It was the first full company taken to camp from Pike County. In February, 1862, his regiment joined General Sherman's Division at Paducah, Ky. The first battle in which he was engaged was at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862.

For his gallant conduct in this battle he was promoted to Colonel, and immediately was placed in command of the Fifty-third Regiment, Ohio Infantry. He commanded his regiment until August, 1864, when he was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, which latter command he kept until the close of the war. He commanded his regiment and brigade in every battle in which they were engaged, never having left the scene of active hostilities during the entire four years in which he was engaged in the service. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and with Sherman to the sea. While leading his brigade in the memorable assault on Fort McAllister, near Savannah, he was wounded by a minie-ball, disabling him from active service for one month. After the grand review at Washington he served with his brigade in Arkansas, and was mustered out of service in September, 1865, and has ever since resided in Waverly. General Jones is politically a Republican, and is a leading politician of his party. In the fall of 1866 he was a candidate for Congress, and the following year for State Senator. In 1869 he was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor of the Twelfth Congressional District and held the position four years, till the office was abolished. In recommending him for that position, General Sherman thus speaks of him in a letter to his brother, Senator John Sherman, of Ohio: "General Jones commanded a regiment and then a brigade under me, from the beginning to the close of the war. He is entitled to any civil office he may aspire to, and I cordially indorse him." In connection with his medical practice, General Jones is largely interested in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. He is active in all that promotes public good, political, social or religious. By his public spirit and indomitable enterprise, the first railroad of Pike County, the Ohio Southern, was built, and he was one of its incorporators. In the spring of 1880 he was appointed by Governor Foster one of the Trustees of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which position he has filled for the past three years. Sept. 3, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth H., daughter of William and Harriet Kincaid. She died March 16, 1876. June 20, 1881, he married Mary F. M., daughter of Samuel F. and Lydia L. Wetmore. She was a native of Bangor, Me., and has resided in Waverly since sixteen years of age. They have one son —Robert Ralph.

John Kent, son of Daniel and Ann (Cowley) Kent, was born in Wiltshire, England, Dec. 17, 1819. In 1832 the family came to Ohio and settled in Cleveland. At the age of fourteen he went to work on the Ohio Canal and worked in the different capacities from driver to captain during the summer seasons for seven years. He was married in 1841 to Temperance Bennett, a native of Ohio. Out of a family of fourteen children, four are living—William Daniel, Edward Oscar (in business with his father), Henry Hill and John Truman. In March, 1846, he came to Waverly and began the stone-cutting business with his brother-in-law, Samuel S. Bennett. They remained together eight years, since when Mr. Kent has continued the business with the exception of four years, from 1866 till 1870, when he held the office of Treasurer of Pike County. About 1849 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, with the exception of the four years as County Treasurer, served in that capacity thirty-four years. About 1849 he was also elected Mayor of the corporation of Waverly, and served till 1854. Mr. Kent was a Whig in politics till 1854, but since then he voted the Democratic ticket till the fall of 1882, when he voted the Prohibition ticket. His father, Daniel Kent, reared a family of five children to maturity, three of whom are now living—William, Susan (wife of T. W.

Steele, of Chicago), and John. Mr. Kent died of cholera at Cleveland, July 27, 1854, a daughter having died of the same disease two days previous. Mrs. Ann Kent died at her son's residence at Waverly, May 18, 1855.

George Kerns, son of John and Jane (Jackson) Kerns, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Dec. 4, 1827. He remained at home till his marriage, April 17, 1850, with Mary Burk, who was born and reared in Pike County, and daughter of William Burk, one of the oldest settlers in the county. They have two children—Maria J., wife of Charles A. Cave, residing in Washington, Fayette County, and Annie, at home. One daughter—Isabella—died in 1863, aged nine years. In April, 1851, he moved with his father to Fairfield County, where they farmed together five years. Jan. 21, 1856, he returned to Pike County and located in Pee Pee Township, three miles from Waverly, where he engaged in the coopering business, in which he continued till 1872, meeting with good success. In 1871 he was elected County Auditor, which position he filled four years. From 1875 till 1879 he was engaged in the mercantile business, and on the 9th of February he entered upon his duties as Probate Judge, and is now serving on his second term. During his residence in the township he served as Assessor in 1867–'68. He also served as Township Trustee two years and as Assessor one year after his term in the Auditor's office had expired. Jacob Kern, our subject's grandfather, came from Germany with his wife and located in Pennsylvania, being among the early settlers of that State. They had eleven or twelve children, all born in Pennsylvania. John, the father of our subject, being one of the youngest, was born in 1790. He was reared in his native State, and about 1824 married Jane Jackson. They reared a family of three children, all natives of Pennsylvania. In October, 1831, Mr. Kerns removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he remaind over nine years. April 1, 1841, he located five miles west of Waverly, Pee Pee Township, Pike County. After residing here ten years, returned to Fairfield County, remaining there about seven years, when he moved to Champaign County, where he spent the remainder of his days. His death occurred in the spring of 1865.

David Lorbach, Sr., was born in Lambsheim, Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 4, 1815. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in his native country, and in 1838 came to the United States, and located in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he worked at his trade. In 1847 he removed to Pike County and purchased a farm in Pee Pee Township, where he resided till his death, Feb. 2, 1852, caused by the falling of a tree. He left a widow and seven children—Magdalene, Catherine, Anna Maria, David, John, Elizabeth and Philip. John and Catherine are deceased. David, Jr., was born in Chillicothe, July 1, 1846. He was married in Waverly, Feb. 6, 1870, to Emily, daughter of Charles and Christina Grosse. Six children have been born to them, three now living—Emily E., Bertha A. and David. Anna M., Katy A. and Matilda E. are deceased, the first two named having died in Illinois and the last one in Nebraska. Mr. Lorbach and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Henry Lorbach, youngest son of Michael and Elizabeth (Keller) Lorbach, was born in Germany, Dec. 25, 1845. In 1846 his father came to America, and located in Waverly, and four years later his wife and family joined him. They subsequently opened a hotel, and continued that business till the mother's death, in 1868. The father died in 1873. Henry first engaged in business for himself in 1865, at Washington Court-House, but soon after returned to Waverly, and was with his brother in a bakery, but afterward engaged in business alone in a lunch room, billiard parlor, etc. March 2, 1870, he married Rosa, daughter of Felix and Magdalene,

Cook. They have had five sons—Charles F., Edward O., William Valentine, Louis F. and Augustus Miller. William V. is deceased. In August, 1861, Mr. Lorbach enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry. He enlisted three different times, and served over three years; participated in the battles of Perryville, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. He was wounded at Perryville and Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Lorbach is now serving as Councilman of Waverly.

Philip Lorbach was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 7, 1838, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Keller) Lorbach. He came with his parents to the United States in the spring of 1850. His uncle, David Lorbach, was living near Waverly, and they therefore came direct to this township. His mother died in 1866, and his father in 1869. Philip received a good German and English education, attending school in the old country and in Waverly. When fifteen years of age he began working in Emmitt & Myers's store, and remained with them eight years. He then moved to a farm near Waverly, and lived there twelve years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Otto Zurbon and Valentine Lorbach in the notions business. In 1879 he was elected County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected in 1881, a position he fills to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was married, May 18, 1856, to Margaret Steinger. They have one daughter, Margaret.

Thomas Lowrey, M. D., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, twelve miles from Londonderry, the son of James and Mary (Campbell) Lowrey. He was educated in Ireland, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine, graduating from the University at Glasgow, Scotland, in the spring of 1839. In May, 1839, he came to the United States, landed at New York, where he remained about six months. He then went to Hightstown, N. J., and remained six months, when he returned to New York. At the time of the Florida war he formed the acquaintance of Dr. More, Surgeon-General of the United States army, and applied for the position of Assistant Surgeon at Fort Hamilton, where the troops were then stationed; but learning that he would probably have to go to Florida he abandoned that idea, and instead returned to Ireland. He remained there till the following spring, and in the meantime, in 1842, was married to Margaret Campbell, of Scotch descent, and a distant relative. In 1843 he returned to New York, where his parents were then living, and with them made arrangements to come West. They located in Sharonville, Pike Co., Ohio. After a residence there of eleven years Dr. Lowrey removed to Waverly, and two years later traded his town property for a farm of 160 acres where he lived two years when he sold out and went to Philadelphia and purchased a drug store. Finding that it interfered with his practice he sold it in about six months. In the spring of 1859 he returned to Waverly and formed a partnership with W. S. Jones, which existed only a year. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he recruited a company and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company I, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Corinth. At this time, having a serious trouble with his eyes, he was sent to the hospital at Cincinnati, but rejoined his regiment at Helena, Ark., where they remained the rest of the summer. His eyes growing worse he was obliged to resign, and returned home in the fall of 1862. He resumed the practice of his profession in Waverly, where he still resides, one of the most prominent and skillful physicians of the county.

Dr. W. J. Lowrey was born in Sharonville, Pike Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1847, a son of Dr. Thomas and Margaret Lowrey. In 1861 he

began reading medicine with his father, and was in the office with him six years. In 1867 he began the practice of his profession in Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, and in March, 1873, he removed to Jasper, in the same county, remaining in Jasper until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Waverly. The Doctor, while in Jasper, had a very extensive practice, but became dissatisfied with the place after some unknown person tried to assassinate him in June, of 1879. He was married June 20, 1872, to Rachel M. Schlegel, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and a daughter of John G. and Amelia Schlegel. His father-in-law, John G. Schlegel, died Aug. 8, 1878, aged sixty-three years. Mrs. Schlegel is still living in Chillicothe. Dr. and Mrs. Lowrey have one son living—William R., aged nine years. The Dr. has great taste for surgery, and has performed some of the most difficult operations that have occurred in that section for years. He has also given the eye and ear a great deal of attention, and has quite an extensive practice. He is said to be one of the most energetic practitioners in the profession, never refusing to render assistance to the suffering poor, money or no money. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, but in all his views there is nothing radical.

Claudius T. McCoy was born in Hardin County, Ohio, May 30, 1845, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth McCoy. He attended the common schools till he was thirteen years of age, and after spending a year at work on the farm he attended the High School at Kenton, Ohio, two years. He afterward entered Vermillion College, Ashland, Ohio, and remained three years. He then commenced teaching. His first schools were in the country, but when twenty-three years of age he took charge of the Kenton High School. Two years later he went to Lancaster and had charge of the High School, resigning in his third year to accept the superintendency of the Waverly schools. He served in this capacity five and a half years, when he resigned and entered the office of George D. Cole, and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar April 28, 1879, and immediately opened an office of his own. He has been more successful than the majority of young attorneys, having now a fine practice. His legal library is better than the average lawyers of Waverly. Dec. 19, 1872, Mr. McCoy married Margaret J. Sturgeon, a native of Lancaster. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters; two sons died in infancy. Mr. McCoy was reared in the United Presbyterian church, and joined that church when twenty-two years of age, but of late years has connected himself with the Presbyterian church, there being no church of his denomination where he has lived, and his wife being a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. McCoy has always been a Democrat, and was for several years an active politician, but on account of the position taken by his party on the temperance question, is now outside the pale of any political party.

Henry B. McKenzie was born near Bourneville, Ross Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1835, a son of Bennett and Nancy (Pool) McKenzie. His father is of Scotch descent, born June 1, 1806, and was one of the early settlers of Ross County. His mother died in 1863. Of their twelve children five sons and three daughters are still living. Henry B. is the third child. He was educated in the common schools and when eighteen years of age began to teach school. In March, 1857, he became associated with J. W. Cochran in the mercantile business at Bourneville. They remained together four years, when Mr. McKenzie withdrew and bought another store opposite his former partner's. In the spring of 1864 he sold out and bought a store in Leesburg, Highland Co., Ohio, but remained there only one summer, when he came to Waverly and bought the store on the corner of North and High streets. In 1868 John Gregg became associated with

him, but a year later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. McKenzie was alone till 1879 when T. N. Barnes became his partner, under the firm name of McKenzie & Barnes. July 1, 1882, Mr. McKenzie withdrew and retired from mercantile life. He has considerable farming land, and is turning his attention to its cultivation. Soon after coming to Waverly he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector and filled the position two years. He was reared in the Methodist church, and has been a member of the church for over thirty years. On the 13th of October, 1859, he married Amanda E., daughter of John and Martha Gregg. They have four children, three sons and one daughter.

James H. Moore, son of Hambleton and Maria (Clark) Moore, was born in Virginia in 1849. When a child his parents removed to Iowa County, Iowa, and located the town of Millersburg, named at his father's suggestion. His father built the first mill in that neighborhood. At the commencement of the civil war Mr. Moore came to Ohio and located in Portsmouth. He was for ten years ticket agent for the M. & C. Railroad at Chillicothe. He is now living on a fine farm of 300 acres, a mile north of Waverly. In 1876 he married Lutitia McNeil, a daughter of a distinguished pioneer, both parents now deceased. They have three children—Maria, Bessie Davis and James Hambleton, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Moore's father died in 1871, his mother is still living.

Joseph Myers was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 15, 1830, son of Antony and Mary Ann (Lintzmiar) Myers. His mother died in Germany in 1831, and he came with his father to Ohio when two years old. They settled in Portsmouth, Scioto County, there being only two German families living there at that time. His father died Feb. 28, 1842. Joseph Myers was educated in Portsmouth, and Aug. 5, 1843, came to Waverly, where he was employed by James Emmitt in the mercantile business till 1853. This year he became a partner with James Emmitt and James Davis, under the firm name of Emmitt, Davis & Co. The following spring Mr. Davis died and the firm name was changed to Emmitt & Myers. He was with Mr. Emmitt nearly thirty-eight years being a partner for thirty years. April 1, 1881, he opened his present business with Henry Stahler, the firm name being Myers & Stahler. They have one of the largest mercantile houses in Waverly, and are carrying on a successful business. He was married in 1857 to Cynthia Faker, a native of Portsmouth. They had seven children, four of whom are living—George J., married to Bird Wily, living on a farm in Clinton County, Ohio; Anna, James J. and Francis Edward. Emma, wife of Henry Stahler, died Aug. 1, 1880. Mary M. and a son died in infancy. His wife died June 2, 1871, and April 8, 1883, he was married to Elizabeth Lorbach, a native of this county. In religious faith Mr. Myers is a Catholic.

Hosea Nolind, a native of Pike County, was born Nov. 19, 1806, three miles south of Waverly, a son of John and Lurena (Shepherd) Nolind, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Shepherdstown, Pa., was named for his mother's family. His parents came to Ohio in 1796 and settled on Pee Pee Prairie where his father died in his seventy-eighth year and his mother in her fifty-fourth. Of a family of ten children, eight grew to maturity. Hosea and an older brother managed the farm several years prior to their father's death. He was married in 1844 to Sarah Ann Cody, a native of Virginia, born in 1822, and a daughter of David Cody, but a resident of Ohio since ten years of age. They had three children, two now living—John William and Lurena. Mrs. Nolind died in 1872. Mr. Nolind owns 1,200 acres of fine land, including the old homestead. He lived on his farm till 1870,



Isaac Austill.

but since then has made Waverly his home. He is a public-spirited man and is very liberal, especially in all church matters.

Henry W. Overman, surveyor, draughtsman and dealer in real estate, was born Jan. 12, 1837, in Rainsboro, Highland Co., Ohio, and is a son of Eli and Amy (Rains) Overman. His parents were born and reared in Ohio and reared a family of four children, our subject being the only one living. His father having died in 1841 when our subject was four years old, he had to begin work at an early age. He worked for wages on a farm and attended school during the winter till he was twenty years old, when he began teaching school and taught during the winters six or seven terms. Since 1869 he has made surveying a special study, and in 1871 was elected County Surveyor of Pike County, which position he filled till 1878 when he resigned. He received the appointment of agent of the Virginia military lands in Pike County of the Ohio State University in 1877, his duties being the survey and sale of said lands. In 1879 he received the contract for making a detailed survey and mapping Pike County which he has been engaged at ever since and has made one of the most complete county and township maps ever produced. In 1882 he was appointed meteorological observer for the Twelfth Congressional District, which position he holds at the present time. He was married Feb. 21, 1861, to Mary Warne, of Pike County. Eight children have been born to them—Clara, Sallie M., John R., Mary E., Joseph W., William H., Charles C. and Bertha Inez. Mrs. Overman is a member of the Presbyterian church. From 1862 till 1871 inclusive, Mr. Overman served as Clerk of Pebble Township and during that time was also Justice of the Peace.

George Penisten, Sr., was born in the State of New Jersey, and while still in his youth removed to Kentucky. From there he emigrated to Ohio about the year 1797 and settled on what was then known as "Bullskin," near Cincinnati. He afterward located in the present territory of Pike County (then a part of Ross County) where he died about the year 1847, at the age of seventy-nine years, nine months, one day. He reared a family of ten children, five boys and five girls, all of whom lived to rear families of their own. George Penisten, Jr., the only surviving son of George Penisten, Sr., was born in 1804. In 1833 he married Vianna Murphy. They reared a family of eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom are now dead except three. Isaac C., the second son, died while a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was serving his second term. He served two terms as Auditor of Pike County. George Penisten lived all his life in Pike County with the exception of five years when he resided in Highland County, where he married his second wife, Rebecca Rains, who is still living. Mr. Penisten filled many local offices and served in the militia five years as First Lieutenant.

Lewis Penisten, also a son of George, Sr., was born in 1809, in what is now Pike County; lived all his life in said county. He was the father of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, nine of whom are now living, all in the West except Uriah.

Uriah Penisten, third son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Boyles) Penisten, was born in Benton Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1836. His father was also born in Pike County about the year 1809, and after living out a lifetime of usefulness died at fifty-two years of age. His widow still survives him. Our subject assisted his father on the farm until attaining his majority. The two years following he engaged with his cousin at farming. At the close of the first year he married Elizabeth Henry, by whom he had three children, two daughters and one son—Amanda, William Henry and Agnes Alwilda. Since the year 1877 he has been engaged in the mer-

cantile business. He located in Waverly in the fall of 1881 where he operates a general store and is also proprietor of the hotel known as the Penisten House, located on Market street. Mr. Penisten comes of pioneer stock and is one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Waverly. He is a member of the Idaho Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F.; was also one of the charter members.

John D. Powell was born in Monmouth, South Wales, Feb. 6, 1826, a son of William and Mary Powell. In 1830 the family came to the United States, and on the voyage his mother died and was buried in the sea, June 9, 1830. In 1837 he accompanied his father back to the Old Country, where the latter died some years after. While living there he began to serve as an apprentice at the stone-cutter's trade, and after his father's death, he came back to this country and finished his trade at St. Louis. For the past thirty years he has been superintending public works. He was married Feb. 29, 1856, at Greenup, Ky., to Harriet Elizabeth Suttle. They have had nine children, four of whom are deceased. Since 1857 Mr. Powell has made his home in Pike County.

Charles F. Schauseil was born in Waverly, Pike Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1849. His father, John G. Schauseil, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1815. He was by trade a weaver. He was married in 1837 to Hannah S. Yette, and in 1848 came to the United States with his wife and three children. He landed in Buffalo and came to Waverly, where he commenced work in a brick-yard. In 1850 he moved to Beaver, and in 1853 returned to Waverly and embarked in the mercantile business, there being but four stores in the town at that time. He died in 1877, leaving a wife and five children—Charles F., John G., George A., Sophia and Hannah. Charles F. remained with his father till twenty years of age, and in 1869 went to Portsmouth and began clerking in a wholesale grocery house, traveling part of the time. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Waverly and Nov. 1 commenced business for himself on the corner of Lock and Third streets. Mr. Schauseil has been very successful in business. In 1875 he was elected a member of the Common Council and served four years. In 1882 he was elected a member of the School Board for a term of three years. He has been a member of the Fire Department since 1877. He was married Dec. 29, 1872, to Lizzie Cook, a native of Piketon, born Feb. 26, 1854, and a daughter of Felix Cook, who was born in Gernany in 1824, and came to America in 1835. He came to Pike County and is now a resident of Waverly, carrying on the trade of a wagon-maker. He was married in 1848 to Magdalena Krick. To them have been born four daughters, but two now living—Rosa and Lizzie.

Charles F. Smith was born at Lancaster, Penn., Dec. 18, 1826, the youngest of eleven children of Charles and Sarah (Ream) Smith, only three of whom are now living. His father was born in Columbia, Penn., April 2, 1792, and his mother in Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Penn. His mother died on March 10, 1832, and he went to live with his grandmother. In 1833 his father moved West to Fremont, then called Lower Sandusky, Ohio, and there married again. Of the five children by this marriage four are now living. When Charles F. Smith was eight years old he determined to go to his father, and learning of parties going West he walked almost the entire distance of 500 miles. In 1836 his father moved West as far as Fort Independence, Mo., in wagons, but not liking the country returned to Ohio, making the return journey by water. He first located in Jackson County, Ohio, and afterward, on April 1, 1840, moved to Piketon, Pike Co., Ohio, where his father died, March 29, 1856. When Charles F. Smith was twelve years old he began to learn the tin and coppersmith trade

of his father, which was all done by hand-tools at that time. After he had served his apprenticeship he drove cattle for other parties to Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, New York, etc., making the entire journey on foot. He then went into the tinning business again, working by machinery, which came into use about that time. In 1858 he opened a shop of his own in Waverly, Ohio, and in 1860 he added hardware to his stock. He commenced on a small scale, and by strict attention to business has made additions to it, till his large and prosperous business is the result. His is the oldest establishment of the kind in Waverly. He was married in 1857 to Catherine Hasselbach, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who came to America when seventeen years old. They have had ten children of whom two died in infancy. Those living are—Charles W., John K., George B. McC., Joseph H. T., Hiram A. O., Edwin P. P., Clarence F. and Catherine Louisa. The two eldest are engaged in the stove and hardware business under the firm name of C. W. Smith & Co. They have a full stock of hardware, stoves and implements, and are doing an extensive and prosperous business. Their store is distinct and separate from Charles F. Smith's, and was established in 1879.

David Stahler was born in Lambsheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, June 2, 1823, a son of Friedrich and Louisa (Stephan) Stahler. His parents both died in Germany in June, 1864, his father aged seventy and his mother sixty-nine. They reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. Four sons are still in the old country—Jacob, Friedrich, John and Rudolph. His father was a baker and farmer and also dealt extensively in lumber. David worked on the farm till old enough to learn a trade and then went into his father's bakery, where he remained ten years. He afterward worked in other cities in Germany, and March 20, 1850, embarked in the sailing vessel Actress for the United States. He came direct to Ohio, and located at Chillicothe, where he opened a bakery and carried on the business nineteen years. Feb. 10, 1869, he removed to Waverly and established a hardware store. In October, 1871, his son Henry became associated with him under the firm name of D. Stahler & Son. Jan. 1, 1881, Mr. Stahler gave the business into the hands of his sons, Henry and Louis, and retired. The business is now carried on under the name of Stahler Brothers. Oct. 7, 1850, Mr. Stahler married Louisa Lorbach, also a native of Lambsheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, who, with her parents, came to America in the same vessel with Mr. Stahler. She was born Dec. 9, 1822. They have had six children; five now living—Henry; Lizzie, widow of John Lorbach; Louis F., married Eva Knapp; Maggie, wife of Dr. J. Streitenberger, and David. Maggie died at the age of four years. Politically Mr. Stahler has always been a Democrat. He served seven years as Treasurer of the town of Waverly.

Sidney A. Stedman, son of Enoch and Elizabeth (McConkey) Stedman, was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836. His father was a native of New York State and by trade a mechanic. His mother is a native of Ohio. Our subject is the second son of a family of eleven children, of whom three sons and five daughters are still living. He lived in Medina and Summit counties till his thirteenth year, when the family moved to Pike County where they have since resided, his father having a farm in Sunfish Township. At the age of sixteen years he commenced teaching school, which he followed until 1865, teaching in almost all the school districts of the county. During a part of this time he was reading law, after which he went to Piketon, where he practiced law with his brother-in-law, John T. Moore, remaining with him till 1867. The following spring Mr. Moore

moved to Waverly, the county seat, where he entered upon the duties of Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Stedman, being admitted to the bar the same spring, also came to Waverly and became a partner with Mr. Moore. The firm dissolved in 1876, the latter removing to Jackson and our subject continuing the practice of his profession alone, and as a lawyer has been very successful. Since 1868 he has been engaged in surveying in connection with his other business. In 1874 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney and re-elected in 1876. In the fall of 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace and is still filling that office. He was first married in July, 1861, to Emeline Humphrey, of Pike County, who died December, 1865. In 1868 he was married to Frances Johnson, of Waverly, and daughter of John H. Johnson, an old settler in the county. They have had nine children, of whom two sons and four daughters are living. Two died in infancy and a daughter at the age of thirteen years. In politics Mr. Stedman affiliates with the Democratic party.

Jacob Steinhauer, third son of John Steinhauer, was born in Germany, Sept. 19, 1834. In 1849 he came with his parents to the United States, and located in Pike County, Ohio. His father died in 1865 and his mother in 1871. Jacob began working on a farm for himself in 1855, and is now one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in the Scioto Valley. He resides on a farm of 1,100 acres, two miles south of Waverly. In 1857 he married Margaret Farni, daughter of George and Margaret Farni. To them have been born ten children—Christian, Margaret, Catherine, Rosa, Lucy, Anna, Frederick, Jacob, Minnie and Frank. The eldest, Christian, died aged one year. Mrs. Steinhauer and the children are members of the German Methodist church, at Waverly.

George Stevens was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1833, a son of Joshua and Caroline Stevens. His father was born in Maryland in 1803, and when a boy came to Ohio, residing in Guernsey County till after his marriage. March 15, 1858, he removed to Illinois and remained a year. Returning to Ohio, he settled in Pee Pee Township, Pike County, where he still resides. His wife died July 23, 1881. They had a family of twelve children—James, George, Thomas, John W., P. W., Lewis, Elizabeth, Sophia, Rachel, Mary, Jane, Nancy and Margaret. Margaret is deceased. George resided at home till manhood, and then began working on a farm for himself, at which he has been very successful. He was married Jan. 23, 1857, to Mary E. Frush, of Belmont County, Ohio. Three children have been born to them—Mary E., Amanda A. and George. The latter is deceased. Jan. 23, 1867, Mrs. Stevens died, and Mr. Stevens has never married. He is one of the influential and prosperous citizens of the township. Politically he is a Democrat.

John L. Stir, son of Adam and Amanda (Plumb) Stir, was born in Pike County, June 4, 1848. He was educated at the district schools and has followed the avocation of a farmer most of his life. May 25, 1872, he was married to Maria Isabell Brown, a native of Pike County, born Nov. 18, 1855, and daughter of Stephen and Nancy (Halderman) Brown. This union has been blessed with two children—Autie A., born Nov. 19, 1878, and Mary Lee, born Feb. 20, 1882. After his marriage Mr. Stir remained on his father's farm, a portion of which he worked for himself. Dec. 19, 1882, he moved to his present home in Waverly, and in the fall of 1882 was elected County Recorder and began the duties of that office Jan. 1, 1833. He had previously held the office of Township Assessor two years, was a member of the School Board for years, and Township Trustee one year, resigning this position when he became Recorder. Our subject's father was a native of Germany, and

when sixteen years old came to this country with his father, Nicholas Stir, who settled in Pike County in 1838. He was married in 1847, his wife being a native of Scioto County. She died in 1863, aged thirty-three years. They had a family of seven children, six still living, our subject being the eldest. Mr. Stir was again married in 1864 to Nancy A. Culp. They have had five children, four now living. Adam Stir is a resident of Marion Township, where he has a farm of 340 acres.

John W. Washburn was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 5, 1841, and is a son of John C. Washburn. His ancestors were natives of Gloucestershire or Worcestershire, England, and his great-grandfather, Nathaniel Washburn, came from England some time before the American Revolution, and settled in Maryland, where he raised a family, and owned a very large landed estate and several fine mills. He and seven of his sons engaged in the war of the Revolution, and after the close of the war he sold his property, and taking the purchase price in Continental money he soon found it worthless, and nearly all of his fortune swept from him. He and these sons came West and located at Manchester, in Adams County, Ohio. He and his sons, including the younger son, John, who was too young to engage with them in the war of the Revolution, were also in the war of 1812, going out when the "general call" was made and serving to the end of the war. After the country became more thickly settled the family separated and settled in different parts of the country, the younger son, John, locating in Highland County, Ohio, where he bought a farm and had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, John C. being the fifth child. He was married in 1840 to Elvira Elliott, a native of Pike County, Ohio, and settled in Highland County. They removed to Pike County in the fall of 1840, and settled on the old Burgess Elliott homestead, in Mifflin Township, where they still live. John C. had learned the gunsmith trade, which vocation he followed until his sons were large enough to work on the farm, when he turned his attention entirely to farming and raising and buying and selling stock. He had a family of five sons and two daughters. John W., the eldest and the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm above spoken of in Pike County. He received an academic education and alternated his school life with teaching in winter, and was for three years engaged in the union schools of Piketon and Waverly in said county. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of said county for a term of three years; re-elected again in 1869, and re-elected for a third term in 1872, and while serving the last term he was admitted to the bar. In 1875 he was elected as a Democrat to represent Pike County in the General Assembly of his State, and re-elected in 1877. During the first session he was placed on several important committees, and during the last session was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House and the Committee on Consolidated Laws, which committee had charge of the consolidation of the general laws of the State as consolidated by that General Assembly. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment in the House. On Dec. 20, 1875, he resigned the office of Clerk of the Courts and opened a law office in Waverly, the county seat of his county, and since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, except during the time he was in attendance on the sessions of the General Assembly. He is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of his county. He was married May 2, 1876, to Eliza V. Johnson, a native of Waverly and a daughter of John H. Johnson. Mr. Washburn's grandfather, Burgess Elliott, was a native of Virginia, of English descent. He was one of the early settlers of Pike County, coming here before the county was organized. He served through the war of 1812. He was

County Commissioner many years. He was a great historian, being well versed in ancient and modern history. He reared a family of three sons and seven daughters, Mrs. Washburn being the youngest. His wife was Sarah Ackley, a daughter of John Ackley, of Kentucky, who was with General Crawford's command when defeated by the Indians, and was taken prisoner and burned at the stake.

Louis Weiss, third son of Philip and Margaret (Senk) Weiss, was born in Germany in 1833. In 1839 his parents, with a family of five children, came to the United States and located in Waverly, Ohio. His father was by trade a shoemaker, and followed that vocation till his death in 1859. His mother died in 1851. In 1847 our subject began working in a distillery, as a rectifier. In 1880 he completed one of the finest business buildings in the city, and is now the proprietor of a fine restaurant and billiard parlor. He was married in 1852 to Margaret, daughter of Philip Christman. They have three children—Philip, Elizabeth and George. In 1861 Mr. Weiss enlisted in Company B, Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and participated in some of the most severe battles of the war: Bull Run, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga, New Hope Church, Atlanta, Bentonville and many others. He was discharged after a service of nearly four years.

George W. Wolfe, deceased, was born in Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1830, a son of George and Mary M. Wolfe. When he was about five years of age his father removed to Waverly where he was prominently engaged, and where he died about the time of "Morgan's raid." George W. was educated in the public schools of Waverly, and when a young boy was hired by James Emmitt to weigh out meal in his distillery. Proving himself worthy, he was advanced from time to time, till in 1849 he was taken in as clerk in the mercantile store, where he remained a number of years. In June, 1861, he was taken in as partner in the store, and, with the exception of two years he was out of business, remained there till his death, Nov. 2, 1882. Mr. Wolfe was a man of good business qualities, good judgment, quick to act, energetic, and a good conversationalist. He at one time took great interest and an active part in politics. He was a Councilman of Waverly a number of years, and was for some time a Director of the public schools of Waverly. He was one of the Trustees of the cemetery and superintended laying out the new cemetery. He was married June 5, 1854, to Frances Miller, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. Their family consists of two sons—Joseph H., residing in California, and George L., a miller at the flouring mills of Waverly.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SEAL TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHICALLY LOCATED.

Seal Township is in the north-center of Pike County, east of and bordering on the Scioto River. The boundary is irregular owing to the adoption of the Scioto River as the western boundary line. The general course of the Scioto here, though very irregular, is southwest. This being the case, it takes the place of the entire western border, and nearly all of the northern, leaving the township nearly triangular in shape. With the exception of about three sections in the southwest corner the township is within township 5, range 21, of the old Ohio Purchase, which extended originally to the Scioto River. The eastern tier of sections of this congressional township does not belong to Seal Township.

Seal Township is one of the oldest settled in the county. It has a rich bottom land in the valley of the Scioto, making it a splendid agricultural township. It is second in wealth in the county, the township of Pee Pee only excepted. It has, in the aggregate, 17,854 acres of land as assessed, divided as follows: Township proper, 14,041 acres; Piketon school district, 3,694; Piketon corporation, 119. This was assessed in 1882 as follows: Real estate, township, $199,873; personal property, $174,647; real estate, school district, $207,235; personal property, school district, $62,470; real estate, corporation of Piketon, $56,532; personal property of Piketon, $95,121; total, $795,878.

It is bounded on the west and north by the Scioto River; on the east by Beaver and Jackson townships, and on the south by Union and Scioto townships.

It had a population in 1840 of 1,875; 1850, 2,210; 1860, 1,509; 1870, 1,451; 1880, 1,411. Its greatest loss in population of the decade between 1850 and 1860 was the formation of the township of Scioto from her territory in the year 1851.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Having spoken of the bottom lands, it may be added that after leaving the river the land rises and becomes somewhat rolling but does not materially change the nature of its soil. That which lies immediately upon the river bank, except in a few places, is subject to overflow, but the water never rises to cover what may be termed the second bench. This latter is above high water, rolling, and as you get further from the river assumes the feature of table-lands backed by hills, somewhat broken and in some places rugged and stony. Straight Creek and other small streams are in the eastern side of the township, while Beaver Creek traverses a portion of its southern boundary and flows on its winding way to its union with the Scioto River.

LINE CHANGED.

Dec. 4, 1848.

In compliance with the request of residents of that part of Seal Township attached at this date, the township line was changed as

follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 3, township 5, range 21, running thence south to the one-half mile corner; thence east one mile to the old township line between Beaver and Seal townships; thence north one-half mile to the northeast corner of the aforesaid section; thence west one mile to the place of beginning.

The removal of the county seat from Piketon to Waverly in 1861 was the first serious blow to the prosperity of the township.

PIKETON BRIDGE

is a fine structure, about one-fourth mile from Piketon up the river, and is of great convenience to the people of Seal, Newton, Camp Creek and the townships in the southern portion of the county. The act granting the privilege of spanning the Scioto River by a bridge at or near the village of Piketon was passed at the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1879–'80. The act gave the right to levy a tax, the bridge not to exceed in cost $12.000. The levy was made in 1880, and a contract was let to the Dayton Bridge Company, who completed the work. It is a substantial structure, with three spans and four large stone pillars for its support. The trestle was put up by a further tax upon the people, but the bridge is every way satisfactory. Hon. Isaac Austill was the first to drive across the bridge, and as the approaches were not finished, his buggy was lifted upon the bridge, and he drove safely across.

SCHOOLS OF SEAL TOWNSHIP.

Just when the first school was taught in Seal Township is not positively known, but it was probably not later than 1802 or '3. It was a subscription school, and was kept up some three months. There was no schoolhouse erected until the winter of 1810–'11. Among the first teachers, if not the first, was Shadrick Newingham. In the year above mentioned the first school-house, of logs, was built. It was located in the hills, some three miles west of Piketon, in a forest of timber, and here was the seat of learning in pioneer days for the children and youth for six miles. School was opened by James McLease, of Irish descent, who had the idea that brute force was the true science of teaching. There are in Seal Township, outside of Piketon, five school districts. The value of the school property is placed at $2,000. There is an enrollment of some 211 pupils, with an average attendance of 175. The teachers receive a salary of $35 per month.

WAVERLY SANDSTONE.

There is considerable of this celebrated sandstone within the limits of Seal Township, and one quarry is mentioned here, the "Green Quarry," which shows the nature of the stone. In this quarry is found the nine ledges of this stone, which has proved so valuable for building and other purposes. These ledges vary from twelve to twenty-four inches in thickness, working easily, separating into smooth, clear blocks. There is also a cross seam about every forty feet, which saves the labor of cutting, and causes the stone to be handled with much less strength. The top layer of this quarry is a gray sandstone, and the next six ledges are the blue sandstone. Still below all these is found a slab, blue in color, and from one and a half to two inches in thickness, that cannot be surpassed for pavements, and under this is found stone of a coarser grain and some six inches in thickness, that makes excellent curbing and, when broken, the rubble foundation of buildings. This quarry was opened in 1878 by S. C. Green. Some twenty car-loads of stone are taken out weekly, and the supply is considered inexhaustible. The demand has exceeded the supply.

OFFICIAL.

ELECTION—1858.

Trustees, Jas. Givins, Phillip Buckart and S. C. Green; Clerk, A. J. Phelps; Justice of the Peace, John Darnell.

IN 1883.

Trustees, J. W. Gregg, C. P. Landrum and C. A. Vallery; Treasurer, P. P. Hammons; Clerk, I. N. Austill; Justices of the Peace, J. D. Hagans and J. F. Parrell.

JEFFERSON.

The Chenoweth brothers settled not far from the location of the village with the above name, which was first platted in the year 1814. It was named after Thomas Jefferson. One year later the county of Pike was organized and named after General Z. M. Pike, and the hamlet of Jefferson was called Piketon. Eli Sargent, who had been appointed commissioner to locate the seat of justice for Pike County, received from Elisha Fitch and his wife Susannah, a deed of the town plat of Piketon as such commissioner. This deed was worded as follows.

"This Indention, made this 12th day of May, 1815, between Elisha Fitch and wife Susannah, of the county of Pike, in the State of Ohio, of the first part, and Eli Sargent, Director of the town of Piketon, of the county of Pike and the State of Ohio, of the other part. That the said Elisha Fitch and wife, for and in consideration of the sum of $870, to them in hand paid, they do hereby acknowledge and forever acquit and discharge the said Eli Sargent, and have granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and by these presentations do hereby grant, bargain and sell to the said Eli Sargent, all the tract of land lying and being in the county of Pike and State of Ohio, viz.: Being the same tract of land on which the town of Piketon is now about to be laid out, and beginning one pole south of said Fitch's lower corner and the river; thence south eighty poles to a stake; thence east eighty poles to a stake; thence north ninety-seven poles to a stake near the bank of the river; thence down the river within one pole of the top of the bank, south seventy-three degrees, west thirty-nine poles to a stake; thence south eighty-two degrees, west forty-one poles, and from thence to the beginning, containing forty-three acres, one half and eleven poles, be the same, more or less."

The survey was made by John G. McCain, and the deed was recorded in Book A, on the 17th day of May, 1815, by Joseph J. Martin, Recorder of Pike County.

Judge Reed is credited with being the first settler after the above survey. Although located as the county seat, there being no public buildings the first session of the County Commissioners Court was held at the house of Arthur Chenoweth, something like a half mile from the hamlet and on the opposite side of the river.

Piketon is situated on the east bank of the Scioto, lying along its bank for about one-fourth of a mile and above high water, and back of the town a range of hills. Its first addition was that of Jonathan Clark, and known as Clark's Addition to the town or hamlet of Piketon. The survey was finished Sept. 17, 1816. It was west of the original plat, and is the spot chosen for many handsome dwellings and their pleasant surroundings. Piketon became a thriving town and grew as rapidly as any other, in its day, in Southern Ohio. The improvements and growth caused another addition to be added in 1823, called the Eastern Addition, and added June 6. The first serious drawback was the canal going west of the river, leaving Piketon without even a bridge to reach the canal.

HOW IT HAD IMPROVED.

In 1840 Piketon had a population of 507, and was doing a good general business. It was still the leading town in the county, and the country around being in a thriving condition the town felt the impulse, and its growth if not rapid was solid. It had three churches—Presbyterian, Methodist and German Lutheran. It had a fair school building, and with four general stores and a newspaper it supplied the wants of its citizens and the people of the country around.

REMINISCENCE OF DAVID WARE.

"When I came here in April, 1816, the country was all a wilderness, there being but a few farms yet occupied. The town of Piketon had been laid out the year previous, and there were a few buildings erected here and there. The first house built in Piketon, I think, was by Enoch Mounts, and was afterward used as an inn. The old building is yet standing, and occupied by Andrew Laughbaum. There was a house, also, on the lot where Barger & Sargent's store now stands, and a few others that were not of much importance. The first store was opened by General Kendell and Robert Lucas. They kept what was called in those days a large store, carrying a stock of about $400 or $500, and of course their sales were in proportion to their stock. The General was a veteran of the Revolution, and was one of the old-timers here. The first wagon-maker was John Nessel; the first blacksmith was Colonel Moore, and the first shoemakers were Hinds & Mayhue. The first professional men were Dr. Spurck and Lawyer Seaton. Piketon, like the great cities of Athens and Rome, has had its days of prosperity, and of course must meet the destruction of time. While Piketon was the county seat of Pike County it bid fair to blot the pages of history with as much interest as any town in the valley."

PIKETON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1852, and was decidedly a primitive affair but none the less worthy of encouragement. The first fair was held in the fall of the above year in a lot where the public school building now stands. Not having their grounds enclosed no entrance fee was charged, and a rope constituted the exhibition ring. Inside of this rope the stock was shown, and the winner received his premium in cash. There was no loss and no discount. The money was raised by "throwing in," and after getting all they could the premiums were graded to meet the amount subscribed. The officers and citizens all helped, and their services were free, consequently there were no outgoes. There was a good time three days of each year for four years. In 1856 they had progressed so as to have the fair ground fenced. It was on the land of Wm. Sargent, and there it was held until the opening of the civil war and the removal of the county seat. It was then allowed to fall through, and no other organization has ever taken its place. These fairs were the only ones ever held in Pike County.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Feb. 1, 1845, at two P. M., the steamer America arrived at the Port of Piketon. This was the first steamer that plowed the waters of the beautiful Scioto.

The first shovelful of dirt on the Scioto Valley Railroad was taken from Snowden Sargent's field, May 7, 1877. The road has since been completed and a depot located at Piketon.

The first passenger train of the Scioto Valley Railroad arrived at Piketon at two o'clock P. M., Nov. 4, 1877.

Jared Daniel is the oldest living resident of Piketon, and one of the oldest in the county. He came in the year 1810, at the age of eight years. He has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty-five years.

Another old citizen worthy of mention is B. C. Dunham. He has resided in Piketon for over half a century and been a Class-Leader in the Methodist Episcopal church for forty-seven years.

The first telegraph office in Piketon was established in March, 1873; Will D. Ragon, operator.

Among the early physicians who were residents of Piketon were Dr. Peter Surck and Dr. Lewis. The latter died in 1819, and the former some years later. Dr. Reynolds also practiced for a short time and then removed to Kentucky. Doctors Tate, Morrow, O. P. Phelps, and Abel Phelps, who died in 1832, all practiced here in the years previous to 1840. There are four resident physicians in Piketon at the present time—Doctors Scurlock, Andre, Berry and Hurst.

The first postoffice in Pike County was established in Piketon, in 1817, and John Hines was the first Postmaster. He kept his office in his hat, and after the mail came in his letters were safely deposited there, and then he started out about his business. When a letter was called for, or a neighbor met him and the question asked, "Have you a letter for me, Uncle John?" down would come the old hat and a search made for the letter in question. W. D. Ragon was Postmaster for several years and died Jan. 4, 1879. The present Postmaster is John McMonigal.

The Chapman Guards were a military company which flourished a few years and then disappeared. They were organized May 25, 1876, with George L. Hays as Captain; Henry Lewis, First Lieutenant, and Daniel Daily, Second Lieutenant. Geo. D. Chapman presented the company with a flag. They disbanded October, 1880.

FLOURING MILL.

The most important addition to the business interests of Piketon for many years is the completion of the new flouring mill, with the new roller patent. It was ready for business in March, 1883, and put up by Geo. L. Hays, in 1882, at a cost of $12,000. It has also a corn burr. It has all the latest improved flouring-mill machinery and an engine of sixty horse-power. It has a capacity of 100 barrels every twenty-four hours.

PIKETON PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The School Board, in 1837, by the passage of an ordinance, was enabled to erect a school building at a cost of $3,800. This served the village until 1873, when an addition was made to the old building, doubling the former school facilities and otherwise improving it at a total cost of $4,000. This made a handsome and imposing structure, 57 x 66 feet in size, sufficient for grading the schools into five departments; four of these are for the white children and one for the colored. The session just passed shows an average attendance of 235 white scholars and 25 colored. John Dokas was the first Superintendent, but the school was not fairly graded under his charge. J. R. Purcy succeeded him and under his administration the school was properly arranged and made what it was intended to be, a graded school. He was followed by many able teachers and the school has sustained, since Superintendent Purcy's administration, an excellent standing as an educational school. The present Superintendent is S. K. Smith.

PIKETON LODGE, NO. 323, I. O. O. F.,

was organized July 17, 1857, by W. Chidsey, the present Grand Secretary of the lodge of Ohio. The charter members were: E. R. Allen, J. W. Dunham, Sr., David Ware, C. D. Whitney, Jas. B. Turner, Jr., and James James. The first officers were: E. R. Allen, N. G.; James James, V. G.; Jno. W. Dunham, Recording Secretary; J. B. Turner, Permanent Secretary; David Ware, Treas. During the history of this lodge it has received 127

members and its present number is thirty-seven. The Past Grands number twenty-five. Its financial condition is sound and the order a successful one from its inception. There is cash on hand, $245.18; invested of the general fund, $1,810.75, and in the widows and orphans' fund, $620, which gives a total of $2,675.93 of cash and safe investments. The present officers are: Henry Brown, N. G.; C. C. Dailey, V. G.; I. N. Austill, Recording Sec.; Samuel Brown, Permanent Sec.; Geo. L. Hays, Treasurer. It has been the means of much good to the members and families of the order.

CHURCHES.

The Salem United Brethren Church is an old organization and but a few members were able to meet together. It now has a membership of thirty-two. In 1882 a subscription was raised to erect a church building in their neighborhood, the southeast corner of the township. It is a neat and commodious frame building and was completed at a cost of $700. It is in size 24 x 30 feet, but plainly and comfortably furnished. The Trustees of the church are: Frederic Fry, E. Forest and Frederic Voelker. Rev. Valentine Assall is the pastor.

Bethlehem Church.—This is a substantial brick church in the eastern portion of Seal Township of the United Brethren denomination, and was organized in 1845 with nearly forty members. They erected their neat church at a cost of $3,000 in 1848. It is 35 x 40 feet in size. Their present pastor is the Rev. Valentine Assall, and the membership has increased to seventy at this time.

The German United Brethren Church of Piketon was organized in 1864 under the labor of Adam and Phillip Rheinfrank, only four members uniting at the time. The little congregation struggled along, slowly increasing, until they felt strong enough to erect for themselves a house of worship. This was done by raising a subscription, the house being commenced in 1871. The building is a good one, 28 x 40 feet in dimension, and cost $1,800. It has a membership of thirty-one, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Valentine Assall.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The progress of Methodism in Pike County is almost coeval with the advent of the first white settler, starting as it did within a few years of the settlement of Pee Pee Prairie. In 1801, at the house of Snowdon and Mary Sargent, preaching was begun by the Methodist ministry. Their house continued the place for divine worship until 1813, when it was moved one mile up the prairie, to the house of John Chenoweth (now the Prather farm, occupied by T. B. Chenoweth) where it remained till 1818, when John Chenoweth moved west, after which the place of worship on the prairie was Abraham Chenoweth's (where his son Abraham now lives). This continued to be a regular appointment for preaching until 1850, when many of the faithful who labored to sustain the preaching of the gospel in their neighborhood had moved to other places, and some were taken to that better country, and because of the proximity of the churches in Piketon and Waverly this old and faithful society was dissolved. In later years, or in 1869, a Union Sunday-school was commenced in the Prairie School-house of which James Wesley Hayes became the Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Piketon was one of the earliest churches of the county and was undoubtedly a branch of the above church. It was organized in 1816, the year after Piketon became the county seat. In 1831, after a suspension of some months, it was reorganized under the auspices and services of the Rev. John Ulin. In 1834 they erected their first place of worship at a cost of $900. In 1854 they found the old church too small and sadly in need of repair and concluded to build another. A brick church,

size 40 x 60 feet, was erected at a cost of $3,000. The church is now financially in good condition. Service is held every Sabbath day, the pastor being the Rev. James Adams. The church has at present a membership of 240, and the Sabbath-school has an average attendance of 175. The Class-Leaders are Mark Landrum and A. N. Wanias.

Bumgarner Baptist Church.—This church is located in the eastern part of the township and is one of the oldest churches of any denomination in the county. The members were first preached to at their cabins by traveling ministers of their church, and their own organization was formed in 1817, many years after their first service had been held. The first organization was that of the Hard-Shell Baptists, who held services many years, then their present place of worship was erected through the energy and perseverance of Jacob Bumgarner, and a missionary Baptist church was organized. This was maintained for quite a number of years when this house of worship was purchased by the Free-Will Baptists who had a large following in Scioto County, organizing as early as the year 1816. The church is still occupied by this latter denomination.

First Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized March 13, 1837. On the 15th of the same month a meeting was held to elect trustees and other officers of the church organization. The presiding officer was Samuel Reed; Clerk, H. Hemstead; Wm. Reed, Treasurer, and Samuel Reed, Clark Alexander, N. K. Clough, Robert Clark and Jno. L. Reed, Trustees. Their church building was not fully completed for several years, funds being less than the expense of building. When far enough advanced the basement of the church was used for school purposes for years, but is now used for the Sabbath-school connected with the church. The cost of the structure completed was $2,000. The first pastor was the Rev. Beeman. The present minister is the Rev. J. P. A. Dickey. The membership at this time numbers eighty. The Trustees are: Henry Brown, James Sherlock, C. McCoy, J. D. Hagans and J. R. English.

The German Lutheran Church at Piketon was organized in 1845 by the German population living in the village and the vicinity. The organization though effected was a small one, and continued too weak in numbers and finances to support a pastor. They had a church building, but being too few to keep up the church with credit they sold their place of worship in 1859, since which time the organization has been suspended.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Colored.—The first organization of this church is given as being in 1856. It was reorganized in 1863, and has since maintained itself. In 1872 they purchased of Charles H. Lucas for $300 a building which they remodeled and made into a very comfortable church building. They have only a small membership at present, under the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Newsom.

Colored Baptist Church.—There is also a small denomination of Colored Baptists, who hold their church meetings at the same church as mentioned above. It was organized in 1870, and has grown slowly. Its minister is Rev. A. L. Zimmerman.

The total membership of both congregations does not exceed thirty-five.

BUSINESS OF PIKETON.

J. R. English, Dieterich & Hammon, Rheinfrank & Foster, general stores; Rheinfrank & Bro., T. M. Bateman, groceries; Barger & Sargent, general store in connection with a stock of drugs; G. L. Hays, hardware; C. A. Richards, groceries. Besides this there is a buggy, wagon and blacksmith shop carried on by J. B. Patterson in connection with a paint shop; also, A. Kellison, who runs a boot and shoe shop, with which he has a stock of boots and shoes. The Cussins Hotel, Joshua Cussins, proprietor; livery stable, W. E. Barger,

proprietor; one furniture factory; one harness shop; one curiosity shop; one City Hall. It has besides the railroad the turnpike road, called the Columbus & Portsmouth Pike, which is a toll-road.

OFFICIAL.

The present township officers (1883) are: Mayor, S. L. Patterson; J. D. Hagans, A. C. Emory, A. J. Foster, A. Kellison, Joseph Whittaker and G. L. Hays, Councilmen; Clerk, Hallam Hempstead.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. J. M. Adams, son of Peter and Mary Adams, was born June 5, 1837, in Clinton County, Ohio. His parents were natives of Delaware, of English descent. They were among the first pioneers who settled in Chillicothe, coming there in a very early day. They afterward moved to Jackson County, where they lived nearly thirty years, when they removed to Highland County where they spent the remainder of their lives. Peter Adams died in 1859 aged seventy-three years, and his wife died in 1868 at the age of eighty years. Our subject began teaching in the public schools and taught for nine years. In 1856 he entered the South Salem Academy of Ross County, Ohio, which he attended in all about two years. In 1864 he joined the conference of the Methodist church and immediately began preaching, which he continued to do till 1871, when he joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at present has charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Piketon. He was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Miss L. Doan, daughter of Rev. T. and Mary Doan, of Clinton County. Three children have been born to them, of whom two are living—C. O., in the drug business in Columbus, Ohio, and Horace. Mr. Adams is a member of Garfield Commandery, A. F. & A. M., at Washington C.-H., and has passed through the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

O. C. Andre, M. D., was born in Southern Ohio, April 29, 1856, a son of P. D. and Nancy C. Andre, the former of French and the latter of English descent. He attended the district schools till fifteen years of age, working on the farm in the summers. He then attended the Portsmouth High School about two years, after which he studied medicine under Dr. A. B. Jones, of Portsmouth, nearly two years when Dr. Jones died. He continued his studies under Dr. Kline two years, during which time he attended the lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati two terms and graduated Feb. 28, 1877. He then practiced at his profession a year at Buchanan, Ohio, when he removed to Piketon, where he is doing an extensive practice; is one of the rising young physicians of the county. He is in partnership with Dr. J. R. Berry, under the firm name of Berry & Andre. He was married Feb. 28, 1883, to Marie E., second daughter of Snowden and Caroline Sargent, who are natives of Ohio, and are among Piketon's oldest residents.

C. W. Bailey lived in his native State, Delaware, where he was born, June 14, 1807, till he was five years old. He then came with his parents, Nathaniel and Comfort Bailey, to Ohio in 1812, and in 1813 settled in Scioto County, where his father died, in 1815. His mother then supported her family as best she could till March 8, 1852, when she died, at the age of seventy-three years. Our subject was reared to hard labor, having to help clear the land and work on the farm. He attended school during the winters till he reached the age of seventeen years, since which he has been engaged in farming. After his father's death he lived in Pike County with his uncle, John Beachum, about ten years, when he returned to Scioto County. Eight years later he returned to Pike County, which he has since made his home. He has by his own industry and economy become the owner of over 1,300 acres of land which he has farmed very ex-

tensively. In 1830 his tax receipts were 60 cents, and in 1883 amounted to over $1,100. He was married Feb. 3, 1831, to Eliza Guthry, born in December, 1807, and youngest daughter of John Guthry. Their children are—Mary J. (wife of B. H. Johnson), Cynthia (wife of W. N. Middleton), Drucilla. John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Louisa (who was married to Presley Talbot), are deceased. Mr. Bailey was Township Treasurer for four years. He and wife have belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church about fifty years.

John G. Barger, son of Jacob and Nancy A. (Grant) Barger, and great-great-grandson of Jacob Barger, who was killed by the Indians in Virginia while farming and improving land which he owned with his sons Jacob and John. The Indians shot the father and cut his head off and stuck it on a pole near a cross-road. The boys made their escape and hid themselves till night, when they returned home. From these two boys the Barger family has sprung. Two of the members of these boys' families—Jacob and Susannah, cousins—were married December, 1795, and in 1808 they emigrated to Ohio, settling on what is now known as the old Barger farm, one mile east of Piketon, where they spent the rest of their lives, Jacob having died Sept. 7, 1822. He was born March 13, 1769, and his wife, Oct. 24, 1776. She died Oct. 24, 1845. The former was in the war of 1812, and at his death his son Jacob, the father of John G., took possession of the farm, where he lived till his death, May 22, 1871. His wife was born Oct. 21, 1795, and died Nov. 30, 1870. They reared five sons, all of whom are still living. John G., whose name heads this sketch, was born Nov. 1, 1828, and his early life, which was a scene of hard labor, was spent on his father's farm. He had the benefit of the public schools till he was about nineteen years old and received a limited education. He was married April 14, 1853, to Lusetta Jackson, born Oct. 30, 1829, and daughter of William and Gusanah (Pruett) Jackson, who were natives of Virginia. They have lived in Ohio since childhood, first in Gallia County, where they lived till 1845, when they moved to Jackson County. Some years after they moved to the city of Jackson, where Mr. Jackson died, April 6, 1875. His wife is still living, aged seventy-three years. Susannah Barger, sister of John G., was born April 13, 1831, and died Aug. 19, 1847.

W. E. Barger was born April 24, 1834, in Seal Township, near Piketon, Ohio, and is the youngest son of Jacob and Nancy (Grant) Barger, grandson of Jacob and Susan Barger, great-grandson of Jacob and Susanna Barger, and great-great-grandson of Jacob and Hannah Barger, who were natives of Germany, and who emigrated to the United States prior to the Revolution. They lived in Pennsylvania several years, when Jacob bought land in Montgomery County, Va. While Jacob and his two sons, Jacob and John, were improving this land they were attacked by Indians, and Jacob, Sr., had his head cut off, which was stuck on a pole and placed at the cross-roads. The boys hid themselves in a hollow log until night when they went home and told the sad story. John's son, Jacob, married his cousin Susannah, daughter of Jacob Barger, Sr. They moved to Ohio in 1808, and settled on what is now known as the old Barger farm, where they lived till their death, the former having died Sept. 7, 1822. He was born March 13, 1769. His wife, Susannah, was born Oct. 24, 1776, and died Oct. 24, 1845. They reared nine children, of whom Jacob, the father of W. E., was the last to die. His death occurred May 22, 1871, while in Muscatine County, Iowa. His remains were brought to Ohio and buried on the old home farm. His wife was born Oct. 21, 1795, and died Nov. 30, 1870. W. E. Barger, whose name heads this sketch, was married Jan. 13, 1856, to Eliza C. Cox, born July 26, 1840, and a daughter of Joseph and Susan Cox, of Vinton County.

They are the parents of four children—Joseph G., was born Dec. 29, 1856; Susan, born Aug. 8, 1858; John G., Jr., born June 21, 1861, and Benjamin F., born Oct. 26, 1865. Joseph G. was married Nov. 14, 1881, to Samilda Overly, who was born Sept. 12, 1859. They have one son—Charles E., born Nov. 14, 1882. John G., Jr., was married Sept. 20, 1882. Mr. Barger followed farming until 1882, when he opened a livery in Piketon, in which he has been successful. He is an active member of the Republican party.

John M. Barnes, son of John and Elizabeth (Boydston) Barnes, was born Sept. 24, 1821, near Piketon. He has followed farming through life, and now owns 320 acres of fine land. He was married in 1849 to Nancy, daughter of James and Nancy Sargent. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Thomas S., who was born December, 1850, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1882; Sallie and Mary, living at home. Mr. Barnes is a Republican in politics, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Piketon. John Barnes, Sr., was a native of Virginia. He came to Ohio about 1801, and in 1803 settled near Piketon, where he owned a large tract of land. He served three terms in the Ohio Legislature, and acted as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas one term. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and died Nov. 23, 1834.

Noah Boiler, son of Joseph and Nancy (Collison) Boiler, was born in Seal Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1815. He was reared on the farm and attended the subscription schools till he was sixteen years old. He continued to work on the farm till 1869, when he went West, but not liking the country came back at the end of a year. He then bought a farm in Ross County, Ohio, where he lived a short time, after which he returned to his native county and settled in Piketon in 1871. He owns a good farm of 100 acres, three miles from Piketon, which he rents. He owns a fine grade of Alderney and Durham cows, which are among the best grades in the State. His parents settled in Pike County in a very early day, and in 1804 or '5 began clearing their land from the wilderness. Of their thirteen children eight are living—William, Margaret, Noah, Melinda, Sarah, Joseph, Isaac and Minerva. Hannah, David, John, Elizabeth and Abigail are deceased. Mr. Joseph Boiler was born in 1777 and died in 1830, aged fifty-three years. His wife died in 1840, aged sixty-one years. She was born in 1787, of Irish descent.

Henry Brown was born on the old Brown farm, one mile east of Piketon, Dec. 1, 1834, youngest of three children of John and Levise (Lucas) Brown. His boyhood days were spent working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter. He was married Dec. 4, 1855, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth A. Duke. Nine children have been born to them, of whom seven are living—Charles E., Annie L., Dora B., Eliza L., Harry K., George W. and Sallie D. He owns a farm of 250 acres which he works in connection with a mill known as Brown's Watermill. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of Piketon Lodge, I. O. O. F., and from his first vote to the present has been a Republican in politics. His mother, Levise Brown, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, March 25, 1802. His father, John Brown, was born in Loudoun County, Va., March 22, 1792, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1797, and was engaged in early manhood in flat-boating to New Orleans, making his first trip before steam was used on Western waters, consequently having to walk on his return home. He made fourteen trips to New Orleans in all, and from exposure and overwork died in the forty-fifth year of his age, a leading man in his county, and highly respected by all who knew him.

R. J. Candy, farmer, section 16, Seal Town-

ship, was born July 4, 1829, in Virginia, where he was reared on his father's farm. His parents, David and Mary Candy, were of Dutch and Irish descent, and came to Ohio with our subject, where they spent the remainder of their days. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died Sept. 23, 1881, aged eighty-seven years. R. J. attended the common schools during the winter till he reached the age of eighteen years. He has always followed farming. He was married in 1866 to Margaret A., daughter of William and Sarah Odell. They have had one child—John W., who died in infancy. Mr. Candy has been a member of Piketon Lodge, No. 323, I. O. O. F., since 1858.

Charles Cissna was born in 1815 and was brought to Piketon when an infant, by his parents, Captain Charles and Dorcas Cissna, who were early pioneers of Southern Ohio. His father served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison during the whole campaign till he received a gun-shot wound, from the effects of which he died in 1827. The subject of this sketch when a young man learned the harness-maker's trade under his brother John, and afterward kept a shop in Piketon thirty-two years. During the latter part of that time and since, he has been very extensively engaged in farming, and is now the owner of 400 acres of fine land. March 30, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Ann Adams. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Walter A., (a wholesale clothier, of Portsmouth), Mary A., Florence (wife of George Levisy), and Scioto Valley. North America and Havana are deceased.

Benjamin F. Daniels was born April 17, 1840, on the old homestead in Seal Township, Pike Co., Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin Daniels, a native of Ohio, of Irish descent. B. F. received a limited education at the common schools which he attended during the winters, being employed on the farm in the summer months. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married Nov. 29, 1869, to Christina E. Zahn, who was born Oct. 1, 1845, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Zahn. Eight children were born to this union —George A., William S., Jacob, Emma R., Charles, Benjamin, Alva and Elizabeth. Mrs. Daniels died May 16, 1883. Mr. Daniels has held several township offices during his life.

A. J. Dieterich, son of Henry and Elizabeth Dieterich, was born Sept. 20, 1825, in Scioto County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm and when twenty years old went to boating lumber to Cincinnati and other points on the Ohio River, which occupation he followed till he was about thirty years of age, since which he has been engaged in farming, and now owns 900 acres of fine land. He was married Sept. 20, 1845, to Sarah A. Coffman, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Coffman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They had one son, Stephen, who died in 1872, aged fourteen. Mrs. Dieterich died in 1874, aged forty-four years, and in 1876 he was married to Mrs. Nancy Weeten. Mr. Dieterich is a breeder of fine stock, short-horn cattle, merino sheep, Poland-China hogs, etc. His father was born Jan. 1, 1794, and his mother was born March 4, 1794. They were natives of Pennsylvania, and moved to Scioto County, Ohio, about 1820, and a few years later moved to Pike County, Ohio, where they spent the rest of their lives. The father died June 18, 1862, and the mother died May 30, 1857.

George Downing, deceased, was born in 1800, in Pee Pee Township, Pike Co., Ohio, and was married Aug. 28, 1832, to Elizabeth Barger, who died April 5, 1862. Sept. 24, 1863, he was again married to Annie, daughter of Henry and Abigail Allen. They were blessed with five children—George W., Elizabeth Jane, Hannah E., William H. and John W. His parents were natives of Maryland, and came to Ohio in 1799, and when an infant his parents moved to Seal Township and

located on a farm, where for nearly eighty-two years our subject continued to reside. He died Aug. 9, 1881, leaving quite a large fortune to his wife and children.

J. R. English was born June 6, 1841, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Gory) English, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born April 4, 1810, of Irish descent, and the latter born in 1813, of Scotch-Irish descent, and died in 1847. He was educated at the public schools till his sixteenth year, after which he went to a High School for one term, and in 1858 received a certificate to teach in the old Piketon court-house. He began teaching when seventeen years old, which he followed for ten years. He then engaged in merchandising in Cooperville for about ten years, after which he, in 1877, opened a wholesale grocery store in Chillicothe, under the firm name of English & Vaughters, which continued over a year. He then moved to Columbus, but nine months later came to Piketon, and in 1880 engaged in his present business, where he carries a stock of about $2,000. He established the Piketon *Courier*, which he ran for several years. He was married May 16, 1862, to Mrs. Sattie C. (Landrum) Westfall, born June 13, 1843, in Jackson County, of Scotch descent. They have had eleven children—Dilly A. (wife of W. I. Hays), Flora B., Louella B., Mary E., Alonzo T., Myrtie A., Sarah B., Cynthia C., Clyde M., Charles C. and Francis E. In politics Mr. English is a Republican. In 1877 he was nominated for Representative, but was defeated. Since a young man he had belonged to the U. P. Presbyterian, but in 1876 he united with the Presbyterian church at Piketon, and is now Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

R. C. Emory, son of I. J. and Elizabeth Emory, was born Aug. 16, 1843, in Scioto County, Ohio. His father was born in New Hampshire, April 24, 1796, and was a Captain in the late war. He died June 13, 1872, aged seventy-seven years. His wife was born in Kentucky, March 16, 1806, and is yet living. Our subject worked on the farm with his father and attended school at intervals till he was eighteen years old. Sept. 15, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, as a private. He was engaged in the battles of Nashville, Resaca, Knoxville and a number of others of less importance, and was mustered out June 15, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. He then engaged in the mercantile trade for two years at Powellsville, Ohio, after which he followed farming till three years ago, since which time he has been buying and shipping lumber. He was married March 11, 1866, to Lucinda, daughter of Levina Charbot, who is of French descent. Of their seven children five are living—Chloe M., Levina E., Jennie F., Annie L. and Mary E. Cora A. and R. C. are deceased.

J. M. Foster, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Kemper) Foster, was born in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1826. His father was born near Uniontown, Pa., and came to Ross County, Ohio, with his parents about 1810, where he was married. They had three children, Mr. Foster having died shortly before the birth of our subject. Mrs. Foster afterward married James Nebergall. They had a family of four daughters. She died in 1849. Our subject received a limited education at the common district school which he attended during the winter seasons, being employed the remainder of the year on the farm. He attended school after he became of age and worked at farming by the month. He came to Pike County in the spring of 1853 and located on a farm two miles from Piketon, which belonged to D. P. March, of Ross County. Mr. Foster became a clerk in Mr. March's mercantile store, in which he continued till 1861. He then began the mercantile business for himself with his present partner, Adam Rheinfrank. They first opened a small grocery and meeting with success were soon enabled to increase their

stock. When Morgan raided Ohio in June, 1863, the troops appropriated his stock to their own use which was a heavy loss at that time, but their credit being good they were soon able to replace it and have since continued to be very successful in their business. In politics Mr. Foster is a Republican and always votes that ticket. He was married in 1848 to Eulinda Brodess, of Ross County, and a daughter of John Brodess. They have one daughter.

S. C. Green, proprietor of the rock quarry at Piketon, was born Feb. 15, 1824, in Piketon, and is a son of George and Annie Green, natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. He was reared on a farm and attended school part of each winter till he was twenty years old, after which he followed farming till 1849. He then engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Moore & Green. He sold out in 1854 and engaged in farming till 1859 when he became a partner of Mr. Mark, in the dry-goods business, under the firm name of Mark & Green. In six years the firm name was changed to Bailey & Green, and in 1878 he sold out and opened up the Green Rock Quarry. He was married in October, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Matilda Colman, natives of Virginia, living near Harper's Ferry. Of their ten children eight are living—Alice, Carrie, Lulu, Elizabeth, Nellie, George, Jessie and Cordit. Charles and Boyd are deceased. In politics Mr. Green affiliates with the Democratic party. He has held the offices of Trustee and Treasurer for the township.

Alexander Gregg, son of John and Martha Gregg, was born Sept. 2, 1848. He lived on the home farm and received a liberal education in the public schools, which he attended till he was nineteen years old, since which time he has followed the avocation of a farmer. His father came to Ohio in 1816 and worked on a farm for $4.00 a month for a time, after which he worked on the Ohio & Erie canal for $9 per month. He continued to rise till he was made foreman of the work, at which he made $3.00 per day. After the canal was completed he engaged in farming till his death, which occurred July 8, 1877, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was married Aug. 11, 1831, to Martha McMillin. They were the parents of seven children of whom four are living—Amanda, wife of Henry McKenzie; Margaret J., widow of John Couch; J. W., and Alexander, the name which heads this sketch. Those deceased are Julia, George and Ida A., who was the wife of J. P. Welch. John Gregg, Sr., was elected Treasurer of Pike County in 1853, but was not a candidate for re-election in 1855, he having changed from a Democrat to a Republican. At the time of his death he owned 1,280 acres of land in this State and a farm of 400 acres in Missouri.

Hon. John W. Gregg, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 13, 1845, and is a son of John Gregg, who was born Oct. 15, 1808, in Pennsylvania, and when sixteen years of age emigrated to Ohio. He was a poor boy and began working at low wages. He afterward worked on the Ohio Canal and was soon promoted to foreman at a salary of $3.00 per day. Our subject was reared a farmer in Seal Township, Pike County, and received his education at the public schools. He has made farming and stock-raising his occupation through life. He was married Nov. 8, 1866, to Minnie C., daughter of Joseph and Susan Downing, who were among the first settlers of Pike County. They have five children—John W., George A., Ada B., Edgar M. and Minnie E. In 1883 Mr. Gregg was nominated for State Senator by the Republican party, and at the October election was elected by a large majority over his opponent, Mr. Washam, of Jackson County. He has always been a warm supporter of the Republican party.

George L. Hays was born Sept. 27, 1834, in Pike County, Ohio, a son of James and Marga-

ret Hays, who were natives of Virginia, of German and Irish descent. They moved to Ohio and lived in Pee Pee Township till the father died, June 22, 1856. The mother is still living at Waverly, Ohio, aged seventy-seven years. Our subject followed farming till 1882, when he sold his farm and engaged in the hardware business. He soon built the Piketon Roller Mills, of which he is yet proprietor. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, as a private under his brother, Captain W. C. Hays. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant Dec. 6, 1862, and Sept. 16, 1863, was made First Lieutenant. He participated in a number of battles, and was mustered out at Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1865. He was married Aug. 6, 1856, to Emily, daughter of Joseph and Matilda Coleman, who are of German descent. They have had twelve children, five now living—Margaret, George, Emma, Hattie and Kate M. Those deceased are Joseph, Martha, Lizzie, and four who died in infancy. Mr. Hays has passed all the chairs, and is now Treasurer of Piketon Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Hallam Hemstead, Sr., deceased, was born in New London, Conn., July 23, 1796. June 10, 1802, his father left New London, and Aug. 8 landed at Marietta, Ohio. He was by trade a rope-maker. He represented his fellow citizens in the Legislature at Chillicothe in 1805, and in 1808 or 1809 was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1810 he removed to Cincinnati and was in business with a distant relative named L'Homedieu for a few months, when he removed about a mile above Maysville, where his wife died and he married his second wife, Elizabeth Slight. He afterward removed to New York, where he lost his second wife, and then to Portsmouth, where he died in 1834, aged seventy-one years. In 1813 our subject was hired as a clerk in the warehouse of J. H. Thornton, who was then a Government agent for receiving munitions of war, provisions, etc., for the war between this country and Great Britian. In the spring and summer of 1814 he worked at brick-making, and the next year was employed as assistant to J. R. Turner, Clerk of the Courts of Scioto County, and Nov. 15, 1815, came to Piketon. He then clerked for Robert Lucas and Captain Cissna till the latter part of 1821, and Jan. 17, 1822, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of the county. He held the office of Clerk till Aug. 31, 1843, and that of Recorder till Oct. 1, 1842. He was also Clerk of the Supreme Court several years, serving till the fall of 1843, when he was elected Treasurer of the county, continuing in the latter office till June, 1851. His first official act was to issue himself a license to marry Mary H. B. Cissna, by whom he had seven children—Charles E., Clarissa, Henry, Hallam, Orlando P., George C. and Giles. His wife died March 5, 1859. In the fall of 1852 he went into the boot and shoe business, in which he continued till 1861. In April, 1858, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Seal Township, and in 1859-'60 was Mayor of Piketon. In October, 1860, he was elected Probate Judge of Pike County, and served one term. June 15, 1861, as Judge of Probate, he again issued himself a license to marry, and on the 16th was married to Mrs. Amanda V. Chapman. Judge Hemstead was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln in 1865, an office he held till his death. He was very industrious, and correct in all his business transactions. His father was a "Jeffersonian" in the latter's youthful days, and he himself voted for Andrew Jackson on his first election, but in 1829 voted against him. On the organization of the Whig party he allied himself with it, but after its dissolution acted with the Republican party till after the war. He judged the policy of that party on Recon-

struction was wrong and withdrew his support of it, but the summer prior to his death expressed his abhorrence of the policy of the Democratic party and withdrew from politics. Judge Hemstead was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was not demonstrative, but was nevertheless a man of deep faith. He died Dec. 9, 1869, and in his death Pike County lost one of her most substantial citizens.

Hon. Alfred Moore was born in Pike County, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1825, the fifth son of a family of fifteen children of Levi and Polly (Higginsbotham) Moore, natives of Virginia, his father born April 29, 1788, and his mother July 28, 1795. His parents were married June 12, 1810, and in 1818 came to Ohio and located near Piketon, where his father died Feb. 20, 1873, and his mother Oct. 2, 1878. Mr. Moore's early educational advantages were limited, and the most of his education was obtained by hard study after he reached manhood. When eighteen years of age he united with the Methodist church, but in 1864 withdrew from that denomination and connected himself with the Christian Union church, and since that time has been a licensed minister. He was married Sept. 18, 1843, to Susan, daughter of Charles and Polly (Randall) Ross, natives of Virginia. To them were born five children—Hannah (now the wife of George Masters), Levi, Polly (now Mrs. John Hatfield), Charles P., and Harriet A., who died in infancy. Mrs. Moore died May 13, 1855. May 13, 1856, Mr. Moore married Elizabeth A., daughter of John and Jane Beasley. Her father was born in 1811, and died April 13, 1843. Eleven children were born to them—George B., John M., Rosa J. (wife of James Southworth), Ella, Given, Thomas M., Alfred, Jr., William B., Joel C., Nannie M. and Clara E. D. In 1879 Mr. Moore was elected to represent Pike County in the State Legislature by a Democratic majority of 483. He supported the Smith Sunday law, the Pond law, supported Allen G. Thurman for Senator against Garfield, introduced a bill authorizing the commissioners to levy a tax of $12,000 to build the Piketon bridge, and another of $6,000 to finish the Waverly & Cooperville Turnpike. In 1881 he was re-elected by a majority of 500. During this assembly he voted against the Scott law, supported the Canal bill, and introduced several important turnpike bills, etc. Mr. Moore is a conscientious and God-fearing man, and all his dealings, both of a private and public nature, are in accordance with his religious principles.

Colonel James Moore, deceased, was born Jan. 10, 1793, and was the eldest son of Enos and Elizabeth Moore, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1765, and the latter in Virginia, Jan. 12, 1777. At the age of eight years he moved with his parents to Ross County, Ohio. They were about the first settlers of the county. He was a great hunter during his life, and was noted for his accuracy as a marksman. When eighteen years old he went to Chillicothe, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. During the war of 1812 he enlisted in the company of Captain Samuel L. Jones, and served till he was honorably discharged, Aug. 31, 1813. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, April 14, 1846, and May 30, 1846, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Ohio Militia. He was married, May 26, 1817, to Ann, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca Chenoweth, who settled in Pee Pee Township in 1796. He was again married, Oct. 5, 1854, to Anna E., daughter of Alexander and Henrietta Bateman. Colonel Moore was one of the early settlers of Piketon, and was the first blacksmith of the place, where he carried on that business many years. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years previous to his death.

Henry Morgan, son of Thomas and Nancy

Morgan, was born March 18, 1845, in Jackson County. He worked on the farm and attended the public schools till he was twenty years old, since which he has followed the teacher's profession a period of eighteen years. He was married Dec. 19, 1879, to Carrie R., daughter of B. P. and Julia A. Violet, of Seal Township, Pike County, They have two children—Carrie D. and Thurman L. Mr. Morgan is a member of Piketon Lodge, No. 323, I. O. O. F., and is Past Grand of the same. In 1879–'80 he was District Deputy Grand Master. His parents came to Jackson County, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1857 moved to Pike County, where the father died April 25, 1880, aged seventy-five years, and the mother is yet living at the age of seventy-nine years.

William Patterson, deceased, was born Feb. 20, 1823, in Montgomery County, Pa. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by his aunt. He attended the common schools, and completed his education at the High School at Philadelphia, where he received a good education. He left school when sixteen years old, after which he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, after which he worked some years at that business. In 1846 he came to Piketon, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of buggies and wagons, in connection with blacksmithing, till his death, which occurred June 11, 1879. He was married Jan. 10, 1850, to Hannah, daughter of John and Levisa Brown, who were natives of Virginia. Seven children blessed this union, six now living—Levisa E., wife of Dr. W. R. Hurst; John B., who is carrying on his father's business; William H., in the West; Thomas N., Samuel L. and Charlie K. George is deceased. Mr. Patterson was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in all political campaigns, and generally acted as chairman of all meetings. He was formerly a member of the Baptist church, but there being no church of that denomination in his neighborhood, two years previous to his death he united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Piketon. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Piketon, and was buried in the sacred tokens of Odd Fellowship.

Adam Rheinfrank, son of Martin and Susan Rheinfrank, was born Nov. 11, 1824, in Bavaria, Germany. He attended school in his native country until he was fourteen years old, when he followed farming until 1846. He then came to America and settled near Piketon, Pike County, and followed farming up to 1858, when he moved to Piketon, where he has since resided. After coming to Piketon he embarked in the mercantile business with his brother, George C. Rheinfrank. This firm existed three years, when the building and stock was consumed by fire. He then embarked in the same business with J. M. Foster, under the firm name of Foster & Rheinfrank. They carry a stock of $2,500, with an average sale of about $12,000 per year. He was married Nov. 11, 1846, to Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Ruf. They are the parents of seven children, of whom five survive—Philip N. and Jacob, who are in the mercantile business in Piketon; Philbena, wife of Philip P. Hamon; Elizabeth, wife of Nelson Shelton, and Maggie. Mr. and Mrs. Rheinfrank are members of the German United Brethren church, and he has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school a number of years. He has also been a member of the town council a number of years.

John W. Roberts was born Oct. 22, 1829, in Virginia, and is a son of Edward H. and Irena Roberts, who were natives of Virginia but emigrated to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1839, where the father died shortly after. The family then moved to Pike County, where the mother died in 1865. John W. was reared on the farm and received a limited ed-

ucation at the common school, but at the age of twenty years he went to Albany University, where he remained about two years. He then taught several years in the public schools, after which he engaged in farming and dealing in lumber, which occupation he yet follows. He was married in 1858 to Mary B. Smith, who died in June, 1859. This union was blessed with two children, only one now living—Annie, wife of John Wilton. In December, 1859, Mr. Roberts was married to Ellen Smith, who has borne him nine children. In politics he affiliates with the Greenback party, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

James Sargent was born Jan. 23, 1823, in Seal Township, Pike Co., Ohio, and is the fourth son of James and Nancy Sargent, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Moorfield, Va., who came to Ohio in a very early day. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in August, 1854, aged seventy-one years. Our subject was reared on the home farm and attended the common schools till he was twenty-one years old, and in 1846 he entered the Marietta College, where he remained three years, taking a scientific course. In 1850 he went to California where he spent several years at the gold mines, when he returned home and has since been engaged in farming, and now owns 435 acres of land near Piketon. He has several Clydesdale horses and a number of heads of Holstein cattle imported from Holland and Friesland in 1880. He was married Feb. 24, 1858, to Lydia A., daughter of T. W. and Elizabeth Sargent. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Thornton W., Elizabeth, Charles H. and Samuel S. Nancy is deceased. Mr. Sargent taught school several years when a young man.

Snowden Sargent was born June 10, 1815, in Seal Township, and is the second son of James and Nancy (Steinberger) Sargent. He lived on the farm till 1856, since which time he has resided in Piketon, where he owns thirty-five acres of land. He was married Sept. 9, 1850, to Miss C. A., daughter of James and Nancy (Collings) Cole, of Adams County, Ohio. Of their four children three are living—Nancy S., wife of C. C. Daily; Snowden C., born April 6, 1856, and E. E., wife of Dr. O. C. Andre. M. E., youngest daughter, died in 1881 aged nearly twenty years. Mr. Sargent's parental ancestors were of English descent, and his maternal ancestors were natives of Virginia. His father's death occurred Aug. 24, 1854, his mother having died Sept. 7, 1846.

Dr. William Scurlock, son of James and Margaret (Jenkins) Scurlock, was born Nov. 25, 1829, in Jackson County, Ohio. His father was a native of North Carolina and came to Ohio in 1811, and settled in Gallia County, near where the town of Vinton now stands, being one of the pioneer settlers, and a noted marksman and hunter. In 1816 or 1817 he moved to Jackson County, just about the time the county was laid out, and was present when the town was laid out as the county seat, which previously went by the name of Salt Lick, from the salt works in the vicinity. In 1857 he moved with his family to Pike County, where he lived till his death, which occurred March 28, 1874, aged seventy-eight years. He assisted in building the first bridge across Salt Creek. Our subject studied medicine under Dr. Timothy Marvin in 1852, '53 and '54. During the winters of 1851 and 1854 he taught school to secure funds to enable him to pursue his medical studies. In 1855, he commenced the practice of medicine under the guidance of his preceptor, until 1856, after which he practiced a short time in Gallia County. He has followed his profession in Piketon since 1859, and, with the exception of Dr. Bliss, is the oldest practitioner in the county. Oct.

10, 1861, he was married to Mary S. Cissna, born Sept. 2, 1835, and daughter of John and Sarah P. (Ingersoll) Cissna, natives of Ohio. Of the two children born to them one is living—William, aged thirteen years. Willimetta died when thirteen months old. Mrs. Scurlock died Dec. 26, 1877, at the age of forty-two years; and Sept. 29, 1878, Dr. Scurlock was married to Clara Burns, of Adams County, Ohio, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary A. Burns. He has been a member of the M. E. church for twenty-four years. He was appointed United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions in 1871, and in 1877 he resigned on account of ill health. He is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M., and is a Master Mason. Since the organization of the Republican party he has always acted with that political organization.

Conrad Vallery, deceased, son of Peter and Charlotte Vallery, was born May 16, 1816, in Germany, where he was educated according to the laws of that country till he was fourteen years old. At the age of seventeen years he came to America, and soon after settled in Pike County, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life. He was married Feb. 17, 1841, to Christina Zahn, who was born March 9, 1823, in Germany. They were the parents of ten children, of whom nine are living—Elizabeth (wife of John Hoover), Conrad, Peter, Jacob, John, Andrew, Christina (wife of James Graham), Emma and Kate. One son, Peter, is deceased. Mr. Vallery left the old homestead to his widow, who still resides there.

David Ware was born Dec. 1, 1805, in Jefferson County, Va., and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Smurr) Ware, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. In 1810 they moved to Chillicothe, where they lived, and in that vicinity, till 1816, when they settled in Piketon, remaining there till their death. John Ware died in 1837 aged seventy-eight years, and his wife died at the age of seventy years, in 1838 or '39. Our subject lived at home till he was sixteen years old, when he went to Old Chillicothe and served an apprenticeship of five years at the hatter's trade, under George D. Hilt. In 1826 he opened a hat shop in Piketon, and was engaged in the manufacture of hats for ten years. In the fall of 1836 he engaged in the tanner's trade, which he followed till 1872, since which time he has pursued farming. He was married Nov. 22, 1832, to Harriet Amanda Kincaid. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Maggie, George W., Florence E., Alice J., David E. and Charles E. Thomas J., Caroline and Elmira L. are deceased. Mr. Ware has been a member of the School Board and served as Counselman, and held other township offices for a number of years. He is a Republican in politics and always votes that ticket. He is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., at Piketon; has passed all the chairs, and is Past Grand.

CHAPTER XL.

JACKSON, BEAVER, MARION AND UNION TOWNSHIPS.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson Township was settled early in the present century, being but a few years behind Pee Pee and Seal. It was one of the original townships of Pike County being among those formed by the county commissioners at the first session of that body. Among the early pioneers the names of the following have been remembered: John Pancake, Sr., John Pancake, Jr., Joseph Foster, Sr., and wife, Joseph Foster, Jr., Isaac Pancake, Daniel Slain and wife, James Davis and wife, David Condon, Walter D. Williams and wife, Samuel Corwine and wife, Abraham Rhoades and wife, Alexander McMillan and wife, Jonathan Aldridge, Mrs. Nancy Donahue, Thomas Foster and wife, Thomas Wilson and wife, Elijah Mickel and wife, and Abijah Hartley and wife. Among those who came to the township in their childhood days, or were born here and are yet living, the following names are given: Saxon and wife, William K. McMiflin and wife, Redmond Condon, Sr., Mrs Lear Condon, John Corwine and wife, Philip Houk and wife, Mrs. Nancy French, Mrs. Ester Aldridge, John W. Foster, Mrs. Rebecca Gattin, Clark Foster and wife, Dr. J. B. Ray, Lawrence Bruce and wife, Mason Jones and wife, John Christy, John Blain and wife, James Brewer and wife, Harvey Pancake and wife, John Still and wife, James M. Winks, John P. Steinhour and wife, Alexander Hartley and wife, and Mrs. Charlotte Steinhour.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDS.

Jackson Township lies in the northeastern part of the county, on both sides of the Scioto River. It is bounded on the north by Ross County, on the east by Jackson County, on the south by Beaver Township, and on the west by Seal and Pee Pee townships. The valley of the Scioto covers a large portion of the township. It is second in wealth and its lands are assessed next to the highest, Pee Pee Township leading in assessed valuation only. The valley is from two to five miles wide, the entire length of the township; the river, however, coming in from the northeast flows southwest through the township with one big bend something in the shape of a horseshoe. There are numerous tributaries or branches which flow into the Scioto both north and south, or east and west of the river which makes it one of the best watered townships in the county. This township is not only blest with plenty of water and timber and the finest agricultural lands in the county or State but it is also within the coal measure, especially its eastern part, and has also some iron ore. The eastern and southeastern portion of the township is hilly and it is there that the coal veins are found and the coal is the celebrated Jackson Hill coal. Thus in agriculture, minerals, wood and water, Jackson may be said to be the best township of land and resources in the county, and in aggregate wealth the second. It has an area of 32,160 acres of

land—very much the largest township in the county. Its assessed valuation is given for the year 1882 on lands, $523,431; on personal property, $274,757; Sharonville village property, $12,593; total, $810,781. It has shown the following population: In 1840, 1,096; in 1850, 1,465; in 1860, 1,395; in 1870, 1,840, and in 1880, 2,067. It has also the largest colored population of any in the county.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1853.

Trustees, B. F. Corwine, Eli Brown and Wm. A. Jones; Treasurer, Thomas Day; Clerk, W. D. Williams; Assessor, N. A. Winks; Constables, John Snodgrass and N. A. Winks; Justices of the Peace, S. H. A. Lukens and W. D. Williams.

1883.

Trustees, John Blain, Geo. W. Wood and John W. Overly; Treasurer, W. A. Jones; Clerk, R. S. McCoppin; Assessor, J. P. Talbot; Constables, W. H. Dyke and Thomas H. Smith; Justices of the Peace, R. S. McCoppin and Samuel Brown.

EDUCATIONAL.

Jackson Township has the largest number of schools in the county, among the number being three for the colored children of the township. These schools are numbered and named as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Pancake School—Teacher, W. A. Janes; scholars, thirty-three. Sub-district No. 2, Sharonville School—Teachers, J. R. Heath and Miss Hutt; scholars, seventy-five. Sub-district No. 3, Corwine School—Teacher, Miss Jennie E. Jones; scholars, thirty-two. Sub-district No. 4 (colored), Johnson School—Teacher, J. D. Walker; scholars, thirty-five. Sub-district No. 5, Foster School—Teacher, Loremza Brewer; scholars, twenty-seven. Sub-district No. 6, Hickson School—Teacher, Mr. Freeman; scholars, forty-two. Sub-district No. 7 (colored), Vier's School—Teacher, Chace Coleman; scholars, thirty-three. Sub-district No. 8 (colored), Crocker's School—Teacher, Mr. Roberts; scholars, sixty. Sub-district No. 9 (colored), Big Run School—Teacher, M. B. Smith; scholars, fifty-seven. Sub-district No. 10, Holmes School—Teacher,——; scholars, sixty-five. Sub-district No. 11, Mt. Sinai School—Teacher, Samuel Walker; scholars twenty-six. Sub-district No. 12, Vonschriltz School—Teacher, Vacancy; scholars, seventy-eight. Sub-district No. 13, Erich School —Teacher, E. E. Marshall; scholars, twenty-seven. Sub-district No. 14, Hay Hollow School—Teacher, O. Hazelbaker; scholars, forty-nine. Sub-district No. 15, Reisinger School—Teacher, Miss Kate Straten; scholars, fifty-one. Sub-district No. 16, Lime Hill School—Teacher, M. M. Wallace; scholars, forty.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities are on the west side of the river. These are the Scioto Valley Railroad and the canal. Sharonville, the only hamlet in the township, is located on the Scioto River, and the railroad station is not far away, the canal, however, lying still beyond the railroad to the west. There is a place called Chimney Rock, but it has not acquired the dignity of a hamlet.

SHARONVILLE.

This hamlet lies on the north bank of the Scioto River, and on the outer edge of the Great, or Horseshoe Bend of that stream, a few miles south of the Ross County line. It is the most thriving town in the county, excepting Waverly, and has, perhaps, a population of some 300 people. It is an old settlement, one of the earliest in the north part of the county, and in 1860 had a population of 115. It is situated at the mouth of Wilson's Run where it empties into the Scioto, and not far east of that is Moore's Run.

ITS BUSINESS INTERESTS.

There is quite a large business done here, there being no less then eight general stores, owned by J. F. Condon, R. S. McCoppin, W. K. McMillan, Aldrich & Steitenberger, T. M. Hayes, Jas. M. Bowdish, J. M. Pancake and Jos. Taylor. The two former are also lumber dealers. The postoffice is at W. K. McMillan's store, who is also called Postmaster. There are two blacksmith shops, owned by Mr. J. Steitenberger and W. D. Campbell. D. T. McKinney is the boot and shoemaker; John Walker, tailor; James Wimbush, barber; John P. Steinhour, wagon-maker, and J. H. Williams, saloon. The only resident physician is Dr. J. J. Steitenberger.

Its manufacturing interests are represented by C. W. Marshall & Co.'s Tile Works; Blain & Pancake's Spoke and Rim Factory, and the flouring mill, Redmond Condon, proprietor. The tile works, started in 1878, have changed hands a few times, but are now owned by C. W. Marshall & Co. They are filled with orders from Pike and surrounding counties, and have a capacity of 40,000 miles of tiling per annum. The spoke and rim works command a good trade. They were originally started by J. & C. Blain in 1880.

The flouring mill is an old institution, starting out in a small way, with only one burr, in 1825, by George Corwine and receiving its motive power from Wilson's Run. After the canal was built they put a culvert under it doing away with it when the State granted them a wasteway from the canal. When Slain & McAllister purchased the mill in 1849, they purchased water-power from the canal for thirty-five years, of the State, paying a yearly rental of $100. The mill has changed hands some half dozen times or more since then, until its present owner took possession about the first of 1877. It has now three run of burrs, two wheat and one corn, and is doing a good and profitable business.

CHURCHES.

The Sharonville Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1842 by Rev. James Laws. They erected the church the same year, a frame building on Main street, at a cost of $1,500. The Trustees were: John Wilson, John Foster, Thomas Day and Richard Ragan. The present pastor is the Rev. Wm. Morris, and the membership is about thirty. Trustees, Joseph Foster, Joseph W. Corwine and John Blain. Regular services every three weeks.

The Omega Christian Church was organized in 1877, by the Rev. Nathaniel Nelson. The Deacons were: Benj. Coy and S. M. Hatfield; with a membership of sixty-four. They hold their meetings in the Hay Hollow Baptist church, but at this time are building a church on Sand Hill, near Hay Hollow. The value of the property when finished will be about $850. The pastor is the Rev. F. E. Evans; Deacons, Philip Howser and George Green, and a membership of 160. The members of the building committee are: Isaac Miller, George Green and Remus Miller. Services once a month.

The Hixon Run Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1879 by Rev. Mr. Wakefield, with about forty members. The Class-Leader was Benj. Hixon. The church was built the same year, at a cost of $500. Trustees, Benj. Hixon, Griffeth and John Allen. The present pastor is the Rev. J. W. Seabrooks, and the trustees are the same, with the exception of John Allen, who has moved away. Regular services are held every two weeks.

The Bethesda Christian Church of Sharonville was organized Jan. 3, 1860, by Rev. E. W. Shortridge, with a membership of forty-five. Wm. Marshall and J. W. Hayes, Deacons. The church was built in 1864. Before they built the church, meetings were held at the Davis School-house. Their member-

ship is now forty-five, and the pastor, Rev. S. H. Bingman. Regular preaching once a month.

Mt. Vernon Baptist Church.—This church was organized by the Revs. Wm. Holmes and Thomas, in 1860. It started with a membership of forty-two and held their meetings at the Holmes School-house for several years, or until 1866, when they erected a church building on a branch of Hay Hollow Creek. The Deacons of the church were: Charles Gatlin, G. W. Fitzpatrick and Richard Sherwood. At present G. W. Fitzpatrick is the only Deacon. They hold regular service once a month, the pastor being Rev. H. Adams.

Jerusalem Christian Union.—The church of the above name was organized in 1877 by the Rev. J. E. Redfern. Sixteen persons joined and George Ervin, William Anderson and William Quincil were chosen Elders. They erected a neat and pleasant church in 1882, which was dedicated in June of the present year, 1883, by the Rev. G. W. Pilcher. They now have a membership of forty-five, and the church is improving in numbers and influence. Rev. Ira A. Redfern is the present pastor, and Elders, Maquil Manering, Charles Collins and Albert Riley.

Mt. Sinai Baptist Church, Colored, is located in the northwestern part of the township, and is the oldest colored church society in the county, having been formed in 1855, by Revs. William Evans and Nelson Satterwhite. There were but ten members at the organization and they had no church edifice of their own until 1872. They erected their present church building that year and dedicated it, the Revs. Andrew Hunt and Benjamin Sailors conducting the service, the former being the regular pastor. The Trustees in charge are: Aaron White, James Hendricks, Bradford James, Joseph Davis and Frank Brown. Members, thirty-two. They hold service three Sundays in each month. Rev. James Hendrick is pastor and Aaron White, James Bryant and Cary Netter are the present Trustees. The membership is now fifty-two.

United Brethren in Christ, Colored.—This church was organized with fifteen members, by Rev. George Livingston, in 1859. In 1866 they erected their church, which was dedicated by Bishop Edwards. They had then twenty-five members and their pastor was Rev. Valentine Zimmerman. It has grown steadily, has now thirty-eight members, the Rev. William Samson being the minister in charge; Elder, William McDaniels. Services are held every three weeks, and a Sabbath-school every Sunday.

Philadelphia Missionary Baptist, Colored.—This church society was formed with fifteen members, and organized under the direction of Rev. William James, in 1858. It was not until 1882 that they were able to erect a church building for their own use. The membership had only increased to twenty-five in all these years. The pastor was Rev. Benjamin Sailors, followed the past year by Rev. Kendall Carter. The Trustees are: S. P. Newman, August Zimmerman and Henry Carter. Since the erection of their church they have fairly prospered, and they now have thirty-five members and have service once a month and Sunday-school six months in the year.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Charles Blain, youngest son of Charles and Sarah (Gaines) Blain, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1833. When sixteen years of age he began to learn the cooper's trade, and subsequently had charge of the coopering department at the Portsmouth distillery, now known as George Davis & Co., nearly seven years. He was married in 1856 to Sarah Hess. They have had a family of ten children, but seven now living—Millie F., Effie, Charles, Edwin, Carrie, Stanton and Morton. Sarah, Howard, and Sumner are deceased. In May, 1863, Mr. Blain enlisted in the 100 days' service, and was appointed Captain of his company.

After he returned home he recruited over 260 men in Portsmouth and Ironton and again entered the service as Captain of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was on guard duty the greater part of the time, and was in no serious engagements. He now, in company with Henry W. Pancake, owns and operates an extensive spoke and rim factory at Sharonville, Ohio.

John Blain, son of Charles and Sarah (Gaines) Blain, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1825. He learned the cooper's trade when a young man, and worked at it till 1864. In 1867, in company with his brother Charles, he purchased the flouring and saw-mills at Sharonville, and conducted business under the firm name of J. & C. Blain. They were contracting and building largely in the town of Sharonville. In 1881 Mr. Blain withdrew from the firm, selling his interest to Henry W. Pancake, and has been engaged in contracting. He has built a number of the principal depots on the Scioto Valley Railroad. Since the construction of that road he has been ticket and freight agent. Politically he is a Republican, and has served as Justice of the Peace nearly twenty years. He was married in 1849 to Anna M. Slane. They have one adopted son.

Lorentz Brust, son of John and Christina (Ranck) Brust, was born in Germany, Aug. 10, 1815, and in 1837 came with his father to the United States. His father made his first purchase of lands in Beaver Township, Pike County, where he remained till his death, at the age of seventy-two years, surviving his wife about twenty years. Lorentz remained at home till twenty-six years of age and then was employed in building locks and aqueducts on the Ohio Canal. He subsequently purchased a farm in Beaver Township, but afterward lived in Jackson, Union and Seal townships and spent a year in Twin Township, Ross County. In 1874 he bought the farm where he now resides. He owns 1,200 acres of fine, improved land. He was married in 1841 to Elizabeth Gehres, and to them were born twelve children—Elizabeth, Conrad, Charlotte, Catharine, Lorentz, Phœbe Ellen, Christina, Godfrey, Magdalena, Mary, Peter, William, the two latter deceased. Mrs. Brust died Sept. 21, 1881, and Mr. Brust afterward married Mrs. Gergens. Mr. Brust is one of the most influential citizens of Pike County. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

John W. Corwine was born near Sharonville, Pike Co., Ohio, March 13, 1822, the seventh child of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Corwine. He was reared on the old homestead farm and has always followed that avocation. He was married in 1849 to Margaret, daughter of James and Rachel Rush. To them have been born five children—James D., born Nov. 22, 1849, is a farmer. He was married when twenty-seven years of age to Eliza J. Foster, a daughter of one of the first settlers of Pike County. They have two daughters—Mabel and Mary L. Mary W. Corwine was married in 1870 to William B. Lee, an extensive miller and farmer of Waverly, and has had two children—John C. and Guy, the latter deceased. Keziah Corwine, a lady of fine culture, is still unmarried. Rachel M. Corwine, married James R. Foster, Nov. 16, 1882, and resides on a portion of the old Davis homestead. Sarah A. died in infancy. Mr. Corwine is one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of Pike County. Politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Corwine is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Corwine's father was born in New Jersey, July 31, 1786, the second son of Richard and Sarah (Snyder) Corwine. When he was eighteen months old his parents removed to Kentucky. When he was twenty-two years of age he came to Jackson Township and was married that same year (1808). His family consisted of three sons and seven daughters—

Abby, born in 1809 was married in 1828 to George Saxon and now resides in Sharonville; Mary Ann died, aged twenty-two years; Lydia was married when nineteen years of age to John Hitch. Both are deceased. Their daughter is the wife of Dr. J. B. Ray, of Sharonville. Sarah married John Sharp, and at her death left three children—Corwine, Taylor and Mary. George was born in 1817. He married Lydia McCallister and to them were born ten children. He now resides in Missouri. While a resident of Pike County he served as Treasurer one term and as Clerk twelve years. He was also a State Senator, and was widely known and esteemed. He was like his father, a Democrat. Elizabeth was born in 1819 and married George Saxon; both are deceased. John W., the subject of our sketch. Jerusha was born in 1824 and married William Marshall, who died in October, 1882, leaving two sons. A daughter is deceased. Richard died in infancy. Clarissa was married when twenty years of age to Mason Jones, and has had a family of ten children, six sons and two daughters now living in Sharonville. Mr. Corwine was County Commissioner nine years. In politics he was a Democrat. He died July 7, 1865, and his wife, Oct. 7, 1870. Mrs. Samuel Corwine's father, Samuel Wilson, came to Ohio from Kentucky in 1796, and erected the first flour-mill in Pike County, on the present site of Sharonville. He had a family of ten children —Thomas, John, Andrew, George, William, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary, Sarah and Nancy. Thomas was one of the pioneer ministers of the county and died in 1842, aged seventy-two years. John was an earnest Christian and a prominent farmer. He died in Illinois aged eighty-six years, leaving three children. Mrs. J. W. Corwine's father died when she was an infant, and her mother then made her home with Mr. and Mrs. James Davis, but subsequently married Jacob Mace. Mrs. Corwine, however, remained with her foster-parents till womanhood and was made their most favored heir. An aunt, the widow of James Hays, and an uncle, William McGuire, are now residents of Waverly. George Corwine, uncle of John W., was born in New Jersey, in 1780, and removed with his father's family to Kentucky in 1788 and to Ohio in 1798, where he married Elizabeth Wilson. He was one of the first Associate Judges of the Common Pleas Court of Pike County, holding the office several terms. He died at the age of seventy-two years, surviving his wife two years. Amos Corwine, another uncle, was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1791 and came to Ohio in 1828. He was a public speaker of considerable note, taking an active part in all public affairs. He was a County Commissioner and a member of the State Legislature. Had he been an aspirant for office he might have held any office in the gift of the people. He died in 1857.

George Washington Crocker, son of Harrison Crocker, was born in Southampton County, Va., in 1826, and for nineteen years was a resident of a slave State, but was never subjected to the treatment imposed on others of his nationality. In 1846 he came to Pike County, Ohio, where slavery was unknown, and in 1860 he purchased his present farm of 225 acres, in Jackson Township. Politically he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of the principles of his party. He is a member of the United Brethren church. He was married, in 1853, to Susan Artis, who died in 1880, leaving one daughter—Josephine, now the wife of Louis Jones. In 1882 he married Mary Lewis. They have one daughter—Jennie India Elizabeth. Mrs. Crocker is a member of the Baptist church.

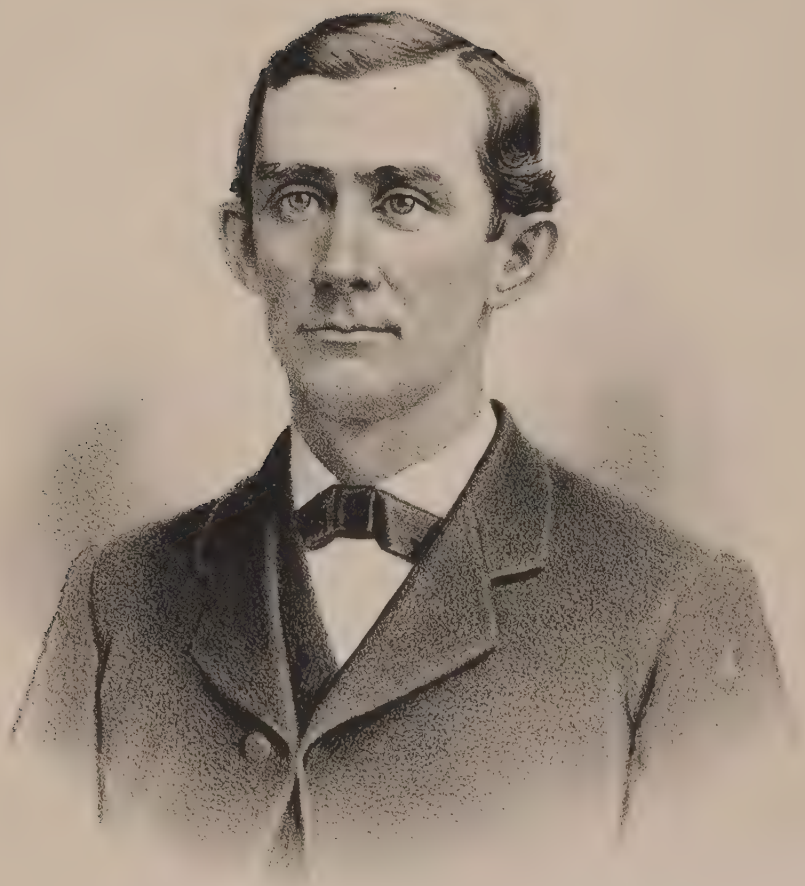
Joseph Foster, son of John and Rebecca (Russel) Foster, was born in Franklin Township, Ross Co., Ohio, Dec. 16, 1822, in the same house where his father was born, his grandfather, Thomas Foster, having bought it in 1800. His father in later life sold the old

homestead and removed to Clinton County, where he died March 27, 1880. Joseph Foster was married Sept. 4, 1845, to Amanda, daughter of Alexander McMillin. They have had nine children—Mary E., Eliza J., Emma V., Rebecca (deceased), Alice, Newton P., Laura B., Dudley H. and Franklin. Mr. Foster has made farming his life-work and is one of the most thrifty and substantial farmers of Pike County. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Foster's father, Colonel John Foster, died March 27, 1880, in Reesville, Clinton Co., Ohio, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was born, reared and lived till a few years prior to his death about seven miles above Waverly, in Franklin Township, Ross County. He and his wife had been for a few years making their home with a son-in-law, James Davis, in Clinton County, and both died there, his wife preceding him but a few months. Colonel Foster held a number of positions of trust and honor, in every one of which he fully met the expectations of his friends. He was an able exponent of the Whig party, and represented Ross County in the Legislature, his associate being Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, but refused a second nomination. He was modest and unpretending in his manners, but in his opinions was firm as a rock. He could feel a wrong done him but never resented it. His motto was, "Malice toward none, charity for all." Mrs. Foster's grand-parents, Robert and Mary Hampton, came to Ohio from York County, Pa., in 1800 and settled in either Pickaway or Ross County but subsequently moved to Pike County, to the farm now owned by Joseph Foster. They had a family of four sons and two daughters—William, Dudley, Eleanor, Robert, Jane and Frank. Dudley and Jane died after reaching maturity and Frank in childhood. After the father's death William remained on the homestead with his mother, then owning half of the farm. He was Judge of Court at Piketon a number of years. He was a well-educated man and assisted many young men in their studies. After his mother's death, in 1837, he kept young men through the winter, and one winter had twelve or fourteen with him. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1841. Robert married Elizabeth Brown. They had six children—Sarah, Mary, Wilson, William, Eliza and James. He moved to Indiana, where he and his wife and four children died. His daughter Sarah married George Shipley, now of Independence, Kas. James is living in Olathe, Kas. Eleanor Hampton married Alexander McMillin in March, 1817. They lived several years on a part of the old homstead and then moved to the farm now owned by Condon, living there four years. They then bought Robert's share of the Hampton homestead, and after William's death the remainder. They had four children—William, born in 1819, died in his fourteenth year; Mary, born in 1821, married Henry Renicke, Nov. 14, 1844, and died in 1857, leaving five children; Eliza, born Sept. 9, 1823, married J. N. Poage, April 17, 1851, and has one child—Alice; Amanda, born Nov. 11, 1825, now Mrs. Joseph Foster. Mr. McMillin when a boy worked for farmers in the summer for $6 a month, and in the winter when not in school worked at whatever he could find to do. After his marriage he rented land and raised corn, at that time worth but 6¼ cents per bushel. It was worth 20 cents in New Orleans and Natchez, and Mr. McMillin built flat-boats and after buying all the corn that would fill them floated down the river and after selling his corn and boats took steamboat passage to Louisville and from there, with the men he had hired to help him, walked home. After making several trips he had money enough to buy a little farm. About 1830 or 1831 he bought the place where Joseph Foster now lives. In 1858 he bought the "Gregg place" but remained there only eight months, when he

went to Bourneville, where he died in January, 1865. His widow died at the home of her son-in-law, J. N. Poage, near Cincinnati, in July, 1877. They are both buried in the family cemetery on the old homestead in Pike County.

Seth Clark Foster was born in Jackson Township, Pike Co., Ohio, in 1821, a son of Richard and Rachel (Browning) Foster, and the only representative of a once large family, now living in Pike County. He was married in 1850 to Maria, daughter of James and Mary (Condon) Day. Three children have been born to them—a daughter, Nancy, died in infancy, and two sons, James Richard and Thomas Day. Mr. Foster is one of the most prominent farmers in the county, and has held some of the responsible offices of his township; has been School Director eighteen years. He has a farm of 217 acres, and is surrounded by all the comforts of a good home. Mr. Foster's grandfather, John Foster, came to Ohio from Maryland with his two youngest sons, Joseph and Richard, in 1796. He had been twice married, but at the time of coming to Ohio was a widower. He had a family of eight children—Lewis, Cassandra, Thomas, Rachel, John, Benjamin, Joseph and Richard. The six elder children were married, but followed their father to Ohio and settled near him. John Foster was a local Methodist preacher in Maryland, and was the earliest pioneer preacher in this part of Ohio. He purchased 300 acres of land, all but twenty acres of it heavily timbered, which he cleared and cultivated, residing on it till his death, in 1800, four years after coming to the county. Although he had lived here so short a time he was widely known and loved. His last sermon was preached from the text, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." His children became scattered and are now all deceased. His youngest son and the father of our subject, Richard, was born in 1779, and resided with his father till manhood, when he went to Hagerstown, Md., and married Rachel Browning, remaining there till after the birth of two sons. He then returned to Ohio, having inherited the homestead of 300 acres, to which he afterward added 130 acres. To him were born ten children—Jeremiah, John, Eliza, Zebulon, Cassandra, Lemuel G., Aseneth, Thomas, Seth Clark and Rachel. Jeremiah, John, Lemuel and Aseneth are deceased. Jeremiah married Elizabeth Johnston; John married Jane Brown; Eliza married Samuel Wilson, Jr.; Zebulon married Caroline Ostrander; Cassandra married Rufus Libbey; Lemuel married Barbara Hults; Aseneth married Marshal Cumpton; Thomas married Susan Burke; Seth C. married Maria Day; Rachel married William A. Jones. Richard Foster died June 7, 1831, and his wife March 23, 1858. He was a man of frugal habits, and, with the assistance of a kind father, became one of the most prosperous men in the county. He was Justice of the Peace eighteen years. He was a member of no church, but his influence was always on the side of Christianity and morality. His wife was a member of the Methodist church.

George Haynes was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1806. His father, one of the earliest pioneers of that place, settled there in 1800. He was by trade a blacksmith, and did the iron work on the old covered bridge over the Scioto River on the Chillicothe and Adelphia turnpike. When George was six years old his father moved into the country in Springfield Township. In 1832 he married Isabelle Nichols. To them were born eleven children —Henry, married Miss Karshner; Amanda, now Mrs. Milton Jones; John, married Rosa Cissna; Eliza, now Mrs. David Jones; Mary, now Mrs. Benjamin Lytle; Rose, now Mrs. Wesley Orr; Ellen, now Mrs. David Allen; George W., married Rebecca Cryder; Joseph; Martha, now Mrs. Terwilliger, and Wood.



Jno W. Gregg.

John is the only representative residing in Pike County. He is a Republican in politics, and is a man interested in all educational and public interests.

Philip Houk was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, a son of Jacob and Polly (Connor) Houk. He was married Sept. 15, 1836, to Duanna Binns, daughter of William and Nancy (Wildman) Binns. They have no children. Mr. Houk is one of the most thrifty and enterprising farmers of Pike County. He owns and superintends the cultivation of 500 acres of land, situated three miles east of Waverly. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church at Sharonville. His father, Jacob Houk, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married when twenty-three years of age to Polly Connor. They had a family of nine children—Rebecca, William, Philip, Mary, John, Cornelius, Matilda, David and Jacob. Rebecca, William, John and Jacob are deceased. Mr. Houk came to Ohio with his family in 1819, locating in Scioto County, and six years later removed to Pike County. He subsequently went West to visit his sons, and started to return but was never afterward heard from, and the date and cause of his death has never been known. Mrs. Houk died in 1828.

Mason Jones, second son of William and Jane (Corken) Jones, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1821. His father was a native of New Jersey, and was brought by his father, Thomas Jones, to Ross County in 1800. After reaching seventy-five or eighty years of age he removed to Missouri where he died, surviving his wife but a few years. The subject of our sketch has made farming his principal occupation, also dealing in stock. He was married in 1849 to Clarissa Corwine, daughter of Samuel Corwine, of Jackson Township. They have had a family of ten children—Thomas C., a farmer and stock-dealer, now residing on the old homestead in Ross County, married Martha Rittenhouer, and has one son; William A., a farmer, stock-dealer and teacher, resides near Sharonville, married Ella McGinniss, who died leaving a daughter, Iona, now residing with her grandparents, and he afterward married Mella Hanna, by whom he has one daughter—Grace M.; Jacob Edgar, a farmer and teacher of Pickaway County, Ohio, married Lena, daughter of Lawrence Brust; Eugene R., Samuel W., John F., Jennie E., Margaret Luella, George and Mary, the two latter deceased. Mr. Jones resides on a part of the old Corwine estate, owning a beautiful farm of 600 acres. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Jones is a member of the Friends Society. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. He and his six sons are great temperance men, none ever using any intoxicating drink, nor even selling the grain to make it.

William Marshall was born in 1829 in Washington County, Pa., and at an early age removed with his parents to Brooke County, W. Va. In 1846 the family came to Ohio and settled near Greenfield. In 1855 he came to Sharonville, and, in company with Christopher Houser, engaged in the mercantile business. In 1870 he purchased the farm near Sharonville where his family now resides, which he conducted successfully, and also engaged in the manufacture of tile. He was married in 1856 to Jerusha Corwine. To them were born three children—Clarence W., Mary Elizabeth (deceased) and Edgar E. The sons both reside at home with their mother and carry on the farm, the tile-works being under the management of Clarence. He was married Dec. 28, 1882, to Alice Foster, a daughter of Joseph Foster, an old pioneer. Mr. Marshall united with the Christian church in 1850, at Antioch, Ohio, and lived a noble Christian life till his death, Sept. 28, 1882. He did a grand work for the Christian cause by his faithful work for the church and noble example. He was beloved by all who knew him.

R. S. McCoppin, the eldest son of James and Frances (Kemp) McCoppin, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1837. He attended school and assisted his father on the farm and in the saw-mill till nineteen years of age, when he began teaching school. He taught during the winter seasons till 1862 when he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served three years, a part of the time as Orderly Sergeant. He participated in a number of serious engagements; was with Sherman at Chimango, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and did some hard fighting at Savannah. He had many narrow escapes, having his clothing pierced with bullets, but was never wounded. He was married in 1874 to Sarah J., daughter of J. C. Washburn, of Byington. They have two children—Charles and Georgia. Mr. McCoppin has a general store in Sharonville, and also deals in lumber, tan-bark and railroad ties. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1882, and is serving his fifth term as Township Clerk.

William K. McMillin, son of James and Catharine (Keran) McMillin, was born at Richmond Dale, Ross Co., Ohio, Dec. 7, 1815. When but a child he went to live with his grandfather, William Keran, a Methodist minister, who owned and resided on a farm on Campbell's (commonly called Plug) Run. His father also bought a farm and located on Plug Run. As soon as he was old enough he began to assist his father on the farm and in his blacksmith shop. Worked in the blacksmith shop when he had to have a block six inches high to stand on to raise him up so he could strike with the sledge-hammer on the anvil. When eighteen years of age he was engaged as clerk in John P. Boswell's store, at Bourneville, Ross Co., Ohio; remained with him about two years. For the first nine months of that time got $25 and board (found his own clothes); lost but two days' time in the nine months. He received better wages the rest of his time with Boswell. He then, in company with another young man, bonght the Boswell stock and conducted the business under the firm name of McMillin & Bridwell. A year later they sold out to two brothers by the name of Chestnuts, and Mr. McMillin was employed by Reeves & Burbridge, of Chillicothe, Ohio, one year, at a salary of $250. He then returned to Bourneville and was employed in the store of Douglas Smyth seven or eight years. During his stay with Mr. Smyth he served nearly six years as Justice of the Peace. In the fall of 1848 he was elected Sheriff of Ross County; moved to Chillicothe and served two terms as Sheriff. In 1852 moved from Chillicothe, Ross County, to Sharonville, Pike Co., Ohio, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business. Has been Treasurer of Jackson Township, Pike County, for twenty-five years, and Postmaster at Sharonville for thirteen years. He was married in Ross County to Rebecca Briggs. They have four children—Adelia Jane, Louisa D., Charles A. and Effie G. Louisa D. is the wife of William A. Corwine, of Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill.

Joel Pendergrass, fourth son of James and Mary Ann (Buxton) Pendergrass, was born in Athens County, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1847. When he was six years of age his father died, and he then lived in Ross County, Ohio, with Henry G. Dubois, till reaching his majority, when he went to Nodaway County, Mo., where he remained two years and then returned to Pike County. He now resides on and superintends an extensive farm belonging to his father-in-law, Philip Houk. Mr. Pendergrass married Elizabeth A. Houk in 1872. They have had five children—Charles H., Ida M., James A., Elmer E. and Philip H., the latter now deceased. Mr. Pendergrass has served his township as Road Supervisor and School Director. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. J. Steitenberger, M. D., second son of John M. and Permelia (Ridgway) Steitenberger, was born in Pike County, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1852. He assisted his father on the farm till eighteen years of age, and then entered the college in Lebanon, Ohio, graduating Aug. 12, 1874. He then attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated Feb. 25, 1881. He located in the village of Sharonville, where he is building up an extensive and lucrative practice. He has been successful, and is fast winning the confidence of the people and proving himself deserving of their patronage. He is a public-spirited man, and is always ready to assist in any enterprise of interest to the town, taking an especial interest in educational matters. Sept. 17, 1882, he was married to Maggie, daughter of David Stahler, a hardware merchant of Waverly.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

ITS AREA, METES AND BOUNDS.

Beaver is the east-central township of the county, and is three and one-half miles north and south by seven east and west, and should have an area of 15,680 acres of land, but is assessed on 14,642, which is only about two-thirds of a congressional township. It is bounded on the north by Jackson Township, on the east by Jackson County, on the south by Union and Marion townships, and on the west by Seal Township. It is among the oldest settled townships, and there are none now living within the township that may be said to have been its pioneers; none to give a personal account of the troubles and trials or the pleasures and progress of three-fourths of a century ago. These pioneers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia and a few from the Carolinas and settled here when it was an unbroken wilderness.

ITS DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The northern part of the township is hilly and broken, but the south is more level, rising in places as an undulating plain, the soil being deep, rich and productive. The valley, or rather the upland, of Beaver Creek touches the southern border of the township and follows it as it flows westward toward the Scioto. Beaver Creek rises on the east side of the township and on its northern border, two branches meeting near the center, running south and leaving the township, passing into Marion within a mile of its eastern border. It can hardly be said that the valley of Beaver Creek extends as far as it at first sight appears. There is, however, back from each bank of this creek a wide and gently rolling body of land of great width and fertility, and while Beaver Creek runs through it the whole appearance of the country has not so much the look of a valley as it has that of nearly level country, diversified by, in some places, a rolling surface hardly reaching to the dignity of a hill. The fact that such a wide and somewhat level depression, from the high hills and rugged and broken surface of the county gave to Beaver Township and along Beaver Creek its early inhabitants. It is called Beaver Valley, and in many places is fully as wide as the Scioto Valley, and, in ages past, what is now a creek must have flowed a river fully as large as the Scioto River is to-day. The valley is covered with good dwellings and well-cultivated fields. Take the township altogether and it may be said to be a good agricultural township. There is some broken land in the north, and soil, in places, in the southern part that is thin, but Beaver may be said to be a full average, and corn, wheat and hay are the leading products. In the center and western part of the township Keller's Run, Six-mile Creek, Five-mile Creek and Four-mile Creek pass through it from south to north and about one mile apart, running parallel with each other. Thus it is well watered, and in the northern part has a fine growth of timber. The coal belt may be said to touch the east side of Beaver

Township, but there has been no coal yet found, although the indications are that there is coal in the township. Slate and shale crop out in various places, and but a short distance in Jackson County excellent coal has been found and is now mined.

Among the first to arrive in the township was Abraham Lawrence, who first cleared a patch of ground and built a rude cabin on what is now the Given's farm. Rev. Darly Kelly settled soon after on Beaver Creek, just beyond where Beavertown now stands, and all this section, being nearly level, was soon settled and the log cabins were found dotting the valley. A few years later Wm. Saylor settled the farm where Wm. Kirkpatrick now lives. He came about the year 1810. This farm is now in Union Township. Beaver at that time included Union and Marion townships. D. W. James, who was born in the township, was a son of John James, who moved to the county from Pennsylvania in 1812. D. W. James lives on the old farm, has been a Justice of the Peace, and is yet a prominent citizen of the township.

ITS NAME.

Beaver Creek took its name from the number of these little water animals which infested its waters and banks. It is one of the prettiest little streams of water in the county. From this stream the township took its name.

ORGANIZATION.

Beaver Township was organized by the commissioners of Ross County Sept. 8, 1814, and covered all of the territory east of the river and south of the Scioto County line. When Pike County was organized Jackson and Seal townships were formed from Beaver, the latter including most of Scioto Township. Then Union was taken from Beaver, May 8, 1848, and Marion, Dec. 4 of the same year, leaving Beaver in her present size and shape, excepting some three changes which are here given. The first change was Dec. 4, 1848, at the date Marion Township was formed, to change the line between Jackson and Beaver as follows:

"In compliance with a petition from citizens of Jackson Township the line between Jackson and Beaver townships was changed so as to run as follows: Commencing on the Jackson County line at the half-mile corner of section 14, township 6, range 20, running thence west on said half-mile line until it strikes said township at the half-mile corner of section 13, township 5, range 21."

The next change was Dec. 3, 1850, when a portion of Union was attached to Beaver, and last in March, 1851, when a portion of Beaver was attached to Jackson and to Union townships, leaving, as above stated, the township as now designated on the map.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1883.

Trustees, Phillip Farney, W. D. James, George Leist; Clerk, F. Scharenberg; Treasurer, Frank Ehrman; Assessor, Jacob Lapp; Justices of the Peace, W. D. James and A. P. Ballard.

The value of personal property in the township in 1880 was $74,368. Its land assessment, 14,642 acres was assessed in the year 1882 at $80,151, and its personal property $87,427. Beavertown, real and personal, $6,814. Total township valuation, $174,392.

SCHOOLS.

There are four district schools in the township, and a special school district, the latter the Beavertown school. The four outside districts have a population of school age of 291, and a school property valued at $1,000. One teacher is allowed to each of the five schools, who are paid an average monthly salary of $31.50. There are no graded schools in the township as yet. The average attendance is about three-fourths of the enrollment.

BEAVERTOWN.

This is a pleasant little hamlet and handsomely located in the valley of Beaver Creek, in the southeastern section of the county. The Ohio Southern Railroad, which passes through the southwestern part of the township, runs within a half mile of the hamlet, where a station is established. Being located in the valley of Beaver Creek and upon its bank, there is a fine view of the country around, and the people of the valley give the little hamlet a very handsome support. It is really a thriving business place. The village was laid out just prior to 1840, by a man by the name of Reynolds, and was known by that name for a few years, or Reynoldstown, and then changed to its present name. Having a railroad near them their shipping facilities are good, and quite a market is established at the hamlet, the merchants and business men dealing in all the products the farmers have to sell.

The business interests consist of five stores, one blacksmith shop and one flouring mill. It has three churches, a public-school building and two hotels. The medical profession is ably represented by Drs. Phillips and McAllister. The flouring mill mentioned above has three runs of burrs, two wheat and one corn, and arranged for bolting the meal as well as the flour. It was erected in 1865 by Messrs. Poffman & Kuntzman, at a cost of $10,000, and was sold by them to the present owners, Ehrman & Bro., in 1874. They make an excellent brand of merchantable flour, and also make a market for all the surplus wheat and corn. There is a saw-mill attached, and the propelling force is an engine of sixty horse-power.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1870 and a church building erected the same year at a cost of $1,200, 30 x 40 feet in size. Rev. Hamilton was called and the church slowly progressed. Rev. John R. Prose succeeded him as the second pastor of the church, and he was followed by Rev. David Stoner and Rev. Cherington. The present minister is Rev. Mr. Crosby, and the church has a membership of thirty. Trustees: Mr. Ehrman, Dr. Phillips, John Massbarger, Dr. McAllister and David Nutt.

Beavertown Chapel.—The German church of the United Brethren was organized in the year 1859, and completed a neat and substantial church building early in the following year. The building was 36 x 46 feet in size and cost $900. The church was small at first for there were but few resident German families. At this time, however, nineteen families are members and the church is in a flourishing condition. Rev. Mr. Assell is in charge as pastor at this time.

The St. John's Lutheran Church is located in the southern part of Beaver Township and was organized in 1840. They held services at the school-house till 1845, when a church structure was erected at a cost of $800 and dedicated the same year. The church has been fairly prosperous, and there are at this time twenty-five families connected with the organization, under the ministerial care of Rev. J. M. Grether. The Trustees are: Jacob Laff, Lewis Scharenberg, Frederic Scharenberg and Peter Georgens.

St. Peter's Church, Reform, is one of the oldest church organizations in the township, and kept up with varying success. It was, however, reorganized under a more efficient basis Nov. 8, 1874, by Rev. Wm. Steghow, and since then has been in an apparently prosperous condition. At this reorganization the above name was given it. In 1875 the church erected a handsome and commodious brick structure in the hamlet of Beavertown. There are now forty families connected, under the pastoral charge of Rev. John M. Grether. The Trustees are: Martin Kaufman, George Leist and Lawrence Siller

POPULATION.

In 1840 Beaver had a population of 1,075, but Marion Township being taken from her in 1848, left it in 1850 with 520; in 1860 it was 698; in 1870, 694, and in 1880, 750.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

H. N. Gall, fifth son of Michael and Nancy (Cook) Gall, was born in Pike County, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1836. He was reared on a farm and by close application, acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach, an occupation he pursued several years, teaching during the winter and working on a farm in the summer, still living on the old homestead. In 1870 he purchased forty acres, where he resided till 1877, when he returned to the old homestead. He has 280 acres of improved land. Dec. 13, 1869, he married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Margaret (Johnson) McMonigel. Of seven children born to them but four are living. Mr. and Mrs. Gall are members of the Protestant Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. His father was born Feb. 12, 1799, a son of George and Susannah (Nichols) Gall, and grandson of George Gall, a native of Switzerland, and an early settler of Maryland. He was married April 15, 1824, and in the fall of 1833 located in Pike County, Ohio. He was a prominent man of the county, and lived to be eighty-one years of age. Our subject's mother was the daughter of Zachariah and Martha (Andick) Cook. Her father was one of the Hessian soldiers in the English army, and after serving a year was taken prisoner, and soon after enlisted in the Colonial army and served till the close of the war. In 1833 he came to Ohio, where he died at the age of nearly ninety-seven years.

William Phillips, M. D., was born in Jefferson Township Jackson Co., Ohio, Aug. 2, 1847, a son of John and Mary (Dulany) Phillips, and a grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mackley) Phillips, early settlers of Jackson County. He was reared on a farm, but given a good education, completing his literary course at the Normal, of Lebanon, Ohio. In 1871 he began the study of medicine with Dr. T. E. Griffith, of Oak Hill, remaining with him three years. He took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winter of 1875–'76, and the following summer practiced at Wellston. The winter of 1876–'77 he returned to the medical college and graduated, and immediately located in Beaver Township, where he has been very successful as a practitioner. He was married Sept. 11, 1873, to Susie, daughter of James and Margaret (Perry) Nutt. They have three children—Ida May, Jennie Edith and Oakley Pursell. Dr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of Portland Lodge, No. 366, A. F. & A. M.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

ITS SIZE AND LOCATION.

This township lies in the southeast corner of the county, and is four miles east and west and five and one-half miles north and south, with an assessed acreage of 13,922 acres. It is bounded on the north by Beaver Township, on the east by Jackson County, on the south by Scioto County and on the west by Union Township. It is the smallest township in the county, but is not by any means the least valuable. Its land valuation in 1882 was $127,569; chattel property, $105,377; village property, California, $7,977; total valuation, 240,923.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Marion Township, after leaving the valley of Beaver Creek is hilly, The wide expanse of that valley gives the northern part a rolling country with a productive soil. The southern part is hilly, but the soil is apparently better than in the hills further south. There is also some excellent land on McDowell's Run,

which flows in a half-moon circle through the center of the township. A branch of Rocky Fork of the Little Scioto River waters its southern boundary and almost touches its little capital city, California. There is also a good supply of timber on the hills and along the streams.

It was settled in 1808, and along McDowell's Run and Beaver Creek were found the first pioneers. These old settlers who opened the land to cultivation were David Samson, James Samson, David Samson, Jr., John Beech, Lyttleton Bradford, John Yeager, Peter Wykoff, Elijah Piles, Jacob Keller and John and James McDowell.

The first school-house was erected in 1827 and located about one mile east of California. Winston Jones was the teacher.

The first mill was erected on McConnell Creek by James Samson, in 1826. It was rather a small affair.

The township was organized Dec. 4, 1848, and was taken from Beaver Township. It was next to the last township organized in the county. The Ohio Southern Railroad passes through the northern part of the township, entering near the northwest corner, and, running in a southeasterly course, leaves the township on the east, about one and one-fourth miles south of its northern line. The station of Beaver is within the township.

CALIFORNIA.

California is a bright and prosperous business hamlet situated in the southwest corner of the township, something over a mile from its western border and rather less than a mile from its south line. It dates back to *ante bellum* days, but was resurveyed in 1881, and is one of the most enterprising hamlets in the county. It does quite a large business in merchandise and in manufactures for so small a place.

Its woolen-mill or card machine was first erected by Wm. Gordon in 1860 and was run by horse-power. In 1862 an engine was put in and a spinning machine by James McGinniss, who had purchased the plant. Other improvements were added, a set of new cards were put in, the size of the building increased to 32 x 50 feet, and a few years later, or in 1869, twenty feet more with a new boiler shed fourteen feet long were added. Two power looms were added at that time and a fulling machine, cloth press and shearing machine, which made it a full-fledged woolen-mill. The mill is still under the proprietorship of Mr. McGinniss, and there are manufactured jeans, flannels, yarns, blankets, etc. It is doing a good and profitable business.

The flouring mill is another valuable manufacturing institution which adds much to the business interests of California. It was first erected in 1853, by Nelson Austin and Israel Dewey. It has changed hands a number of times the last thirty years, but has finally come into the possession of John B. Brown who is making a successful business of it, and securing much trade to the town.

A blacksmith and wagon shop was erected in 1870 by Samson & Brown, and then it went into the hands of Henry Ellhoff, who has been succeeded by his son, and the latter is doing a good business.

A carriage shop was carried on by Jacob Stupp and Lewis Ellhoff until the death of Henry Ellhoff, father of Lewis, in 1882. The blacksmith shop, wagon and carriage manufactory are now together and conducted by Lewis Ellhoff as sole proprietor.

Another blacksmith shop was started in 1870 by Timothy Wilson and Joseph Smith, since which it has changed hands and the business is successfully carried on by J. B. Brown the present proprietor.

Wesley Cooper runs another blacksmith shop on High street, and F. D. Wilson one on Mill street. This closes the manufacturing interests. Its business is summed up as follows: O. E. Emory, general store; S.

B. Masters, general store; Mrs. Nancy Aumiller, millinery; Dr. J. S. Samson, drug store; J. R. White, saddles and harness; S. Brown & Son, dry-goods and groceries; Milliard & Ramsey, boots and shoes; Cornelius Moore, boots and shoes; E. V. Samson, Postmaster and Notary Public, office corner of Mill and Main streets; John Durant, hotel on Main street; Dr. L. D. Allard, resident physician.

The population of the township dates from the census of 1850. In that year the population was 900; in 1860, 793; in 1870, 813; and in 1880, 908.

MARION TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Dec. 4, 1848.

"In compliance with a petition from sundry citizens of the county the following new township was formed as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of Union Township and running east to the Jackson County line; thence south to the southeast corner of Beaver Township; thence west to the southeast corner of Union Township; thence north with said township line to the place of beginning"

An election was ordered to take place Dec. 18, 1848, at the house of H. S. Westfall, for the election of township officers.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1843.

Trustees, William Gordon, David Rhea and Walter Austin; Treasurer, Michael Gall; Clerk, Stephen Slaughter; Constables, John Clemmons and Andrew I. McNeal; Assessor, Nathan Burgess; Justices of the Peace, Michael Gall and Edward Dixon.

1883.

Trustees, S. W. Butcher, C. M. Gordon and W. R. Graham; Clerk, Henry W. Westfall; Assessor, George W. Nutt; Treasurer, Phillip Hammerstein; Constables, James Magaw and Frank Wilson; Justices of the Peace, J. T. Slaughter and O. E. Emory.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

There are six school districts in Marion Township. The numbers of districts and names of houses are as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Nutt's School-house—Teacher, T. J. McLaughlin; pupils, thirty-eight. Sub-district No. 2, Westfall School-house—Teacher, G. W. Vance; pupils, sixty-three. Sub-district No. 3, Salem School-house—Pupils, forty-one. Sub-district No 4, Mosser School-house—Pupils, thirty-two. Sub-district No. 5, Gordon's School-house—Pupils, forty-seven. Sub-district No. 6, California School-house—Pupils, ninety-two.

CHURCHES.

The Free-Will Baptist Church, of California, was organized Feb. 3, 1878, by Revs. Alva Crabtree and T. E. Peden. Thirty-eight members joined the church, and George W. Fellows was Deacon. In 1878, or the year of their organization, they built a frame church on the corner of High and Water streets. The Trustees were S. B. Masters, J. R. Samson and T. D. Wilson. The church has now a membership of fifty, under the care of the Rev. Frank May, who holds service once a month. The church officers are: Trustees, O. E. Emory, Levi Brown and E. K. Crabtree. The church property is valued at $1,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was among the early organizations of the township, and dates from 1835. Eighteen members joined, and they met either at the residence of some of the members or at the school-house, for service, until 1847, when they built a log church, about one mile east of California, and called the Rev. Andrew Carroll as their regular supply. The Trustees were John Kirkpatrick, William Gordon and William Bass. At that time there was a membership of twenty-five. The old log church was used fifteen years, when the society erected a commodious frame church in

its place, 32 x 46 feet in size, costing, fully completed, $1,500. The Trustees elected were John Kirkpatrick, V. B. Johnson and J. Frederic Ehrman. The church is under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel Crosby, with sixty members. Preaching is had every three weeks.

United Brethren.—This church is now located at California, and was first organized as early as 1825 by the Rev. Daniel Bonebrake. Their services were held in the cabins of some of the members for many years. In 1839 they erected a church, and the Rev. Isaac Krutzsinger was their minister. The church had then eighty members, and the Trustees were: James Graham, James Samson and Jonathan Dodge. In 1850 they removed their church, which was about one mile south, to California. They have no regular pastor at this time, but service is held occasionally. The present Trustees are Jacob Dewey, William Samson and John B. Samson.

The Pleasant Hall Brill Church, Methodist Protestant, was organized in 1848 by Rev. Rannel Gee. Meetings were generally held at the Mosser School-house until 1858, when a frame church was erected at a cost of $600. Nicholas Funk, Henry and Josiah Brill and David Mosser were Trustees. The Rev. Moses Scott was their pastor, with a membership of thirty-five. In 1878 they re-modeled their church building and otherwise improved it. Rev. James Tyree succeeded Mr. Scott in 1878, and the number of members was forty. The present able pastor is the Rev. William Hollingshed.

The Salem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1845 by Rev. Andrew Carroll, with the following members: Samuel James and wife, Andrew James and wife, David James and wife, Huston Westfall and wife, John Kinney and wife, John Taylor and wife. They held their meetings in the Salem School-house for several years. They built a log church in 1853, which stood until 1873, when the roof was burned off, and they built the present church building. The Trustees were David James, Hiram McLaughlin and Andrew James. It was dedicated by Rev. John T. Miller. The membership was about thirty at that time. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel Crosby; Trustees, Andrew Carroll James, Charles Kirkpatrick and Hiram McLaughlin. The membership is now about twenty-five. Regular service is held every three weeks, and class-meeting and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The church property is valued at $1,200.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Barnhard Adams was born in Germany, April 8, 1830, a son of Michael and Mary Eve (Geis) Adams. In 1834 his parents came to the United States and located on the farm where he still resides. His father died in 1844, aged fifty-six years, and his mother in 1878, aged eighty-five years. When he was fourteen years of age he began to work for the neighboring farmers, but after reaching his majority returned to the old homestead. In 1855 he married Mary, daughter of Daniel Miller, a native of Switzerland, who came to the United States in 1835. They have eight children—Henry, Mary, Frances, John, Annie, Lizzie, Daniel, and Louis. Mr. Adams has served two terms as County Commissioner and two terms as Township Treasurer. He has a fine farm of 385 acres, and the largest orchard in the township. He is a member of the Roman and his wife of the Protestant church.

Henry Albin was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 17, 1820, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Turner) Albin, natives of Virginia, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. He remained on the farm till eighteen years of age, and the next six years worked on the river steamers. In 1844 he came to Pike County and purchased a farm in

Beaver Township. In 1867 he removed to California and purchased the saw and grist mill, but two years later went to Jefferson Township, where he remained five years. In 1874 he returned to Pike County and settled on the farm where he now resides. He is also engaged in the practice of law, and in 1875 was appointed Notary Public. Sept. 26, 1848, he married Elizabeth Butcher, of Pike County. To them were born seven children. Aug. 13, 1865, Mrs. Albin died, and March 21, 1866, Mr. Albin married Mrs. Nancy (Smith) Hargen, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. Sept. 14, 1864, Mr. Albin enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church.

L. D. Allard, M. D., was born Feb. 19, 1855, in Marion Township, Pike County, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Harriet A. (Brown) Allard. His father was born Jan. 27, 1829, in Sheffield, England; came with his father to this State in 1832. His mother was born June 27, 1834, in this county, she being of English descent. They were married Jan. 11, 1852, and purchased land in this county and have followed farming; both are living. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, received a common-school education, taught his first district school in Scioto County at the age of sixteen; taught most of the time until he was twenty years of age, when he commenced the study of medicine, March, 1875, under the guidance of Dr. C. M. Finch, of Portsmouth, Ohio; attended first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, the session of 1876–'77, and graduated at the same college at the close of the session of 1878–'79, March 1, being a student four years. March 18, 1879, he located in the village of California, this county, where he still remains. He was married to Miranda Buckley, of Jackson, Jackson Co., Ohio, July 20, 1880. Her father, Isaac Buckley, died April 2, 1872. Her mother, Anna (Reed) Buckley, is still living. The Doctor has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine for the past four years, during which time he has succeeded in securing a good practice.

Thomas Allard was born near Sheffield, England, Jan. 27, 1829, a son of Joseph and Mary (Gardner) Allard. When he was three years of age his parents came to the United States and located in Scioto County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. Jan. 11, 1852, he married Harriet A., daughter of Royal and Rachel Brown. They have a family of six children—R. W., Lorenzo D., Francis W., Thomas S., Rachel A. and Mary F. In 1854 Mr. Allard purchased the farm where he still resides. He has accumulated a good amount of property by his own industry and energy. He owns 360 acres of fine land, well improved. Mr. Allard and family are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

William H. Bennett, farmer, was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio, July 4, 1818, a son of John and Rebecca Bennett, who were among the early pioneers of Scioto County. He resided at home till twenty-three years of age, and then built a house on his father's farm and worked a part of the old homestead several years; then entered a tract of Government land, where he lived till 1849, when he went to Allen County, Ind., and remained eight years. Returning to Ohio, he purchased the farm of 100 acres in Pike County, where he still resides. He was married Sept. 15, 1842, to Elizabeth Beauchamp, of Pike County, who was born Aug. 16, 1821, and died Feb. 14, 1882. She was a member of the Methodist church from childhood. Of a family of nine children seven are still living. Mr. Bennett enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and in the spring of 1864, while serving as a guard under General Thomas, was taken sick, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He has

been a member of the Methodist church since fifteen years of age.

David J. Brown was born Oct. 21, 1837, in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, a son of John H. and Sarah (Beauchamp) Brown. He was married March 16, 1859, to Catherine Ray of Pike County. They have a family of six children—John W., Sarah E., Stephen N., Thomas W., Louise May, and Lelia G. Aug. 9, 1862, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company G, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry. At the battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864, he was wounded and disabled from further duty. He was in the hospital at Chester, Pa., till May, 1865, when he received his discharge. He carried an ounce ball in his hip twenty-two months, and still suffers from the effects of the wound. Since his return home he has been engaged in farming. He and his family are members of the Protestant Methodist church.

Franklin Brown, deceased, son of David and Sarah (Hubbard) Brown, was born March 5, 1817, near Portsmouth, in Scioto County. He resided with his parents till he grew to manhood, and was married Jan. 30, 1838, to Rebecca, daughter of Jacob and Tryphena Rickey, who came to Ohio in 1814 from New York, in which State Mrs. Brown was born. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living—Minerva, wife of Enoch Crabtree; Eunice R., widow of I. P. Sanders; Mary M., wife of J. M. Parks; Elizabeth H., wife of A. W. Gilliland; Nathan Wesley, married to Maria L. Rhea; Anna M., wife of Isaac N. Carson; Hattie A., and Rebecca J. After his marriage Mr. Brown purchased a farm in Madison Township, Scioto County, where he resided twenty years. He then purchased another farm in Marion Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred Feb. 25, 1877. He was an active member of Wesley Chapel Protestant Methodist Church. His widow and family are still members of that church.

John B. Brown was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, July 13, 1835, the second son of John H. and Sarah (Beauchamp) Brown. He was married May 15, 1856, to Elizabeth Samson, daughter of Samuel and Jane (McDowell) Samson, and located on 200 acres of land given him by his father. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, participated in many hard-fought battles, and was discharged July 1, 1865. After his return home he bought his flouring mill at California. He makes a fine grade of flour, making a specialty of custom work. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

John H. Brown, deceased, was born in Grafton County, N. H., March 15, 1809, a son of David and Sarah (Hubbard) Brown. When he was eight years of age his parents removed to Auburn, N. Y., and subsequently to the Northwestern Territory, settling in Scioto County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was married April 15, 1832, to Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Beauchamp. She was born in Delaware and came with her parents to Ohio when six months old. They located in Pickaway County, and four years later, in 1812, removed to Pike County. Her father died in October, 1823, and her mother, May 10, 1871. After his marriage Mr. Brown settled on a farm in Marion Township, and ten years later removed to Rocky Fork, Scioto County, but after seven years returned to Pike County and purchased the farm on which Mrs. Brown still resides. In connection with farming he was also engaged in the mercantile and milling business many years. He died Aug. 18, 1859. He was a member, as is also Mrs. Brown, of the Methodist Protestant church. Of a family of twelve children six are still living—Stephen, John B., David J., Wesley B., James N. and Charlotte E.

Royal Brown was born in Vermont, Aug.

18, 1811, a son of David and Sarah (Hubbard) Brown, who removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. Upon reaching manhood he purchased the farm in Marion Township, Pike County, where he has since resided. He was married Aug. 18, 1833, to Rachel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Prettyman) Beauchamp, of Pike County. They have had ten children born to them, eight of whom are living—Milton W., Francis A., John S., Royal B., David T., William B., Harriet A. and Rachel E. Those deceased are—William B. and Elizabeth B.

Stephen Brown, the eldest son of John H. and Sarah S. (Beauchamp) Brown, was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1832. Jan. 20, 1853, he was married to Nancy, daughter of John and Isabel (Kinnear) Halterman, of Jackson County. He then engaged in farming till 1859, when he became established in the mercantile business, which he carries on in connection with overseeing his farm. His farm contains 160 acres of fine, well-improved land. He has been prominently identified with the Protestant Methodist church thirty-six years, and for the past eight years has been a local preacher. He has a family of two sons and five daughters.

Wesley B. Brown, son of John H. and Sarah S. (Beauchamp) Brown, was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, April 7, 1840. Nov. 28, 1861, he was married to Icy. Bennett, daughter of Caleb and Eliza Bennett, early settlers of Scioto County. Aug. 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war. At the battle of Winchester, Oct. 19,1864,he was severely wounded in the right breast, disabling him two months. He was discharged June 28, 1865. Mr. Brown has a fine farm of eighty acres. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and he is an inveterate worker in the Sabbath-school, being Superintendent formany years.

Charles Crabtree was born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 4, 1839, a son of William L. and Catherine (Keller) Crabtree. Aug. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and experienced some of the most terrible hardships and participated in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. He was at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge. At the latter place he was wounded by a shell, but started up the mountain, when he was shot in the hip and shoulder. Notwithstanding this he went on to Atlanta with his regiment. He was discharged in October, 1864, having served forty-four days over his time. He was married Aug. 28, 1865, to Amanda Hatburn. Five children were born to them, four still living. Mrs. Crabtree died in October, 1879. Oct. 20, 1881, he married Mrs. Mary Ann (Drake) Montgomery. They have one child. After his return from the war Mr. Crabtree lived a few months in Mercer County, a year in Jackson County, and then purchased his farm in Pike County, where he lived thirteen years. He then went to Graham County, Kas., and purchased 300 acres of fine land, which he still owns, but on account of his wife's failing health returned to Ohio and bought the farm where he now lives. He has a landed estate of 480 acres. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and his wife of the Baptist church. He is a member of Barnes Post No. 280,G. A. R.

Tillburry Crabtree was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1842, a son of Elijah and Susanna (Keller) Crabtree. Aug. 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry. He participated in sixteen hard-fought battles, among them Winchester, Fayetteville and Louisburg. At Halltown, near Harper's Ferry, Aug. 12, 1864, he was wounded in the left arm, the ball passing in below the elbow and passing out above. Prior to this he had received two slight wounds and

was disabled from active duty, and was appointed flag bearer. He was then detailed in the hospital, and held the position of ward master eight months. May 6, 1865, he was discharged, and after his return home engaged in farming on the old homestead till 1879, when he purchased the farm of forty-two and a half acres where he now resides. Jan. 1, 1865, he was married to Mary A. Claw, of Jackson County. They have one child—Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree are members of the Free-Will Baptist church. He has always been a strict temperance man, never having drank a glass of liquor.

Oliver E. Emory, merchant, was born in Vernon Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, Dec. 11, 1845, the second son of Dearborn and Juliette (Chamberlain) Emory. When seventeen years of age he began working in the mill with his father, and when twenty years of age went into the business for himself. Being successful he used his earnings in improving his education and then taught one term of school, after which he was in the mercantile business a year and a half. He then rented the mill where he had worked when a boy, and in one winter cleared $500. In 1869 he removed to California, Pike County, and has since been in the general mercantile business, having a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Emory was married Feb. 16, 1868, to Amanda A. Adams, of Scioto County. Of their five children, but two are living. They are members of the Baptist church.

Charles M. Gordon was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Feb. 6, 1839, a son of William V. and Maria (Beauchamp) Gordon. He resided at home till manhood and then purchased the farm where he still resides. He has 110 acres of improved land and is one of the successful farmers of the township. March 22, 1863, he married Harriet, daughter of Hon. John James. They have five children—Maria L., Cynthia J., Emma L., John F. and William F. Sept. 14, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war; was mustered out June 14, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William B. Gordon, son of William V. Gordon, was born in Marion Township, Pike County, Oct. 18, 1846. He was married Oct. 24, 1867, to Mary E. Riker, who was born in Porter Township, Scioto County, March 1, 1847, a daughter of Solomon and Susannah (Stockham) Riker. They have had four children of whom three are living—Maria Rue, Wilber Haven and Effie Blanche. Mr. Gordon has one of the best farms in the township, containing 160 acres of land, which he has acquired by industry and economy. He and his wife have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal church since childhood, and he is an active worker in the temperance cause. His father was born in New Jersey in 1804, and came to Pike County, Ohio, in 1816. He was married Aug. 24, 1828, to Maria, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Prettyman) Beauchamp. They were the parents of ten children—William B., Elizabeth P., Sarah L., Eliza Jane, David A., Charles M., Joseph R., Charlotte, Cornelius W. and William B., our subject. Mr. W. V. Gordon died Aug. 26, 1860, and April 17, 1868, his widow was married to John Beauchamp, who now resides on the old Gordon homestead, about one mile east of California.

Eli Halterman, son of Levi Halterman, was born April 28, 1843, in Jackson County, Ohio, where he was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. Oct. 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, and participated in many hard-fought battles. He received a severe wound at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, which unfitted him for active duty till the following September, when he returned to his regiment and served till the war closed, when he was honorably discharged, Aug. 12,

1865. He was married Nov. 12, 1865, to Mary E. Albin, of Pike County. Nine children have been born to this union, of whom eight are living—Ida E., William T., Oscar E., George N., Orpha M., Armina F., Ollie D. and Myrtie N. Minnie L. is deceased. Mr. Halterman has a good farm of eighty-four acres of improved land. He is a member of Barnes Post, No. 280, G. A. R.

Christian Hohenstein, cabinet-maker, was born in Brakenheim, Germany, Dec. 22, 1819. He attended school till fifteen years of age and then went to work at the cabinet-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He worked as a journeyman several years and then opened a shop of his own in his native town. In 1853 he came to the United States and a year later to Ohio. He lived in Jackson County five years and then came to Pike County, settling in Marion Township, where he has worked at his trade, and also has a fine fruit farm. He was married Feb. 2, 1845, to Christina Zinsmeister, a native of Germany, born July 14, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Hohenstein are members of the Lutheran church.

Joseph Irons was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 24, 1835, a son of John and Ann (Moore) Irons, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When fifteen years of age his parents died, leaving seven children. In 1855 he came to Ohio and worked at the Keystone Furnace, Gallia County, Ohio, two years. He afterward worked in furnaces in Iron Valley, Hamden and Vinton. When rebellion was declared in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, and served till the following August. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry and served till February, 1863, when he was discharged on account of injuries received in lifting. After the war he was appointed Assistant Deputy Marshal, and when in the discharge of his duties was shot by a deserter, John Richards, still carrying the ball in his body. In 1864 he began to study for the ministry, and in 1866 was licensed to preach in the Baptist church. He was married in 1859 to Samantha Willcox, a native of Jackson County. They have had nine children—Mary J., John D., Annie M., George H., William A., Rachel E. and Ada A. (deceased), Alice C. and Franklin J. Mr. Irons, in early life, learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it in connection with his other pursuits till 1880. He had a fine farm of 160 acres but sold it. He has held many offices of trust in his township.

William R. Jones was born Oct. 14, 1858, a son of William and Elizabeth (Adams) Jones. When he was two years old his father died, and his mother a few years later in Ashland, Ky. He then resided with his grandparents at Ashland. They subsequently moved to Olive Hill, Ky., and from there to Webster, Scioto Co., Ohio, and thence to California, Pike County. While still a boy he went with his grandfather, Rev. H. Adams, to Minnesota, and remained there till manhood. He then returned to Pike County, and soon after joined an exploring party, and made a tour through the Southwestern States, and located a tract of land on the Llano Escanado. He then returned to Ohio and engaged in the patent-right business, traveling in Southern Ohio and Kentucky, and for the past two years has resided in California, Pike County. Mr. Jones has exhibited a spirit of perseverance that is commendable, and has shown himself possessed of more than ordinary business ability. Being early thrown on his own resources he has won the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He is a member of West Union Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican.

Allen H. Keller was born in Scioto Township, Jackson County, July 21, 1835, and is a son of Zenos and Mary (McDowell) Keller, the former born in Jefferson County, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1803, and the latter March 22, 1802,

in Westmoreland County, Pa. They were married in Jackson County, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1825, and purchased a farm in that county, where they resided till Mr. Keller's death, which occurred June 22, 1878. His widow now resides with our subject, who was married March 13, 1858, to Lucretia Dixon, who was born in Jackson County, March 7, 1834, and is a daughter of Abraham and Phœbe (Graham) Dixon, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day. This union was blessed with six children, of whom three are living—Milton M., Nora O. and Cora E. Sarah M., Empson D. and Wallace C. are deceased. After his marriage Mr. Keller removed to his farm in Scioto Township, Jackson County, where he farmed till 1875, after which he was engaged as a teamster in Portsmouth for three years. He then returned to his farm in Jackson County, where he resided till 1883, when he came to his present farm in Marion Township, Pike County. Mr. Keller and his family are members of the Free-Will Baptist church.

Stephen B. Masters was born in Jackson County, Ohio, July 29, 1851, a son of Benjamin F. and Julia A. (Gilliland) Masters, natives of Hamilton Township, Jackson County. His grandfather, Ezekiel Masters, was an early settler of Jackson County. When twenty-one years of age our subject came to Pike County and became engaged in the mercantile business in California, and for the past seven years has been an agent for leading fire insurance companies, in connection with his mercantile business. He has built up a large and prosperous trade, and is considered one of the prominent men of the place. June 1, 1877, he was married to Ruhama, daughter of Stephen and Nancy (Halterman) Brown. Four children have been born to them—Franklin E., Harrison E., Harry M. and Viola. The latter died, aged three months.

James W. McGinniss was born Dec. 11, 1830, in Lowell, Mass., a son of James and Ann (McDonough) McGinniss, natives of Dublin, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1821, locating in Lowell. When he was eight years of age his father died, and he then went into the woolen-mills, working there till 1849, when he came West, and finally, in 1862, located in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, and purchased the woolen-mills. He was married in 1854, to Elizabeth Chapman, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. They had eight children, four of whom are living—William C., Ellen, Mary and Jessie C. Mr. McGinniss and all his family are members of the Methodist church.

John McMonigel was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in December, 1814, a son of John and Mary (McIntyre) McMonigel. His father died when he was nine years old, leaving five children. John went to live with an uncle, remaining with him till 1835, when he came to the United States, landing in New York. He engaged in teaming nine years and then moved to Gallia County, Ohio, and purchased eighty acres of land and lived on it three years. He then moved back to New York and stayed three and a half years, when he returned to Gallia County, Ohio, where he purchased forty acres more land and lived on it till June, 1859, when he sold out and moved to the place where he now resides, and has 160 acres of fine, well-improved land. He was married Feb. 11, 1841, to Margaret Johnson, a native of Ireland. Eight children have been born to them, a son and three daughters now living.

Joseph Nicolet was born in France, June 25, 1826. March 27, 1846, he left his native country, and after a voyage of forty-six days landed in New York. He came direct to Ohio and located in Tuscarawas County, where he worked at farming two years, and then began working at the wagon-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He worked as a journeyman a year and a half, and then bought the business of his old em-

ployer at Bolivar, and remained there eight years. In 1860 he came to Scioto County and bought the farm where he now resides. He has 100 acres of fine land, which he cultivates in connection with working at his trade. He was married April 5, 1853, to Adaline St. Warner, a native of France. They have had six children, four now living—Jane, Frank, Louis and Leona. Charles and Emily died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Nicolet are members of the Catholic church. Aug. 12, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and served till September, 1865.

Abel B. Parks was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 23, 1856, a son of N. D. and Sarah (Dixon) Parks. His father came from West Virginia to Ohio with his father's family when nine years of age and located in Lick Township, and three years later removed to Hamilton Township, where our subject was reared and educated. He began teaching in 1876, and taught four winter terms, residing with his parents. In the spring of 1881 he engaged in the mercantile business at Mabee's Corners, and a year later sold out and removed to California, Pike County. He then learned telegraphy, and in April, 1883, was appointed operator and station agent at Beaver. He was married May 23, 1881, to Libbie E. Sampson, daughter of Rev. William A. and Annett (Smith) Sampson. Their only child died when a year old. Mr. and Mrs. Parks are members of the Protestant Methodist church. Mrs. Parks's mother died when she was an infant, and she afterward lived with her uncle, John B. Brown, receiving the same care and affection as the other children of the family.

Ephraim W. Rickey was born in Porter Township, Scioto County, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1820, a son of Jacob and Tryphena (Strong) Rickey, who came from New York to Ohio in 1817, landing at Sciotoville, Ohio, and remaining there some four years. As that section was unhealthy, they moved to the wilds of Madison Township, Scioto Co., Ohio. He purchased a farm in Northern Ohio, near Cleveland, paying only part down. Not being able to meet the mortgage on it, he lost everything he had. A young man whose father had swindled Mr. Rickey out of a considerable sum, having embraced religion, came all the way from New York to Ohio, after the expiration of eight years, and paid Mr. Rickey his share of the amount, with which he purchased his farm in Scioto County. He was a preacher in the Baptist church for forty-five years, and died at the age of seventy-two years. Wheh he moved to his farm in Madison Township the county was infested with bears, wolves and other denizens of the forest, and hunting deer, etc., was the pastime of the people. Our subject was reared here, and received but a limited education in the subscription schools of the county. His mother was a school-teacher, and after marriage taught some in this new section. Ephraim, our subject, was married July 19, 1841, to Annie, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Mead) Rockwell, old settlers of Scioto County, Ohio. She was born Oct. 21, 1821, in Madison Township, of that county. After marriage Mr. Rickey located on ten acres of unimproved land, to which, by hard work and economical habits, he added from time to time until he paid taxes on upward of 1,200 acres, from which he has given each of his children a good farm. In 1873 he removed to California, Ohio, and for several years engaged in the mercantile business and also dealt extensively in live-stock. Mr. and Mrs. Rickey have had ten children, five of whom are dead—Charles Lewis, Ezra M., Thomas Jefferson, Henry Lincoln and Rachel. Those living are—Rosetta A., Felina, James Silas, Jacob Franklin and Nathan Thompson. Politically Mr. Rickey is a Republican. Out of 400 voters he influenced eight voters to vote for Fremont, and was the first man to

put a Republican vote in the poll-box in Madison Township. During the war of the Rebellion, he was a friend to the soldiers, taking care of and providing for the wants of their wives and children. He is a strong temperance man, though not a fanatic. He and wife have been members of the Baptist church since childhood. They are noted for kindness of heart, and give of their means to all laudable enterprises.

David Samson was born on the Pickaway Plains, near the present site of Circleville, Oct. 12, 1802, while his parents, David and Sarah (Broris) Samson were *en route* from Berkeley County, Va., to their new home in the Northwestern Territory. His father was of French and English, and his mother of German descent. They located in Alexandria and a year later purchased a farm below Portsmouth, where they resided till 1816 when they removed to Pike County, where his father died in 1832 and his mother in 1847. David passed his early life in assisting his father, and Oct. 14, 1823, married Nancy Bennett, of Scioto County, who died in 1877 in the seventy-fourth year of her age. They had a family of ten children—Robert (deceased), Sarah, Mary Ann, Caroline, William J., David N., Nancy, Elias V., John S. and James R. Mr. Samson has been engaged in farming, and the mercantile and tanning business since his early youth. He is one of the successful citizens of Pike County. His grandmother was taken prisoner about 1763 or 1764, in the Indian war of that period, and kept prisoner for eight years, and was delivered up at the time that Bouquet invaded the heart of the Indian Territory. She was taken when a small girl and was kindly treated by them, and one of the old squaws adopted her as a daughter. (More fully explained in "Western Border," page 156). Mr. Samson, in his old days, is surrounded by a large circle of relatives, who celebrate every year the anniversary of his birthday, of this the oldest man in the township.

E. V. Samson, the fifth son of David and Nancy (Bennett) Samson, was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1843. When fourteen years of age he entered the Albany University, Athens County, Ohio, and remained four years. Oct. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, and was discharged Sept. 3, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio, on account of injuries received whilst loading army stores at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. He returned home, and was married Sept. 17, 1863, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Ransom and Sarah (Ricards) Brown, of Scioto County. At the time of Morgan's raid through Ohio he was elected First Lieutenant of an independent company. Aug. 22, 1864, he enlisted in Company G. One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and was appointed First Duty Sergeant; served in said company until June 26, 1865, when, the war being over, he was discharged and returned home. Worked at the carpenter's trade two or three years, and since then has been following the jewelry and gunsmith business. He was appointed Postmaster at Flat, Ohio, July 24, 1877, and still occupies that position. He was appointed Notary Public Nov. 11, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Samson have had five children—Charles S. (deceased), William S., Harvey, Edward V. and Nellie A.

John S. Samson, M. D., was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Jan. 28, 1841, the fourth son of David and Nancy (Bennett) Samson. He attended the common schools until eighteen years of age, and then attended the Albany University, at Albany, Athens Co., Ohio, four years. Nov. 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. He received a furlough on account of sickness and was discharged Jan. 15, 1863. After his re-

covery he again enlisted in the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served till the close of the war. Immediately after his return home he commenced the study of medicine, in September, 1865, under Dr. H. C. Beard. Remained with him three years and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winter of 1868–'69. He has been very successful in his practice, and since 1881 has combined the drug business with his practice, and has a large and growing trade. He was married May 31, 1869, to Catharine Koger, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Geib) Koger. They have two children—Anna and Charles, aged thirteen and nine years respectively. Dr. Samson is a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M., and the Grand Army of the Republic, California Post, No. 375. Mrs. Samson is a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

Rev. William Asbury Samson was born in Pike County, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1829. He was converted June 14, 1838, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Hurd. In September, 1847, he united with the Methodist Protestant church, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Gee, and the next year was elected Class-Leader of Wesley Chapel at California, Pike Co., Ohio. In 1856 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Madison Township, Scioto County, and served three years. Was Treasurer of the same township six years and Clerk two years. The earlier years of his life were spent in farming and milling, and from the time he commenced business for himself till 1881 he owned an interest in a mill. He was a local preacher of his church twelve years, but in September, 1863, was ordained Deacon of the Methodist Protestant church at Cardington, Ohio, and in September, 1865, was ordained Elder at Palermo, and received into the Muskingum Conference and assigned to Independence and Ebenezer Circuit. Remained there three years and was then sent to Sandusky Circuit. He was at Tiffin, Ohio, three years and then returned to his former charge, the name having been changed from Ebenezer to Mt. Vernon. He was at Mt. Vernon two years, at Hanover four years, and in 1882 was sent to Bucyrus Circuit, where he still resides. During the years that he has been in the ministry he has traveled in the discharge of his work, not including visiting, 21,784 miles. He has received 835 members into the church, baptized 412 adults and ninety-four infants, and married ninety-seven couples. He was married Dec. 27, 1849, to Araetta O. Smith, who died Aug. 23, 1863, leaving seven children, five boys and two girls. Aug. 27, 1865, Mr. Samson married Nancy C., daughter of Dennison James, of Jackson, Ohio. They have three daughters, all now at home. Of his other children, the eldest son, John Smith Samson, was married April 22, 1875, to Sardinia Stephenson, and died in May, 1882. His eldest daughter, Rhoda E., was married in January, 1870, to Edward K. Crabtree, of California, Ohio. The youngest daughter by his first marriage, Libbie E., married A. B. Parks, of Jackson County, May 23, 1881. His son, J. N., married Della Fullerton, of Scioto County, Ohio. George W. is attending college at Adrian, Mich. William G., the youngest son, was married Oct. 29, 1882, to Dora E. Anderson. His third son, M. W., was born Aug. 11, 1857, and Feb. 22, 1876, married Ollie McGinniss, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (Chapman) McGinniss. They have one child, Minnie. M. W. Samson commenced teaching in the public schools when sixteen years of age and proved a very successful teacher. He is at present foreman of a large saw and flouring mill at California, Ohio, giving perfect satisfaction to his employers.

William J. Samson, farmer and Stock-raiser, was born in Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1831, the second son

of Daniel and Mary (Bennett) Samson. He resided with his parents till twenty-one years of age, and then worked in a tannery at California a year. He then went to Athens County, Ohio, and followed the same business nine years, when he returned to Pike County, and has since been engaged in farming. He owns 600 acres of fine, well-improved land. He was married Jan. 1, 1853, to Mary Austin, of Pike County. They have had a family of eight children, but six now living—Sarah, Rufus, Josephine, Martha, Margaret and John. Worth and William are deceased. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Samson enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry, and served till the close of the war.

William H. Stockham was born in Scioto County, Ohio, March 31, 1813, the eldest son of Aaron and Rhuhama (Sikes) Stockham. While but a boy he assisted his father in paying for the farm, remaining with him till after his marriage. Feb. 23, 1839, he married Abigail Adams, daughter of George and Margaret Adams, and purchased and entered from the Government 700 acres of land in Scioto County. He lived there fifteen years; then sold his farm and purchased the one where he now lives. He has 225 acres of highly improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Stockham are the parents of four children, a son and three daughters. Their son enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and lost his life in the defense of his country. Mr. Stockham is a public-spirited man and any enterprise of benefit to his county finds a firm supporter in him.

Richard H. Wells, farmer and fruit-grower, Marion Township, Pike Co., Ohio, was born in Madison Township, Scioto Co., Ohio, the sixth of a family of thirteen children whose parents were James and Eliphiel (Morris) Wells. The former emigrating to Ohio in 1816, from New York, was a son of Richard and Deborah (Overton) Wells, formerly of Long Island, his father being English and his mother Scotch. James Wells and Eliphiel Morris were married Jan. 16, 1823, the former died in 1871, aged seventy-eight years, six months, twenty-three days. The latter came from Delaware in 1816. She was born in Maryland and passed her early childhood on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. She came over the mountains with her parents to Wheeling, W. Va., then down the Ohio on a keel-boat. Our subject came to Pike County, Ohio, when two years of age, with his parents, remaining at home with them until he reached his majority. He then traveled for some months, visiting Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and other cities. Returning home he was married Jan. 23, 1853, to Mary Ann Samson, daughter of David and Nancy (Bennett) Samson. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of seven children four of whom are still living—David Samson, born Nov. 10, 1853, and is unmarried, residing at California, Pike Co., Ohio; James Henry, born Dec. 23, 1855, and died March 20, 1858, at Albany, Athens Co., Ohio; Sarah Jane, born Dec. 7, 1857, was married to M. H. Dawson, Dec. 25, 1874, and now resides at Voorhies, Piatt Co., Ill.; Nancy Ellen, born Feb. 25, 1860, married Sept. 22, 1879, to John W. Gordon and now resides in Ohio; John V. Logan, born Jan. 17, 1865, was accidentally drowned Aug. 6, 1875; Maggie Abigail, born Oct. 3, 1867, is yet unmarried; George Thomas, born March 20, 1872, died Sept. 14, 1876. The subject of this sketch possessing a large amount of physical strength and an independent turn of mind, starting in the world without capital, has ever striven by honest labor to earn the necessaries of life, often for months working eighteen out of the twenty-four hours. After his marriage he went West anticipating a removal, but after returning he deemed it inexpedient and moved to Athens County, Ohio, remaining there about three years; then went West again

to look at the country, came back, moved to Pike County, Ohio, engaged in farming and mercantile business, and was doing well up to the fall of 1861 when he enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served as Orderly of Company F for about two years never being excused from duty during the time. His health having failed he was compelled to cease active service and when his regiment veteranized he was rejected on account of disability. After serving over three years he was discharged, since which time he has been engaged in various occupations, having invented and patented a trap for the protection of fruit and bees from insects, and is now in the fruit business. In politics Mr. Wells is a Republican and one of the strongest supporters of its principles in this section. As to character, unflinching for the right. He and his wife have been from youth members of the United Brethren church.

Jacob R. White, saddle and harness maker, California, Pike Co., Ohio, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1843, a son of Isaac J. and Margaret (Finley) White, his father a native of Wheeling, W. Va., born in 1817, and his mother a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born in 1820. His parents were married in 1840, and remained in Belmont County till 1848. In October of the latter year they removed to Jackson County, Ohio, where the mother died in March, 1861, and the father April 6, 1872. They had a family of eight sons and one daughter, the four eldest born in Belmont County and the rest in Jackson County—John F., born in 1841; Jacob R., our subject; William L., born in 1845; Ebenezer, born in 1847; Thomas J., Samuel, Isaac J., James H. and Nancy. The last three named died in infancy. John and Samuel died after reaching manhood. Ebenezer is a farmer in Jackson County. William is a saddle and harness maker of Waterloo, Lawrence Co., Ohio. Thomas J. is a blacksmith of Marion, Lawrence County. Isaac J. White was a Democrat in politics till 1861, but from that time affiliated with the Republican party. He was elected to many offices of trust; held the office of Justice of the Peace twelve years. Oct. 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served nineteen months; was discharged on account of disability. Jacob R., our subject, remained on the farm with his father until Oct. 29, 1861, when he enlisted in the same regiment with his father and served two years and six months; then re-enlisted as a veteran in the same regiment and served till May, 1866. He participated in fourteen regular engagements, some of the more important being Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Jackson, Miss. After his discharge he returned home, but having contracted disease in the army was unable to engage in any regular occupation for some time. Dec. 28, 1868, he married Margaret R. Ramsey, a native of Bloomfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, born June 20, 1853. After his marriage he removed to Lucasville, Scioto, Co., Ohio, and engaged in harness-making, in partnership with A. M. Smith. In November, 1869, he withdrew and went to Porter, Gallia Co., Ohio, and was in business there till October, 1872, when he returned to Jackson County and resided on the farm of J. L. Ramsey till April, 1875, when he removed to California, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harnesses. He has been very successful in business and has built up a large and lucrative trade. Politically he is a Democrat. He has served as Township Clerk and Township Trustee several terms each. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church. They have had four children—Presly R., born Sept. 4, 1869; Maud R., Sept. 15, 1871; Frank B., Aug. 12, 1874; and an infant, deceased. Two of Mr. White's brothers enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, afterward the First Ohio Heavy Artillery served three years and were discharged at Knoxville, Tenn, June 20, 1865.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

WHEN AND BY WHOM SETTLED.

Since the first settlements were made in this township, two or three generations have enjoyed the fruits that have resulted from the toils, industries and perils of these old pioneers.

The township was settled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania, the first of which was made about 1808 or 1809 by Alexander Collison. The next settlement was made by Reuben Slavens, on what is now known as the John Andrews farm. There were also other settlements made by new arrivals about this time, and soon there was quite a neighborhood on what is commonly known as Owl Creek. In the spring of 1817 William Galford opened a clearing near where the Pleasant Valley church is situated, where he built a log house and reared his family. His son, H. S. Galford, now owns the farm, which has been cleared and farmed for sixty-six years.

TOPOGRAPHY.

This valley was very heavily timbered. The agricultural products of this township are principally corn and wheat, the best farming land being in what is known as Beaver Valley. This is a level tract of land and takes in quite a scope of the northern part of Union Township, and, although it is level, it is not as productive as some other portions, where the bottom lands are narrower. The surface in the southern portion is rough and considerably broken, yet some of it is excellent farming land. Some places are covered over with an excellent quality of timber, such as white-oak, hickory, chestnut, etc.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the southeast corner of the township is found a light vein of coal which is of rather an inferior quality. The vein is about twenty inches thick and is a black, dirty, soft, bituminous coal. There are no other minerals worthy of mention in the township. In some places there have been thin veins of iron ore found, but not enough to pay for its development. Near the western boundary, in Scioto Township, Samuel Taylor has made some mineralogical discoveries, but nothing definite is known of them.

EARLY FACTS AND INCIDENTS.

The first death in the township of an adult was Alexander Collison.

The first marriage was that of Ezra Rockwell to Elizabeth Southworth. Mrs. Rockwell is yet living at an advanced age.

The first postoffice established in the township was in 1853, and Abisha Rockman was appointed Postmaster. It is known know as the Galford postoffice, kept by H. S. Galford, who succeeded the first occupant, only two having served since the office was established.

ORGANIZATION, BOUNDS, ETC.

Union Township is one of the late organizations, having been formed May 7, 1848, but two other townships have been organized since that date, Marion and Scioto, the former the same year, and the latter in 1851. Union was formed from Seal and Beaver Townships, and the order defining its boundary is as follows:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of section 34, township 4, range 21; running thence north six miles to the northwest corner of section 3, township 4, range 21; thence east four miles to the northeast corner of section 6, township 5, range 20; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 31, township 5, range 20; thence west four miles on the line of Pike and Scioto counties to the place of beginning." Election ordered June 23, 1848, at house of Bennett Sailor.

This gives it an area of a trifle over twenty-three square miles, or an acreage of 14,655. This was valued in 1882 at $100,581 and the

personal property $67,600; total valuation, $168,181. In 1880 the personal property was assessed at $57,773.

The population of the township was: In 1850, 564; in 1860, 766; in 1870, 651 and in 1880, 676.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

In 1870 the township officers were: Trustees, Louis Shy, Anthony Rader, H. S. Galford; Treasurer, John Schraum; Clerk, Michael Peters; Assessor, H. S. Butcher; Constable, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

1883.—Trustees, John Fry, Thomas Armontrout, H. C. Stockham; Treasurer, Cyrus Givens; Clerk, L. C. Hobenstein; Justices of the Peace, John Adams, Joseph Gee; Constable, Charles Miller.

CHURCHES.

Beaver Chapel.—The Methodist Episcopal church, under the above name, was organized in 1825. It struggled along with varying success for nearly half a century, their place of worship being a log church which they occupied up to the year 1872. Then the means were raised to erect a neat frame building, 26 x 36 feet in size, plainly and substantially finished and furnished at a cost of $1,200. The old log house that had served them so faithfully and well gave way before the new improvement, the latter church being placed upon the same lot. The location is in the northeast corner of the township. The first Trustees were: John James, Sr., Jeremiah Sailor, Abraham Burner, John James, Jr., and Peter Shoemaker. The present Trustees are: Wm. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Parrill, W. D. James, Laton Rader and A. F. Parrill.

The Pleasant Valley Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1833, and belonged to the Scioto County Church Circuit of that day. The organization was made at the house of Richard Wells where preac hingwas held for many years with an occasional change to the houses of the other members. They first purchased a school-house made of logs, and this served them until 1868, when a frame structure was erected at a cost of $900, which is their present place of worship. Their present membership is sixty, and their minister is the Rev. McDonald.

German Lutheran Church.—This church was organized in 1860, and the society erected their church building the same year, which was dedicated by the Revs. Hemming and Hagerman. It started out with a membership of forty, and the Trustees were Jacob Koger and Michael Peters. The church has not grown in membership. It has lost and gained, but at this writing (1883) the membership does not much exceed that at its organization. The present pastor is the Rev. Ray, and the Elders are Jno. Sykes and Martin Schmidt. The church has regular service every two weeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in the township was in the winter of 1812–'13, in an old log hut. Among the first teachers was John Zimmerman, and he is remembered by many now living in the township whose boyhood days were spent in part under his instruction and his "switch."

From this primitive start in educational affairs the schools have grown with the township, and at the present writing five schools are being taught in the township, with an enrollment of 120 boys and 114 girls, or a total of 234 pupils. The value of school property is $1,500.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Peter Brushart, son of Lawrence Brushart, was born Aug. 5, 1823, in Bavaria, Germany, where he attended school till he was fourteen years of age. In 1851 he emigrated to America, and after remaining a short time in New

York he went to Jackson County, where he lived till 1858. He then moved to Pike County and now lives in Union Township. He was married Feb. 19, 1847, to Phœbe, daughter of Charles and Catherine Shy. They have had six children born to them, of whom four are living—Caroline, wife of Martin Shwart, John F., Peter and Jacob. Henry died April 23, 1882, and Louis was killed by the blowing up of an engine. Mr. Brushart lives on a farm but is engaged in the mercantile business, which he established Sept. 5, 1865, and now carries a stock of about $1,200. In politics he is a Democrat.

H. S. Galford, son of James Galford, was born April 25, 1811, in Greenbrier County, Va. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that avocation, and now owns 214 acres of fine land. He was married Sept. 16, 1832, to Martha, daughter of Alexander and Rachel Anderson, who were natives of Virginia. Eight children have been born to them, of whom four are living—William, Alexander, Elizabeth (wife of James Bennett), and Jane, wife of Allen Andrews. Mr. Galford has been Postmaster for twenty years and Justice of the Peace twelve years. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and in politics he is a Republican. His father was born in Virginia, June 15, 1784, and was a son of Thomas Galford, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. James Galford served in the war of 1812, and in 1817 settled the farm where our subject now lives, and where he died March 8, 1824. His wife was born Nov. 30, 1791, and died Dec. 18, 1870.

William Kirpatrick was born Jan. 3, 1823, in Scioto County, and was reared on a farm in Pike County. He was married Sept. 15, 1847, to Martha Bennett, who died Sept. 15, 1852, aged twenty-eight years, leaving two children—John B. and Harriet. Aug. 4, 1853, Mr. Kirpatrick was married to Catherine James, who was born Sept. 5, 1833, a daughter of John and Cynthia James, who were natives of Virginia, of German descent. Six children have been born to them—James W., Alonzo C., Charles H., Eliza M. (wife of Carl James), Byrd R. and William P. Mr. and Mrs. Kirpatrick have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He was formerly a Whig in politics, but now affiliates with the Republican party. His parents, J. H. and Harriet S. Kirpatrick, were natives of Virginia, having been born there June 8, 1800, and May 31, 1800, respectively. They came to Ohio in an early day, where the father died June 11, 1876, and the mother May 22, 1871.

Reuben Slavens, son of Charles and Margaret Slavens, was born Nov. 11, 1832, and was reared on his father's farm and educated at the common schools. Sept. 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, under E. V. Hibbs, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, through the Atlanta campaign and a number of other battles. Oct. 17, 1864, he enlisted in One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, in which he served till the war closed, and was mustered out Nov. 26, 1865 He was married Aug. 28, 1869, to Harriet Rider, who has borne him eight children—Mary M., Nancy P., Charles L., John W., Emma, Jacob C., Samuel R. and an infant. Mr. Slavens was elected County Commissioner in 1869 on the Republican ticket by 200 majority, and in 1872 was re-elected, and in 1881 was again elected to the same office. He is a Master Mason and belongs to Orient Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M. His parents were natives of Virginia, of Irish descent, and moved to Ohio at an early age. His father was born March 6, 1796, and died April 16, 1871. His widow still survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Samuel Slavens, deceased, was born in Pike County, Ohio, March 18, 1831, son of Charles and Margaret Slavens, of Irish descent. He was reared on a farm, and Oct. 30, 1856, was

married to Rachel, daughter of Samuel and Mary Taylor. Three children blessed this union—John O., born March 2, 1858; Charles W., born Oct. 2, 1859, and Samuel C., born Aug. 23, 1861. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Slavens enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, under Captain Hibbs. After being in the army he, with a party of Andrews' men, were engaged in cutting off connections between the North and South, when a party of them were captured by the rebels and it was decided to execute a part of the prisoners. Seven of them were hanged at once, June 20, 1862, our subject being one of them. Thus they died like heroes, and they will ever be remembered as the Bridge Burners of '62.

Henry C. Stockham youngest son of Colonel Aaron and Rhuhama Stockham, was born March 13, 1834, and reared on the home farm. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio National Guards, and was discharged December, 1864, when he returned home and has since been engaged in farming. His father was born Aug. 3, 1787, in Pennsylvania, and at the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted as Captain of the Home Militia, but was afterward promoted to Colonel. He served till the war closed, and died July 16, 1849, and his wife died March 10, 1873. They were the parents of thirteen children—Rachel, born Feb. 19, 1812; William, March 31, 1813; David, March 4, 1815; Cynthia, April 14, 1816; John, Sept. 15, 1817; Polly, April 27, 1819; George W., Feb. 4, 1821; Susan, Oct. 4, 1822; Pardon P., Feb. 22, 1824; McKenzie, March 8, 1826; J. H., Nov. 7, 1827; Aaron, June 13, 1832, and our subject, who was married Aug. 12, 1862, to Abigail, daughter of Franklin and Mary Wait. They have had ten children, of whom seven are living—Mary B., Flora F., Emma F., Nellie H., Abbie V., Myrtie M. and Floyd V. Although Mr. Stockham's education was limited he shows by his writing that his natural ability is more than ordinary. Below we insert one of his poems written during the campaign of 1876:

A SONG FOR THE TIMES.

Step forth, ye sons of freedom,
Give ear, ye boys in blue,
Since we've come out victorious
We'll sing a verse or two;
With your broadsword and musket
You have made the rebels yield,
We have whipped them with the ballot-box
As well as in the field.

We stood up face to face with them
As we did in 'sixty-one,
To fight them with the ballot-box
In place of sword and gun;
We boldly marched up to the polls,
Beneath the good old flag,
And voted for Hayes and Wheeler
To tear down the rebel rag.

They are the self-same rebels
We fought all through the war,
They've killed our friends and relatives,
Perhaps you wear a scar;
They have taken off our bravest men,
Made widows of their wives,
And still those Northern Democrats
With them do sympathize.

There is no true Democracy,
Their virtues are all gone,
They have no established principles
To base their hopes upon;
Their platform was both hard and soft,
Just as your case did suit,
They said they'd pay the rebel debt,
And then "reform" to boot.

They put up Sammy Tilden,
A man of railroad fame,
Not one drop of patriot's blood
Had e'er run thro' his veins;
He is a perjured villain,
And that we did remember
When we voted for our candidates
On the seventh of November.

This very same Sam Tilden,
Whom the rebels did support,
When we were fighting rebels, boys,
Lay laughing at the sport;
When we had them almost whipped
And forced them to the wall,
His sympathies were great for them,
For "quarter" he did call.

But the boys in blue, with hearts so true,
Rushed on to victory,
They have died that we might live
To enjoy sweet liberty;
To overthrow this Government
Sam joined heart and hand,
He never will be President
To rule this loyal land.

Thousands of our bravest men
Died martyr to the cause,
And in the rebel prison pen
Were starved by these outlaws;
They have gained a glorious victory,
Our flag still waves on high,
And we'll maintain the liberties
For which the brave did die.

These hostile Northern rebels
Helped inaugurate the war,
But they all lit out for Canada
When they heard the cannon's roar;
They skulked among the hills and rocks
And through the lofty pine;
What noble soldiers they would make
With their breast-plate on behind.

The great rag baby suddenly died,
And another child was born,
Sam Tilden was its daddy,
And they christened it reform;
The child, it was a come-by-chance,
'Twas born without a mother,
It had no teat to suckle,
So it died just like the other.

We've sent them up Salt River now,
With all their motley crew,
Skedaddlers and repeaters,
Likewise pea-hullers, too;
We've elected Hayes and Wheeler,
We are in a splendid fix,
Good-bye to you, Sam Tilden,
Farewell to you Hendricks.

CHAPTER XLI.

SCIOTO, NEWTON, SUNFISH AND CAMP CREEK TOWNSHIPS.

SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.

Scioto Township was not organized until June 4, 1851, and is therefore the youngest of the municipal divisions which compose the county of Pike. It was formed from Seal Township, and lies directly east of, and on the Scioto River, the latter being its west boundary. On the north is Seal Township, on the east Union, and on the south Scioto County. It has an area of only 15,069 acres, which gives it the rank of tenth in size, four other townships being a few acres smaller. It is five miles from north to south, and a trifle less than that from east to west, its western line being irregular from the meanderings of the Scioto River.

TOPOGRAPHY.

It was principally settled by Virginians, who at first settled well back from the river, upon the second elevation, leaving the bottom to the overflow. It was only shunned on that account, the richness of its productive wealth being well known. And so the high lands and ridges were taken up, and the river bed left as a swamp for the ravages of the annual or semi-annual floods. However, as the years went by, the avoided bottoms began to take here and there the look of a farm, and a few venturesome spirits took up the richest lands of the Scioto Valley. After leaving the bottom lands the first ridge is found lighter soil, and on reaching the hills it is too thin for profitable cultivation. At least three-fifths of the township is good, arable land, and in point of agricultural wealth is equal to its sister townships. The hill known as "Sam's Hill," back of the farm of Dr. Bliss, is an immense gravel bed, with a bed or quarry of sandstone on its summit. There is probably some mineral to be found in these hills, evidences of iron ore and coal, and also traces of oil. The township is watered principally by Big Run Creek, which flows westerly through the south central part of the township, and empties into the Scioto River, and a small tributary, called Salt Creek, is in the south, which empties into the other, near Big Run Hamlet. There is in the east a large amount of timber, and railroad ties are cut to a profit.

BIG RUN

is on the line of the Scioto Valley Railroad, and is the only hamlet in the township. There were six acres surveyed, but the outlook did not promise well, so the hamlet has never been platted. The survey was made in 1881 by C. W. Bailey. The principal business is done by the Cutliffs.

OLD SETTLEMENT.

The family of John Barnes, who came in 1801, settled first in Pee Pee Township, but afterward purchased land in Scioto. Miss Lizzie Barnes, at present living on the homestead, is a daughter of John Barnes. This purchase was among the first in the township.

Mr. Barnes was elected twice a member of the Legislature, a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and was a prominent man in county affairs for quite a number of years, being a man of strong sense and great energy of character. Another of the old settlers was a Mr. Boydston. He was a native of Virginia. Then Levi Moore, well known in those early days, another native of Virginia, was born April 29, 1788, and arrived soon after Pike County was organized. Two of his sons, John and Alfred, are now living. Captain Elisha Peters came from Ross, and then settled in Scioto Township. He took part in the war of 1812. Not long afterward came Captain Towner, William Collins, John Vulgarmoore and Lloyd Howard.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational interest of Scioto Township is secured through the six school districts which are found within its limits. Its population of school age numbers 374, and there are six school-houses whose aggregate valuation is placed at $2,400.

CHURCHES.

Free Methodist Episcopal Church.—This body was organized in 1835. For many years they had no building for worship, but finally there was a log house built which served their purpose for many years. The old house was dedicated by Rev. Free, and named in honor of him. This building was used until some ten years since, when they erected the present building at a cost of $1,800. The present minister is the Rev. J. M. Adams; Trustees, George Hauk, Robert Morgan, John F. Parrel, Ralph Doty.

The Mt. Gilead Church of Christ in Christian Union, was organized in 1864, by Alfred Moore, at his house, with fifteen members. The following year, 1865, they erected a substantial frame church at the total cost of $1,000. Their first minister was Rev. G. W. Culp, the house being dedicated by Rev. J. F. Givens. They have prospered, and have now some forty members. The present pastor is Rev. R. F. Wamsley.

Baily Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized about 1838. Their church, a frame building, was erected in 1847, at a cost of about $1,000. It is a neat little building, located in the eastern part of Scioto Township. The Trustees at this time are: Milton Peters, Charles Peters and William Talbott.

Barnes Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—This was the first organization in Pike County. In 1835 they erected the old building known as the "Barnes Chapel." They held their services here until 1874, when it was discontinued, the members mostly going to the Methodist Episcopal church, of Piketon.

POSTOFFICES.

Wetmore postoffice was established with G. W. Coffrin as Postmaster, in 1860. He was followed by a Mr. Reynolds, and he by Mary Stanforth. Then came Charles Boydston and T. G. Vaughters, followed by the present Postmaster, J. D. Gibson. There is no hamlet.

Wakefield postoffice is kept at the station by that name, on the Scioto Valley Railroad, and, like the above, is simply a postoffice. It was established in 1880, with Thomas Taylor appointed to take charge, and he is still Postmaster.

G. A. R. POST, NO. 245,

was inaugurated as such in July, 1882, with twenty charter members. It has flourished exceedingly since its organization and has a membership now of thirty-seven. Meetings are held twice a month and strong interest felt in advancing to a front rank among the posts of the county and section. The officers are: Commander, David Burnside; Quartermaster, ——— ; Chaplain, Rev. J. H. McCoy; S. V. C., H. Russede; J. V. C., George March, and Adj, W. A. Horn.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

As previously stated, the township was organized in 1851; the following is the record:

June 4, 1851.

"Scioto Township formed from Seal, described as follows:

"Beginning on the Scioto River on the county line between Scioto and Pike counties, running thence with said line eastward to Union Township; thence north with the line between Seal and Union townships, to the southwest corner of section 13, township 4, range 21; thence westerly with the section lines to the Scioto River; thence down the river to the place of beginning.

"Election ordered June 17, 1851, at the house of C. W. Bailey."

BOUNDARY CHANGES.

It was some ten years after its organization before a change was made. One was made and recalled placing the line back to its original boundary, but the following was granted and the township conforms in its present line without any changes:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of section 9 (being the northeast corner of Scioto Township), running one-half mile west; thence south to the Scioto County line."

The petition signed by John H. Towner and Philip Baldman, Trustees of Scioto, and George A. Hall and Sprouse, Trustees of Union. Granted Nov. 1, 1861.

OFFICIAL.

The first township officers in 1851 were: Trustees, John H. Towner, I. N. Barnes and Henry Priest; Assessor, Samuel Johnson; Treasurer, C. W. Bailey; Clerk, Ansel Santford.

The present officers (1883) are: Trustees, John Stewart, W. A. Horn and Henry Shy; Assessor, W. L. Taylor; Treasurer, Thomas Taylor; Clerk, D. W. Dailey.

The township has a voting population of a little less than 200. The population of the township was, in 1860, 696; in 1870, 772, and in 1880, 921.

VALUATION.

Scioto Township had, in 1880, a valuation of chattel property to the amount of $138,614. This was exceeded by but three other townships in the county, viz.: Pee Pee, Seal and Jackson. The assessed valuation of the township in 1882 was as follows: Real estate, $294,561; personal property, $150,645; total, $445,206.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. George Webster Bliss, son of Ellis and Mary Bliss, was born in Bradford, Vt., Oct. 17, 1811. He attended school most of the time till he was thirteen years old and at that early age began teaching in the public schools and followed the profession during the winters, till he was twenty-one years old. In the meantime he had been reading under Dr. John Poole. He then entered the United States Hospital, of Massachusetts, where he remained one year, and in 1837 he attended the medical department of Middlebury College, where he graduated Sept. 3, 1837. He then practiced medicine a short time in Portsmouth, after which he practiced ten years in Lucasville, Ohio. He then moved to Pike County where he has since followed his profession with much success. He was married in 1842 to Priscilla, daughter of William and Lydia Peters. They had seven children, of whom only one survives—Newton. Mrs. Bliss was born Jan. 24, 1822, and died Oct. 22, 1848, and in 1850 Dr. Bliss was again married, to Elizabeth Peters, who was born Dec. 29, 1819, and died May 25, 1872.

George Cutlip was born Feb. 13, 1822, in Beaver Township, Pike County, and is a son of Samuel and Jane Cutlip, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent, and the

latter a native of Ohio, of Irish descent. They made their home in Pike County until their death, the mother having died in 1868 and the father in 1873. Our subject attended the public schools until he was twenty-two years of age. He was reared on the farm and has always followed farming pursuits, and now owns 298 acres of fine land which is well adapted to farming and stock-raising. He was married March 3, 1853, to Permelia, daughter of David and Sarah Wilson. They have had fourteen children of whom eleven are living. He has served as Justice of the Peace for six years and Township Clerk for twelve years, and has served five years as Constable.

Captain M. C. Peters, son of Elisha and Drusilla (Guthery) Peters, was born May 5, 1830, in Scioto Township. He was reared on the farm and attended the public schools during the winter till he was twenty-one years old, since which he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married Oct. 5, 1851, to Ruth, daughter of Stewart Slavens. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Alice (wife of Elijah C. Williams), Carrie I., Sarah J. (wife of John Cockral), Louella, William R., Nellie C., Charles S. and Nora M. Sept. 4, 1861, Captain Peters enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, as a private, and twelve days later he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and at the end of six months was discharged for disability. In February, 1865, he raised a company, of which he was chosen Captain, and served till the war closed, being mustered out Nov. 4, 1865. He is a member of Colwell Post, No. 245, G. A. R. His father was a native of Virginia and came to Ross County, Ohio, in 1812, and his mother was born and reared in Pike County, Ohio, and was the granddaughter of Colonel Guthery. They were the third family to settle on Howard's Run.

Thornton W. Sargent, son of Eli and Elizabeth Sargent, was born March 19, 1806, in Pee Pee Township, Pike Co., Ohio, and died Sept. 25, 1883, at the family residence in Scioto Township, and was one of the oldest farmers in the county. His father, Eli, laid out the town of Piketon, and is the son of Snowden Sargent, who was about the first of the pioneer settlers in the county, coming from Maryland in 1796. He died in Coles County, Ill., May 24, 1834. Thornton W. Sargent was married in 1830 to Elizabeth Mustard, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of the county. They had six children—Samuel, Elizabeth, Lydia, Mary, Harriet and Henry W. In politics the entire family affiliate with the Republican party.

Benjamin Talbott, son of William and Ann (Boydston) Talbott, was born May 4, 1810, on the old home farm, where he still resides, and has been engaged in farming since he grew to manhood. He was married May 15, 1831, to Jane Paschal, who was born June 14, 1812, a daughter of William and Sarah Paschal. They were the parents of six sons and seven daughters—Lemuel G., John H., Joseph P., Pressley T., William L., Benjamin E., Elizabeth H. (wife of John Keath), Maria L., Sarah J., Nancy E., Lydia A., Mary C. and Rebecca J. Mrs. Talbott died Oct. 13, 1877, at the age of sixty-five years. Our subject's parents came from Virginia to Ohio in a flat-boat, in 1799, being about the first settlers of Scioto Township. They lived near Waverly a short time, when they moved to the old home place, where the father died in 1829, and the mother's death occurred in 1846.

Samuel Taylor, son of Levi and Rachel Taylor, was born March 9, 1811, in Pittsburg, and when four years old moved with his parents to Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward settled on the old homestead, which is now owned by our subject. He was educated at the common schools and was reared a farmer, which avocation he has always followed,

being one of the leading farmers in Scioto Township. He was married Jan. 1, 1834, to Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Stewart, who bore him nine children, of whom five are living—George W., John, Rachel, Sarah and Thomas. Mrs. Taylor died May 11, 1850, and in May, 1851, Mr. Taylor was married to Mrs. Abigail Gaston, widow of Joseph S. Gaston, and mother of Hon. Joseph Gaston, who was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1883, and daughter of Joseph and Rosina Dewey, who came to Ohio in 1818, where the father died June 4, 1839, and the mother, Jan. 19, 1877. This union was blessed with five children, of whom three are living—Rosa A., Mary C. (wife of William Talbott) and William L. Mr. Taylor and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Ward was born June 15, 1843, and is a son of John L. and Sarah A. Ward, natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served four years and twelve days, and was mustered out July 9, 1865. He was in a number of battles, the most important of which are New Madrid, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, and was with Sherman to the sea. He was married Aug. 4, 1867, to Edith, daughter of Vachel and Sabina Castor. They have eight children—William H., Jacob E., James A., Frances D., Mary E., Gertrude, Sarah E. and Lavina L.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP.

SOIL, PRODUCTION AND BOUNDS.

This township lies west of the Scioto River, and being one of the valley townships it is rich in its agricultural resources, though in the west it is somewhat broken. It has an area of nearly thirty square miles, with an average width of nearly six miles, while from north to south it is five miles. Its northern boundary is Pebble and Pee Pee townships, south, Camp Creek, and west, Sunfish. After leaving the valley of the Scioto it is somewhat broken. It has the main body of Sunfish Creek passing through it from south and east through the township, and numerous creeks and small tributaries, which are lined by hills and high bluffs, giving it little agricultural advantages. Sunfish Creek empties into the Ohio River, and with its tributaries, creeks and springs it is a well-watered township. With the valley of the Scioto for its agricultural resources and its hills and gulches, it is a good stock township, and combined should make it a more valuable township than its assessed valuation now gives it. No Name Creek is another quite large stream that finds its way across the township, and, like its larger sister, empties into the Scioto River. Panther Knob, just below Jasper, has an elevation of 663 feet, rough and ragged in its outline, and massive and solid in its proportions. It is conical in shape, coming almost to a point at the top. It takes its name from the fact that the last panther killed in that section found her lair near the top of this somewhat famous peak, and she and her brood were hunted to their retreat and killed there. Jasper Knob, which takes its name from the bright and prosperous village of that name, is the next highest elevation, lacking but a few feet of reaching the altitude of the first named; and then comes Yankee Hill, named after a colony of New England settlers.

TIMBER.

The cliffs are covered with a dense forest of timber of great value, and of all the varieties which go to make up the wooded growth indigenous to the soil and climate—all the varieties of oak, hickory and maple, the chestnut, walnut, locust, and the pine are the principal kinds, and a large business is done in tan-bark, railroad ties, fence posts, hoop-poles, staves, etc.

Peter Skill, a native of New Jersey, was among the first settlers of the township off

from the river bottoms. He settled some six miles west of Jasper, near the line now dividing Sunfish and Newton. John Merritt was another of those who brought sunlight into the barren places.

POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The population of Newton Township was, in 1840, 337; 1850, 461; 1860, 956; 1870, 1,138; 1880, 1,369. Newton has an acreage of 17,887 acres upon the assessment roll. This personal property of the township was given in 1880 at $52,757; the real estate valuation for 1882 was, $123,682, and the personal property, $65,401; the real and personal o Jasper Village, $41,800; total, $230,883.

JASPER VILLAGE.

This village had the honor of being laid out by Governor Robert Lucas in the year 1833, and the plat was duly recorded. It was named after the brave Sergeant Jasper, of Revolutionary fame, and with its name and founder represents two choice spirits of early days and of enduring fame. It lies on the canal in the northeastern part of the township, and as it deals largely in timber, railroad ties, hoop-poles, etc., it has a large business, and two or three canal-boats are loaded almost daily during the season of navigation. It was, unfortunately, during the late civil war, on the line of march of General John H. Morgan's raid of Confederate cavalry, and suffered to the extent of pretty much all of portable value. One of its citizens, a Mr. McDougal, on his return from Piketon was killed.

Its first business firm was Phelps & Alexander, and the next was Cutler & Curry. Soon after came W. H. Truesdell & Jones. This, with a saloon, blacksmith shop, etc., constituted its business interests for many years. At this time, 1883, the business of Jasper is in the hands of S. N. Cutler & Son, J. McGowen, L. A. Dewey and Stephenson & Wills, all doing a general business. W. F. Truesdell represents the drug business, and there is a grocery store, blacksmith shop, a harness shop, a saloon and a few other business interests usually found in a village of 200 inhabitants. The medical profession is well represented by Drs. McPherson and Hooper. The law is without a representative. The postoffice was established in 1837 with John G. Alexander as Postmaster. It is now in the hands of J. W. Stephenson.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The school of Jasper has always been well kept. The old log school-house flourished in early days, and then came the frame with more of modern conveniences. It was not until 1880 that it rose to rank of a graded school, when a special tax was levied for a new and still more convenient and commodious building, which was completed and furnished at a cost of some $1,200. The Superintendent that year was G. W. Roy, succeeded by J. L. Cutler, and in 1883 by E. J. Zeiglar, with Miss Emma McPherson as assistant.

The population of Jasper Village is not far from 200. In 1840 it claimed sixty-nine inhabitants, and in 1870, 181.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The township was organized about 1825, the loss of the records preventing the giving of the exact date.

There are in the township outside of Jasper seven public schools, the valuation of the property being placed at $4,000.

The number of children of school age, is 405, of which about three-quarters are enrolled.

The township officers in 1838 were: Trustees, Nathan Hitman, John Alexander and Joshua Adams; Clerk, J. G. Alexander.

In 1883 the Trustees were: Andrew Ward, Theodore Moore and Amos Hoffer; Clerk, W. R. Payne; Treasurer, W. E. Dunn; Justices of the Peace, J. W. Stephenson and James Peetrill.

Fruit grows well and grapes could be made a very profitable crop. It is a natural fruit and grape growing country.

BETHEL.

In the southern and western part of the township there is a small hamlet by the above name. It was laid out in 1860 by the Rev. Hampton and named by him Bethel. The postoffice was established in 1876 and named Pike. There is only one general store and the postoffice is kept in that. The first Postmaster was John Entler, who was succeeded, in the order named, by B. F. Steadman, Henry Bays, G. W. Rose and W. R. Sharp.

CHURCHES.

Pleasant Valley Methodist Protestant Church.—This class was organized in 1831, by a few of the old pioneers, who had no church prior to that time of that denomination. In 1858 they erected a small building at a cost of about $300, and gave it the name of Pleasant Valley Church. Jonathan Flood is supposed to have been the first minister. They now number about fifty members, under the care of Rev. Isaac Brundage. Their Sunday-school is superintended by William McKee, and both church and school are fairly prosperous.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Jasper.—This church was organized in the year 1845, a few persons coming together and forming the class. Among these the names of Rev. John Booten, Joseph McDougal, Thomas Shropshire and C. B. Smith are remembered. The church struggled along with such poor accommodations as could be secured in the cabins of the members or the log school-house until 1857, when a subscription was started by the Methodist Protestant church, but failed to secure the desired amount to finish the church building, when the above named congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church bought it and finished it in the year 1858. The church has grown and strengthened in succeeding years, and has at present a membership of ninety, its present pastor being Rev. W. Morris. S. N. Culver and St. H. Glower are Class-Leaders; Trustees, S. N. Cutler, J. W. Stephenson, C. B. Smith, J. W. Rose, B. W. Lauman, J. Dewey, St. H. Glower, Dr. L. McPherson and W. F. Truesdell.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hugh C. Addy, son of James Addy, was born Dec. 4, 1820, in Guernsey County, Ohio. He was reared on the farm, and his educational advantages were very limited, but by his own efforts he has obtained a fair education. He was married May 2, 1842, to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Jerusha Penisten, who were very early settlers of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Addy are the parents of one son—Joseph, who is married and at present living on the home farm. Mr. Addy cast his first vote in 1840 for Van Buren, and has ever since affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1862 he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1864 by a large majority. His father came to Ohio as early as 1800, and died March 9, 1881. His mother's death occurred March 6, 1880.

L. D. Bancroft was born Sept. 7, 1830, in Chenango County, N. Y., and lived on the farm till he was eighteen years of age. He then went to the fisheries on Lake Michigan, where he was engaged some years, after which he was a Captain on a canal-boat for several years. He then engaged in farming, which avocation he still follows, and owns a farm in Newton Township of 223 acres. During the war he was a photographer, and carried on an extensive business. He was married June 1, 1856, to Susan E., daughter of Eli Smith. They have had seven children, of whom five are living—William, George, Gertrude, Dora and Dellaphine. Mary E. and Frank are deceased.

George W. Brodbeck, Commissioner of Pike County, was born Nov. 2, 1842, in Ports-



W. E. Barger

mouth. His parents, Stephen and Rosa Brodbeck, were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1832, and several years later engaged in the mercantile business in Portsmouth, being one of the leading merchants there till his death, which occurred in July, 1873. His wife died about 1858. George W. attended the public schools of Portsmouth until he was sixteen years old, and during vacations was engaged in his father's store. He then attended the Commercial High School in Portsmouth until he graduated, after which he obtained a position as bookkeeper, but was obliged to leave on account of his health. He was then engaged in boating on the canal and river for several years, when he bought 100 acres of land near Jasper, Ohio, and has since followed farming. He was married May 24, 1864, to Mary J. Hall. Mr. Brodbeck has held several offices of trust, and in October, 1883, was elected County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 382 votes.

Samuel N. Cutler was born near Wheelersburg, Scioto Co., Ohio, May 9, 1825, a son of Pliny and Philinda (Bliss) Cutler. His father was born near Brattleboro, Vt., Oct 4, 1779, and was the father of thirteen children, nine boys and four girls, only two now living—Harvey, and our subject, who was the youngest of the boys. Pliny Cutler emigrated to Ohio soon after the war of 1812 and settled near Wheelersburg, Scioto County, where he resided for perhaps twelve years. He then moved to a point on the east side of the Scioto River, about three miles north of Portsmouth, where he engaged in farming to some extent and operated a grist-mill for about five years. He then purchased a farm situated on the west side of the Scioto River, fifteen miles north of Portsmouth, where he remained the rest of his life, and which, after the Ohio Canal had been completed, became known as Cutler's Station, from the fact that the canal-boat teams were stationed there. He, at the digging of the canal, was engaged upon and excavated about three-fourths of a mile of the same. Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was about six years old when his father removed to the aforementioned farm, and it was here that he obtained all the school education that it has been his lot to obtain, and as is generally known, the facilities at that time were quite limited. It is also notable that the benefits of public preaching were also limited; public worship was almost invariably observed at his father's house. He remained here doing farm work, and Aug. 31, 1848, he was married to Rusina D. Hadley, by whom he had one child—Laura J., born Sept. 27, 1849. She died Feb. 7, 1853, and her mother followed the next day. After the death of his wife and child he made a sale of all his personal property and removed to Jasper, Pike County, and there boarded with his sister, Jane Hadley, who then was keeping the hotel at that place. In a few months thereafter he purchased the stock of merchandise of Reed Bros. and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still follows. Nov. 7, 1853, he was united in marriage to Ann M. Reed, who died Aug. 7, 1875, and by whom he had two sons—George R., who is a partner in his father's mercantile business, and Harry A., both living. Dec. 23, 1877, he was united in marriage to Kittie A., daughter of James and Phœbe Rodgers. They have two children—Mabel, five years old, and Helen, one year old. In politics he is a Republican, having been formerly a Whig. He has filled various public positions, being Postmaster for a time, and later was Internal Revenue Assessor for about three years. He is a Master Mason and a member of Orient Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a Class-Leader, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. At the time of the Morgan raid in 1863, he was a member of the County Military Committee and engaged in his official

capacity under orders from Major-General Burnside in obstructing the public roads in order to hold in check the rebel raiders. At this time he suffered a loss by said raid of about $6,000 in merchandise as also other property.

J. W. Dewey, merchant at Jasper, Ohio, was born April 15, 1831, in Scioto County, and is a son of Joseph and Rosina Dewey. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools till sixteen years of age, after which he followed farming till 1865, since which he has been engaged in the mercantile business in various places. He was married Dec. 15, 1856, to Louisa Slattery, who was born July 12, 1836, and died March 20, 1883. She was a daughter of John and Julia Slattery, who were natives of Ohio. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, of whom three are living—Alice, wife of V. H. Bond, Charles, and John, who is in business with his father; Willie died at the age of nine days. Mr. Dewey helped organize, and was a charter member of, Idaho Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F., and has taken all the degrees. His father was a native of Connecticut, and came to Ohio when a young man. He was engaged in school teaching and in the practice of medicine, and died in Harrisonville, Ohio, in June, 1839, aged forty years.

Samuel Dinsmore was born in Center County, Pa., Dec. 23, 1811, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Dinsmore, who came from Ireland in 1800. They landed in Philadelphia and settled in Center County, where they lived till their deaths. The former died in 1831, and the latter in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Our subject lived with his parents till he was seventeen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since followed, and is one of the best in the State. His educational advantages were very limited, he having received most of his education by his own exertions after attaining his majority. He has lived in Ohio since 1856, and owns a good farm of 240 acres. He was married in 1845, to Julia McLellan. They have had four children—John, Caroline Bolden, Nancy Legg and Elizabeth Chain. Mr. Dinsmore acted as Justice of the Peace several years. He has passed the first chair of Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F.

W. H. Flowers, farmer at Jasper, Ohio, was born Aug. 18, 1824, in Jackson, Ohio, where he attended the public schools till he was sixteen years of age. He was married June 9, 1846, to Eliza A., daughter of John and Nancy Green, who were natives of Virginia. They have had seven children, of whom six are living—John W., born Dec. 3, 1846; Mary A., Dec. 7, 1848; Rochcelena, born July 2, 1851; Eemerilis, born Oct. 3, 1853; Edgar S., born May 4, 1856, and died Aug. 15, 1867; Effie J., born Oct. 9, 1861, and Frank, born April 7, 1871. Mr. Flowers has always been a Republican in politics and has served as Township Trustee a few years. He owns a farm of 208 acres of land. His parents, William and Elizabeth Flowers, were among the first settlers at Jackson salt works. The former died at Jackson in 1867, aged sixty-six years, and the latter's death occurred Aug. 10, 1855, at the age of fifty-four years.

Dr. W. H. Hooper was born Sept. 5, 1840, in Adams County, Ohio, and is a son of James R. and Ursula (Pemberton) Hooper, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of French descent, and the latter a native of Ohio. W. H. was reared on the farm and attended the public schools until he was about twenty years of age. He then attended the High School at West Union for a time, after which he taught school for one year. Jan. 27, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, as a private. He was appointed First Sergeant March 24, 1862; was appointed First Lieutenant Oct. 19, 1864; was promoted to Captain Dec. 18, 1864. He was mustered

out at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 14, 1865, and returned home. He then engaged in merchandising till 1870, at which time he entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and a short time after began practicing his profession at Jasper, Pike Co., Ohio, where he has built up a large practice. He was married Sept. 27, 1865, to Martha A., daughter of Jesse and Catherine Kendall. Five children were born to them, four now living—Lalla R., Iona Dell, Ragan and Orville. Harry was killed by a horse kicking him. Mrs. Hooper was born Feb. 22, 1841, and died April 17, 1878. The Doctor was nominated for the office of Sheriff on the Republican ticket, but failed to be elected.

F. E. Jeffries, son of Joseph and Emma Jeffries, was born May 31, 1857, in Jackson, Ohio, where he lived till he was nine years old. He then moved to Waverly and attended the schools of that place a short time, after which he went to Sharonville and attended the public schools there for three years. He then began the mercantile business in Jasper, and is at present superintending a store on the canal for S. N. Cutler. March 20, 1881, he was married to Sarah Rodgers. They have one child—Nellie, aged one and a half years.

James McGowan, eldest son of Michael and Catherine (Hopkins) McGowan, was born Jan. 8, 1839, in County Sligo, Ireland. In 1850 part of the family emigrated to America, and in May, 1852, our subject and the remainder of the family landed in Quebec, and arrived at Waverly, June 21, 1852, where the father died Feb. 22, 1854. The care of the family was then left to James, and although but a boy he maintained his mother and the family. After several years he bought a ferry-boat at Sharonville, which he ran for three years, when he sold it and purchased property in Jasper and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still follows with success. He has considerable property in Jasper. His first tax receipt was $1.25, and now amounts to $175.00. He was married April 13, 1869, to Ella, daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Hara. They have been blessed with six children—Mary F., Joseph I., John M., Margaret M., Catherine T. and Annie B. Mr. McGowan is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

L. McPherson, M. D., son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hart) McPherson, was born Oct. 21, 1837, in Morgan County. He spent his youth in working on the farm in summer and in attending school in winter, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the Ohio University, where he attended eleven terms. He then read medicine under Drs. Sparrow and Black for three years, and in the fall of 1862 began the practice of medicine at Berlin, Ohio, where he remained about five years. In May, 1868, he moved to Jasper, Ohio, where he still follows his profession. Under the law of 1868 he received a certificate from the Pike County Medical Association, under which he practices medicine and surgery. He was married Dec. 5, 1860, to Matilda J. Bane, who is of Irish descent. Eight children have been born to them, of whom five are living—Emma M., William B., Edward C., Joseph E. and Herman. Carrie B. and two infants are deceased. Mr. McPherson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a Trustee.

W. R. Payne was born in Pike County, July 8, 1856, a son of John and Martha H. Payne, who are natives of Ohio. He was reared a farmer, and his education was received at the common schools till he was twenty-one years old. He then attended the Mount Joy Normal School, and afterward the Waverly High School, and since leaving school he has followed teaching in Pike County. In 1879 he was married to May H., daughter of Allen Corns, who is a native of Ross County. Mr. Payne was elected to the office of Township Clerk in 1883. His paternal

grandparents came from Virginia in 1825 to Ohio, where they lived till their deaths.

W. R. Sharp was born Aug. 29, 1857, in Jackson County, Ohio, a son of J. W. and Cynthia Sharp, who are natives of Ohio, of German descent. He was reared on a farm, and attended school during the winter till he was twenty years of age, after which he followed farming pursuits for five years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Bethel, Ohio, and is now engaged in merchandising at Pike, where he has built up a good trade. He was married March 20, 1879, to Fannie, daughter of Thomas and Polly Bondurant, who are natives of Ohio, of German descent. In 1882 Mr. Sharp was appointed Postmaster of Pike, which office he still holds.

J. W. Silcott, son of Jacob and Tamor Silcott, was born June 2, 1835, in Loudoun County, Va., and in 1836 his parents came to Pike County, Ohio, where they remained several years. They then moved to Highland County, Ohio, where the father died in 1845, and the mother in 1874. Our subject lived on the home farm till he was fourteen years old, after which he clerked in a store for five years. He then, with Perrin, Gould & Co., began dealing in grain, and after some time he accepted a position with R. Lloyd & Co., where he remained one year. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Cloyd Mountains, and a number of others, and was mustered out at Camp Dennison, July 26, 1865. He was engaged in stone contracting with R. S. Winn about twelve years. In 1865 and 1866 he was engaged by a New York company to superintend the boring of the oil wells in Scioto County. In 1867 he was married to Effie, daughter of Baker and Hester Wisbon, who were natives of Ohio. They have five children—Harry, Frank, Violet, Arthur and Maud. Mr. Silcott is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 221, A. F. & A. M., and has been through the Blue Lodge.

Prof. C. B. Smith, son of W. D. and Elizabeth Smith, was born June 22, 1826, in Blacksburgh, Montgomery Co., Va. He was reared on the farm, and his educational advantages were very limited, but he obtained his education by his own industry and perseverance. In December, 1849, he began teaching school, and, with the exception of a few terms, has followed that profession for twenty-nine years. He was married June 13, 1850, to Lucinda, daughter of William and Sarah Campbell. They were the parents of four children—John A., Samuel W., Henry C. and Robert J. Mrs. Smith died in July, 1863. Aug. 11, 1862, Mr. Smith enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, as a private, and was soon transferred to the heavy artillery. At the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out at Knoxville, Tenn., and returned home. In 1867 he was again married to Catharine, daughter of Charles and Ann Jones, of Ross County. They have had two children—Annie E. and Laura A. (deceased). Mr. Smith is now engaged in farming, and owns 100 acres of fine land, on which he has one-half mile of stone fence. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. W. Stephenson, son of John and Mary Stephenson, was born May 6, 1847, in Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. He was reared on his father's farm and received the benefit of the public school till he was sixteen years old, after which he entered the mercantile college at Portsmouth, from which he graduated July 13, 1867. In 1869 he entered the State Normal School, where he remained one year, when he left on account of his eyes failing him. He then taught school till 1877, and since then has been engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1874 to Jennie L., daughter of J. L. and M. C. Wills, of Jasper. They have had five children born

to them, of whom four are living—Charles E., Joseph W., Raymond H. and Jennie V. Mary E. is deceased. In his political views Mr. Stephenson has always been a Republican. He has been Justice of the Peace seven years, and has held several other offices of trust, and is at present Postmaster of Jasper, Ohio. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William F. Truesdell, a son of John P. and Catherine (Palmer) Truesdell, druggist, was born Sept. 3, 1837, in New York City, where in and near the city he attended school until he was about fifteen years old, when he came to Greene County, Ohio, and entered a seminary, graduating there at sixteen years of age. In 1854 he came to Jasper, Pike Co., Ohio, where he has since resided for a period of twenty-nine years. The most of the time he has been engaged in the mercantile business, a part of the time in partnership with his uncle, Wm. H. Truesdell, now deceased. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in what became Company A, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, as a musician, but was afterward detailed for the Quartermaster's Department. July 17, 1862, he was honorably discharged for disability, and came home and resumed his business, which had been continued by his partners while he was in the service. Nov. 4, 1862, he married Mercy E., daughter of Thomas and Mercy McLellan. They have three children—Henry S., Katie M. and Hattie McL. Mr. Truesdell has been Postmaster at two different times, serving in that capacity for over twelve years. He has filled one term as Justice of the Peace, and is now an acting Notary Public, having filled that office for about ten years. He is a member of the Piketon Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 323, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been actively engaged in the temperance cause for many years, filling a Grand Lodge office in the Good Templars for several terms. In his political views he is a Republican, at present being a member of the Republican Central Committee for Pike County. At the time of the Morgan raid he lost a half interest in a stock of about $4,000, the property of himself and his uncle, W. H. Truesdell's estate. Since 1872 he has been engaged in the business of druggist.

W. H. Truesdell, deceased, was born near North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1809, and was a son of Samuel Truesdell, who was an Adjutant under George Washington in the Revolutionary war, where he received a saber cut in the knee from a British cavalryman, and which became a running sore and continued to his death, which was at an advanced age. When a young man our subject came to Ohio and engaged in woodchopping near Cleveland, Ohio, but afterward went upon the Ohio Canal as a driver, but afterward became master of a boat. This he continued to follow until 1843, when he came to Jasper, Pike Co., Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued to follow until his death, July 3, 1863, at the age of fifty-four years. He held several offices of trust in Newton Township, and at one time was Postmaster. He was an enterprising man and always alive to the best interests of the place in which he lived. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the time of the Morgan raid, in 1863, his estate, by his will, was still carrying on the mercantile business in partnership with his nephew, Wm. F. Truesdell. They lost by the raid over $4,000 in merchandise, together with a stable and other outbuildings which were burned by the raiders.

James W. Warne was born June 4, 1840, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Mary A. Warne, the former a native of New Jersey, of German descent, and the latter born in Ohio, of Irish descent. They moved to Buchanan, Pike County, and engaged in the mercantile business, and built

the first house in Buchanan. Since 1855 our subject has followed agricultural pursuits and now owns 300 acres of fine land. He enlisted in the late war in 1862, in Company H, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, as a private, but was soon promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He was in the battles of Floyd Mountain, Panther Gap, Fayetteville, and a number of others of less importance, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He was married Sept. 8, 1865, to Mary A., daughter of John and Mary Row. They have six children—Minnie, Lillian, Benjamin C., Oscar, Annie and Ettie.

Joseph L. Wills, son of Peter and Sarah Wills, was born Feb. 7, 1823, in Newton Township. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools till he was nineteen years of age, after which he taught school one term. In 1847 he was appointed Deputy Auditor of Pike County, which office he filled a long time, when he resigned on account of failing health, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married March 30, 1848, to Miss Marvin, who was born on Long Island, May 2, 1828, and is a daughter of William and Nancy Marvin. They have had two children—Jennie, born Nov. 14, 1853, now the wife of J. W. Stephenson, and George A., born April 28, 1850, and died June 22, 1873. Mr. Wills and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His parents were natives of New Jersey and moved to Ohio in 1818. His father died Oct. 15, 1867, at the age of eighty-three years, and his mother died May 1, 1874, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Wills's parents were of English descent and came to Ohio in 1830, where her father died March 15, 1856, aged sixty-two years, and her mother is still living in this State in her eightieth year.

SUNFISH TOWNSHIP.

SOMETHING OF ITS EARLY DAYS.

Prior to 1798, Sunfish Township was a portion of Paxton, as first organized by the County Commissioners of Ross County. Paxton was afterward shorn of all its southwestern territory and the name of Mifflin Township given to it, and when Pike County was formed Sunfish became one of the first townships; yet the creek by that name does not lie or flow through or within its limits, barely touching its northeastern corner. The only streams with names within the township are the Chenoweth Branch or fork of Sunfish Creek and Carter's Run.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The township is very hilly and in a large measure rough and broken. The small valleys, are fairly productive, the soil being good, and easily worked. There are also some good upland farms which yield well. In the valley of the Chenoweth Branch are found quite a number of productive farms, and here and there are valleys, hardly large enough to be called such, yet not exactly ravines, which form some of the best corn and grass land in the township. Thus the township may well be called hilly and the crests of these hills are not productive. Of timber, the township has a vast quantity, and it is of every description, the oak, hickory and locust leading. The township came near being a triangle in shape, running to a point in the northeast and spreading out, its east line running due south, while its west line runs southwest. Its south line runs due west until it reaches about half its width where there is a bend to the northwest. This gives it an area of about thirty-one and a half square miles, or an acreage of 20,109 acres. This is given a valuation of only $69,627, or a little over $3.40 per acre on the assessment roll, the smallest land valuation in the county. The assessed valuation of the township in 1882 was: On real estate, $69,627; on personal property, $69,559; hamlet of York, $4,743; total, $143,929. Its business interest, in a

mercantile view, is conducted by Messrs. Garman & Moorhead, on the Chenoweth Fork, and a postoffice is located there, Enoch Steadman, Postmaster. It was established in 1871 and called Elm Grove postoffice, Mr. Steadman remaining the only Postmaster. The other postoffice within the township is Poplar Grove, established in May, 1872, and Sampson Shanks appointed Postmaster. It is in the northwestern part of the township and the present Postmaster is Wm. Reno.

OLD SETTLERS.

The township was settled in about 1817 to '18. The settlers came mostly from Virginia, some few from North Carolina, and some from Pennsylvania. They located along the Chenoweth Fork or branch of Sunfish, and in the small valleys, which were found cosy homes, with lofty hills and rugged outlines as their daily view.

The names of some of the early pioneers are: Samuel Mustard, James Henry, Fenton Legg, William G. Humphrey, Timothy Allen, John Shanks, Christopher Beekman, Peter Cartwright, William Henry, B. F. Henry, Richard Rittenhouse, Howell Humphreys, Samuel Carter, John Smith, Benjamin Chesnut, James Smith, Enoch Steadman, R. Wilburn, William Starritt, Samuel Cooper, James Jones, Joseph Van Meter, Joseph Mustard, John Edwards, William Starkey, Joel Jones, Robert Alexander, Richard Stanforth, William Peniston, Jacob Strickland and Elijah Grooms.

BOUNDARY LINE CHANGES.

Sunfish had few changes in her history, but when Newton Township was formed some re-arrangement of the line between the two townships was desired on both sides and made as follows: "Commencing where said line crosses the county road leading to Brush Creek; thence to run in an easterly direction to the bridge across Sunfish Creek; thence up the creek to the mouth of Chenoweth Fork, and with the north line of P. Adams's farm to the aforesaid township line, taking about five-eighths of a mile from Newton, and adding it to Sunfish."

POPULATION.

The township had a population, in 1840 of 325; in 1850, 371; in 1860, 495; in 1870, 628; in 1880, 976.

CHURCHES.

White Oak Chapel Christian Church was organized Dec. 25, 1878, by Presiding Elders Winfield S. Beekman and Allen Smalley. The following were the original officers: Deacons, Newton F. Beekman and Charles C. Beekman; Treasurer, Winfield S. Beekman; Secretary, William S. Beekman. The church, a log structure, was built the same year, and is located in the northwest portion of the township. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Watts; Elders, William G. Beekman, Thomas Moler and Newton F. Beekman; Deacons, Charles C. Beekman and Aaron A. Beekman. Membership, fifty-six. Services are held once a month.

A Christian Church was organized at Victory School-house, in Sub-School District No. 6, in 1880, by Rev. William J. Allison, with about thirty members. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Cunningham, holding services once a month. In 1881 Rev. William J. Allison organized another class in the Marvin School-house, in District No. 5, and is now the pastor. At present they have about twenty members. Services are held there once a month, and Sabbath-school every Sunday.

The Mount Zion Christian Union Church was organized July 18, 1867, by Rev. Uriah Milburn, and a church was erected the same year. The Elders were: William Reno, James Ferguson and James Satterfield. The membership was thirty-six, and Rev. Alfred

Moore was the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Shoemaker. Services once in two months, and Sabbath-school every Sunday.

The Mead School Christian Union Class was organized Aug. 17, 1879, by Rev. John Treat, with thirty-five members, the Elders being Howell Humphreys, William Humphreys and Jackson Riley. The present pastor is Rev. John Newland; Elders, Jackson Riley, William Humphreys and John W. Satterfield. There is a membership of sixty-four. Regular service is held once a month, and Sabbath-school every Sunday.

SCHOOLS.

There are six school districts in the township, as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Henry School—Teacher, Milton Steadman; scholars, sixty-one. Sub-district No. 2, Smith School—Scholars, twenty-one. Sub-district No. 3, Combs School—Teacher, Howell Reno; scholars seventy-seven. Sub-district No. 4 has been dropped. Sub-district No. 5, Marvin School—Teacher, Wilford Payne; scholars, seventy-one. Joint Sub-district No. 6, Victory School—Teacher, Mathew Beekman; scholars, fifty-seven.

SUNFISH OFFICERS.

The officers for 1838 were: Trustees, Samuel Henry, James Henry and Samuel Mustard; Treasurer, Christopher Beekman; Clerk, Samuel Mustard; Constables, Washington Henry and Thomas McGhee; Supervisors, Benj. F. Henry, John Shanks, and Daniel Jones; Overseers of the Poor, Timothy Allen and Jovan Beekman; Fence Viewers, Peter Cartwright, James Henry and Samuel Mustard; Justice of the Peace, Samuel Henry.

The present officers, 1883, are: Trustees, James W. Current, Joseph Williams and John H. Davis; Treasurer, Milton Rankin; Clerk, George E. Beekman; Constables, Cyrus N. Murphy and Wm. Henry; Assessor, Wm. J. Allison; Justices of the Peace, J. Q. Jacobs and Peter Mead.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ira Garman, senior member of the firm of Garman, Moorhead & Co., dealers in dry-goods, groceries, and general merchandise, is the only son of John H. and Magdalene (Stookey) Garman, both of German ancestry. He was born in Highland County, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1847, and attended the common schools. He followed farming until 1873, when he engaged in merchandising in connection with his farming at Sinking Springs, Highland County, until 1883. He then removed his stock of goods to Elm Grove and associated with him Mr. Moorhead. They are meeting with success. June, 1871, he was married to Cynthia, daughter of Henry and Maria (Shelpman) Cutler, of Scioto County. They have three children—Rosa J., John H. and Vivia N. Mr. and Mrs. Garman are members of the German Baptist church.

Samuel Violet McAllister, merchant, was born near Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1847. His father, Daniel C. McAllister, was born and reared in Pennsylvania. He settled in Iowa in 1840, where he married Rebecca B. Violet, who was a native of Pike County, of French descent. Our subject remained in Iowa with his parents till twenty-one years of age, when he came to Coopersville, Pike Co., Ohio, and clerked in the store of Violet Bros., his uncles, three years. He then engaged in merchandising nearly two years, under the firm name of Wheeter & McAllister, after which he and his uncle, Samuel Violet, owned and ran a canal packet between Portsmouth and Chillicothe six months. He then clerked for Mr. Wheeter, but soon after purchased and carried on the business one year, when he, in 1876, sold out and engaged in the mercantile business in Idaho one year. He then returned to Coopersville, but at the end of six months went to Kansas. In 1879 he

returned to Idaho and purchased property and engaged extensively in merchandising until the spring of 1883, when he sold his stock of goods but still retaining his property. He was married Oct. 24, 1875, to Josephine E., daughter of Robert and Eliza (Saddler) Pool. They have one son—Earl S. Mrs. McAllister belongs to the Methodist church. Mr. McAllister has served one term as Township Treasurer. He is a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., Scioto County, and also belongs to Piketon Lodge, No. 333, I. O. O. F., Pike County.

William V. McCoy, owner and proprietor of the saw-mill, manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Sunfish Township, was born April 26, 1832, in Pike County, Ohio, a son of Thomas and Jane McCoy. He was the oldest child by the second marriage, and remained on the home farm with his parents until Sept. 14, 1853, when he married Amy, daughter of Josiah and Mary Pillers, of Pike County, Ohio, and settled on a farm of his own and followed farming until 1878, since which he has been engaged in the milling and lumber business. He owns 600 acres of land in Mifflin Township which is farmed by tenants, and 500 acres in Sunfish Township that he bought for the timber. They have four children—Savina, Mollie J., Louisa and William V., all of whom are living. Savina, the eldest, married Ira S. Rolfe, of Pike County, and lives on the home farm. They have three children. Mollie J., married C. O. Moorhead, of Sinking Springs, Highland Co., Ohio; he formerly was a school-teacher, but he is now engaged in the mercantile business at Elm Grove, Ohio. They have two children. Louisa married C. L. Rhoads, of Highland County. They still reside with her parents. He is head sawyer in the saw-mill. William V., or Vorie as he is commonly called, is fifteen years old and is going to school.

Calvin Otway Moorhead, junior member of the firm of Garman, Moorhead & Co., dealers in general merchandise, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1855, and is the eldest son of I. M. and Susan (Zuck) Moorhead. He was reared in Highland County, Ohio, and attained a liberal education at the common school, and when twenty years of age taught school. At the age of twenty-three years he and William V. McCoy became associated in saw-milling and lumbering and did an extensive business till the spring of 1883. He then sold his mill interests and since Aug. 1, 1883, has been carrying on a successful mercantile business with Mr. Garman. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Our subject was married Aug. 24, 1879, to Mary J., daughter of William V. and Amy (Pillers) McCoy, of Pike County. They have two children—Lelia May and Charles Leslie.

Milton Rankin, farmer and stock-raiser, Elm Grove, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1840. His parents, Peter and Margaret (Haynes) Rankin, were born and reared in Virginia, and came to Ohio in an early day. In 1849 they moved to Scioto County, where the father died about 1851, and when our subject was sixteen years of age his mother married again. He then left home and purchased a team of oxen and followed teaming during the summer and attended school in the winter till he reached the age of twenty years. Feb. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, as a private for three years, and afterward re-enlisted as a veteran and served over three years and a half altogether. He was at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and a number of others. He was discharged at Camp Dennison in August, 1865. While in the war he cast his first presidential vote for George B. MacClellan, and has always voted the Democratic ticket. After the war he purchased 120 acres of land and spent two years in the lumber trade and in buying and selling land. Since 1879 he

has devoted his time to his farm and stock, and now owns 900 acres of farming lands in Sunfish and Benton townships, Pike County. He was married July 8, 1860, to Martha, daughter of Allen and Latha J. (Sanderson) Humble, of Adams County. They have had seven children born to them—Louisa A., Luella B., Albert C., Clive L. and Mermena I. Charles B. and Luna M. are deceased. Mr. Rankin has been Township Trustee a number of years, and is at present Township Treasurer.

Edward Perry Stubbs, eldest son of John and Margaret (Cunningham) Stubbs, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18, 1835. His parents were born in Ireland, and came to America and settled in Pittsburg in 1829. Our subject began working in a rolling-mill when very young and was employed in mills until 1858, when he removed to Jackson County and engaged in farming. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, of Jackson County, as a private, for three years. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and was on detached duty at Stanford, Ky., one year. He was with Sherman to Atlanta, and at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865, and returned to Jackson County. In 1868 he removed to Pike County, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married Oct. 28, 1858, to Margaret J., daughter of William and Jane (Jones) Dulaney, of Jackson County. They have had six children of whom three are living—Charles A., Mary E. and Anna M. Mr. Stubbs has been Township Trustee two years. He is a member of Idaho Lodge, No. 620, I. O. O. F., Pike County. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Benton Violet, merchant, near Elm Grove, was born July 22, 1837, in Pike County, and is the youngest son of Samuel and Eunice (Phillips) Violet. His father was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1799, and in 1805 came with his parents to Ohio. Our subject removed to Iowa with his parents in 1845, where his father died the same year, aged forty-six years. Nine years later his mother sold the farm and settled in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he attended college nearly six months. He then returned to Ohio, and he and his brother John kept store two years. He was married Dec. 20, 1855, to Jane C., daughter of John and Julia (Crull) Slattery, of Scioto County. They have had two children—Medora B., wife of Branson Holton, of Scioto County, and Anna C., who died at the age of twelve years. In 1856 Mr. Violet returned to Iowa and farmed three years, after which he farmed in Scioto County two years. In 1862 he enlisted as a private, and Aug. 22, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, and served nearly eighteen months, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company A, Ohio Heavy Artillery, and was on detached duty in Kentucky and East Tennessee. He was on garrison duty at Knoxville, Tenn., when the war closed and was discharged in June, 1865. He then engaged in merchandising at Wheelersburg, Scioto County, three years, and two years of that time was Postmaster at that place. He then farmed and carried on a mercantile business in different places till 1875, since which he was in business with his son-in-law, Branson Holton, till March, 1883. He is now engaged in farming and running the store by himself. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served several terms as Justice of the Peace. He is a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, A. F. & A. M., Scioto County, and also belongs to the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CAMP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDS AND AREA.

This is one of the southern trio of townships lying on the west side of the Scioto River, and having that stream as its eastern boundary. On the south and west is Scioto County, and on the north Sunfish and Newton townships form its boundary line. It is rather a small township, its area being 17,579 acres, with an assessed valuation of $85,966, a personal property of $79,239; total, $165,205.

The township is irregular in form, being some three miles in width from north to south on the west end at it widest part before it runs to a point in the extreme northwest part of the township, while on the east side it is but two and a half miles in width. The canal passes through the township near the river, a distance of two and one-half miles. Its length from east to west is also at variance, being about ten miles long on its northern border and eight and a half on its southern. It was named after the principal stream of water within its border, Camp Creek.

TIMBER AND WATER.

Camp Creek is the only stream within its borders and rises within its limits. It runs in an easterly and then a southeasterly course, flowing into the Scioto River near the southeastern corner of the township. The western boundary of the township is also the western boundary of the county as far as the township extends, and the old survey followed a ridge without any regard to section lines or any other, which caused considerable trouble in early times, but was finally settled by adopting the old survey or ridge line. There is some excellent land along the Scioto bottoms and also in the narrow valley of Camp Creek.

The western portion of the township is rough and broken, and its hills and gulches are well timbered.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Camp Creek was Hezekiah Merritt, who settled there about 1801, removing from near Lucasville, where he had settled Dec. 24, 1795. At that time Camp Creek Township belonged to Scioto County; a few years later when that county was formed it was known as Seal Township. Afterward it became a part of Union Township, Scioto County, and in 1815 a part of Sunfish Township, Pike County. About 1825 Camp Creek became one of the municipal divisions of Pike County.

The farm settled by him is now occupied by Moses Merritt, who is still living at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Merritt lived several years here before he had any very near neighbors. What is now known as the Star farm was settled a few years later, and then they came in more rapidly, and formed a neighborhood along the creek.

COOPERSVILLE.

Camp Creek Township may be said to be strictly an agricultural one, for there is but one small hamlet, Coopersville, within its limits. It has a store, is located on the canal, and is in the southeast corner of the township, just above the mouth of Camp Creek. It numbers some twenty souls. It was named after a person by the name of Cooper, who had a trading-boat on the canal and remained there for some time. This was in the year 1857. He finally built a small shanty and sold goods. A few years later a postoffice was established, but was discontinued. It was re-established, however, but located about a mile west of the old place on the canal, but given the same name, so that the hamlet and postoffice are about one mile apart.

EDUCATIONAL.

Camp Creek is not well provided with schools. But four school districts are in the

township, with 340 children of school age. The school-houses are not large enough to accommodate over 200 pupils. The school property of the township is valued at $1,600.

CHURCHES.

Henry Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized during the civil war, in 1863. In 1876 they erected a very neat church, plainly but comfortably furnished, at a cost of $600. There is now a membership of forty with Rev. Morris as pastor. A Sabbath-school is connected with the church and is fairly attended.

Mt. Etna Church is of the denomination of the United Brethren and was organized in 1874. The church edifice was erected in 1877. Among its first members were G. W. Dieterich, W. J. Brown and their families, and their present pastor is the Rev. George Morgan. The membership has grown steadily, is not even now very large, but has a healthy and it is believed a prosperous future.

Howard Chapel.—This is the name given to the place of worship of a small congregation of some twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a like membership of the organization of United Brethren. The building was erected in 1848, by the citizens of the neighborhood, of logs, and cost about $125. It was used for a number of years as a school-house, but is now exclusively given to church purposes. The United Brethren church was organized in 1843 and the Methodist Episcopal church not long after. The former church is under the charge at this time of the Rev. W. Morris, and that of the Methodist Episcopal in the care of the Rev. G. W. Morgan. There is a Union Sunday-school.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The officers of the township in the year 1839 were: Trustees, James Starr, Henry Dieterich and John Merritt; the Clerk was A. J. Westfall and the Treasurer, Henry Starr. The present officers (1883) are: Trustees, Homer T. Totten, C. B. Dunham and William Long; Clerk, D. W. Starr; Treasurer, Stephen Dieterich.

POPULATION.

In 1840 the population was 299; in 1850, 389; in 1860, 738; in 1870, 743; in 1880, 947.

There is a good flouring mill in the township on the line of the canal, run by water-power, and owned by Messrs. Gwinn & Son. It has been run for a number of years and not only makes an excellent article of flour, but is of great benefit to the people of the surrounding country.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

A. J. Dieterich, son of Henry and Elizabeth Dieterich, was born Sept. 20, 1825, in Scioto County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm, and when eighteen years old went on the Ohio Canal as Captain of a boat, which occupation he followed till he was thirty years of age, since which he has been engaged in farming, now owning 1,000 acres of fine land. He was married Sept. 20, 1845, to Sarah A., daughter of Benjamin and Mary Coffman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They had one son—Stephen, who died in 1872, aged fourteen years. Mrs. Dieterich died in 1872, and in 1876 Mr. Dieterich married Mrs. Nancy Weeder. Mr. Dieterich acted as Infirmary Director for six years. His father was born Jan. 1, 1794, and his mother March 4, 1794. They were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They moved to Scioto County, Ohio, about 1820, and some years later moved to Pike County and cleared the farm now owned by Stephen, and where they spent the rest of their lives. The father died June 18, 1862, and the mother May 30, 1857.

Stephen Dieterich, farmer and stock-raiser,

was born Aug. 11, 1833, on the farm where he now resides, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Dieterich, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, the former born Jan. 1, 1794, and the latter March 4, 1794. They came to Ohio in 1820, where the father died June 18, 1862, and the mother May 30, 1857. Since he grew to manhood Stephen has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a farm of 321 acres of land, where he has a good assortment of all kinds of stock. He was married Feb. 14, 1862, to Celeslean Wolford, of French descent.

P. T. McLellan, merchant, and Postmaster of Coopersville, Ohio, was born Feb. 24, 1842, in Pike County, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Wills) McLellan. Sept. 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, as a private, but was afterward promoted to Sergeant-Major. He was at the battle of Shiloh and with Sherman on his march to the sea; was discharged Aug. 2, 1865. After returning home he engaged in the mercantile business, and now carries a stock of about $2,000, with sales amounting to about $9,000 a year. In 1872 he was married to Jane, daughter of James and Phœbe Rodgers. They have had three children—Delia, Florence and Flora. Mr. McLellan is a member of Orient Lodge, No. 321, A. F. & A. M., and has been through the Blue Lodge. He also belongs to Colwell Post, No. 245, G. A. R. His father was a native of Maine, and was of Dutch and Irish descent. He was one of the first settlers of this county, remaining here till his death, which occurred in 1870, at the age of seventy-five years.

H. H. Merritt, son of John and Prudence Merritt, was born Jan. 1, 1822, in Pike County, Ohio. He was reared on the farm and attended the old log-cabin schools till he was twenty-one years old, after which he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and by hard labor has accumulated 160 acres of good land. He was married Sept. 29, 1844, to Levise, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Coffman, who were of German descent. They were the parents of thirteen children—Stephen, born Dec. 22, 1846; G. W., Nov. 11, 1847; Mary J., born Feb. 24, 1851, wife of D. C. Bathell; Milton, March 12, 1853; Sarah E., Dec. 24, 1856, wife of Mr. Bakenhester; J. D., Jan. 26, 1859; Theodore R., Oct. 27, 1860; Ida A., Aug. 15, 1866; Emma E., Nov. 3, 1868; infant, Feb. 14, 1850; John, Aug. 24, 1854; Alonzo, Aug. 16, 1866; and Allen B., Oct. 30, 1863. Mr. Merritt has held several township offices, and politically is a Republican. His parents were among the first settlers of Camp Creek Township. His father was born Jan. 9, 1786, and died in this township in September, 1871.

Milton Merritt was born April 9, 1834, in Pike County, and is a son of John and Annie (McDonnell) Merritt, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Southern Ohio. He attended the public schools in the county till he was eighteen years old, and at the age of twenty-five years he took a trip to the West, but soon returned and followed boating on the Ohio Canal till a few years ago. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Scott. He remained in the army till the close of the war, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. He was married in 1876 to Louisa Wolford, who is of French descent. His grandfather, Ezekiel Merritt, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, coming from Kentucky in a very early day and locating in Scioto County, where he built the first floating boat that was ever run on the Scioto River.

G. W. Noel, farmer, was born April 26, 1825, in Pike County, Ohio, and was reared on his father's farm. His parents, Abraham G. and Mary Noel, were natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. He attended the public schools during the winter till he was eighteen years old; and at the age of twenty-

one began boating on the Ohio Canal and Ohio River. He was Captain of the Scioto and Oregon boats fifteen years, since which he has followed farming pursuits. He was married March 3, 1853, to Mary J., daughter of Benjamin and Mary Coffman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Ten children were sent to bless this union, of whom only four survive—Sarah J., wife of John T. Adams; Louisa Frances, C. Eddie and Olive Gertrude. Mr. Noel has served as township officer a number of terms, and held the office of Land Appraiser for twenty years. He is an active member of the United Brethren church.

Isaac G. Noel, farmer, near Coopersville, Ohio, was born July 30, 1819, in Scioto County, Ohio, and is a son of Abraham and Mary Noel, natives of Virginia, of German descent, who emigrated to Ohio in a very early day. When a young man Isaac G. worked at the tanner's trade three years, and also worked on the Ohio River and Canal about twelve years. In his younger days he was a great sportsman, and has killed many wild animals which used to abound in the country. He was married March 24, 1844, to Minerva, daughter of James and Nancy Wallis, who were of Irish descent. They have five children—Melinda, Mary J., wife of Daniel Wilson; James, Margaret and John. As the result of his industry Mr. Noel owns 600 acres of land, where he now resides. He also owns two pieces of land in Scioto County and a farm in Missouri, and is one of the leading farmers of Pike County. He also owns a number of hogs, sheep and cattle of a fine grade. In his political views he has always affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

Andrew Shock was born Nov. 10, 1811, in Greenbrier County, Va., a son of Henry and Mary Shock. His father was born in Virginia and emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1815, and the following spring moved to Pike County, where he remained till his death, which occurred Sept. 30, 1842, aged sixty-seven years, four months. His wife died at the age of eighty-eight years and nine months. Andrew Shock was married Nov. 24, 1836, to Amanda Shoemaker, who was born Oct. 23, 1815. Their children are—Martha, born Sept. 28, 1837, and married to I. W. Givens, in the fall of 1861; John, born Nov. 27, 1838, and died March 12, 1839; Mary Ann, born Nov. 8, 1840, and married James Raden in the fall of 1861; Henry, born April 30, 1843, married to Mahala Armintrout, in 1871, and died Oct. 17, 1872; Andrew, born Dec. 23, 1844, and died Aug. 17, 1847; Catherine, born Nov. 1, 1846, and married Cyrus Givens in January, 1880; Elizabeth, born Dec. 1, 1848, and married Coonrod Vallery in the fall of 1872; Amanda, born Feb. 7, 1851, and married Frank Rodell in 1876; Frances, born March 14, 1853, and married David Givens in 1875; Peter, born April 30, 1855, and died Aug. 5, 1879; Isaac, born March 19, 1859, and died Aug. 5, 1879, and William, born Dec. 9, 1862, and died May 15, 1863. Mr. Shock is of Dutch descent, his great-grandfather having come from the River Rhine, in Germany, to the Shenandoah Valley, Va. Mr. Shock has served three terms of three years each as County Commissioner. He has also served as Justice of the Peace, Township Assessor a number of times, Land Appraiser and other minor offices. Mrs. Shock's father, Peter Shoemaker, was born in Loudoun County, Va., and came to Ross County, Ohio, when quite a boy. He was married in Ross County, and moved to Pike County, Ohio, in the fall of 1827 or '28, remaining there till his death, July 11, 1867, at the age of eighty-three years and eight months. His wife died Nov. 15, 1870, aged eighty years and six months. They were of Dutch descent.

William Shoop was born Jan. 3, 1837, in

Scioto County, Ohio, and is a son of James and Julia (Scott) Shoop, who were natives of Ohio. He was reared on the farm and attended the public schools till he was about twenty years of age, after which he was engaged boating on the Ohio Canal, from Portsmouth to Cleveland, for fifteen years. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company C, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, as a private, but was soon promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He served till the close of the war and was mustered out at Knoxville, Tenn., in August, 1865. He soon after engaged in the mercantile business, which he still carries on at Coopersville, Ohio, where he has a large trade. He was married March 15, 1859, to Mary A., daughter of Lloyd and Elizabeth (Bradford) Hart, who are natives of Virginia, of German and Scotch descent. In 1863 our subject's father moved to Kentucky, where his death occurred in 1882.

D. W. Starr, merchant, was born May 30, 1846, in Camp Creek Township, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Lee) Starr; the former a native of Ohio, and the latter is a descendant of Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His parents were among the first settlers of Southern Ohio, and are yet living in Camp Creek Township, being the oldest couple in that vicinity. Our subject, when he grew to manhood, read medicine under Dr. Penn, of Galena, Ohio, for two years, after which he learned the harness-maker's trade, which he followed about five years. He then followed farming for some time, after which he engaged in his present mercantile business. He was married in 1869 to Margaret, daughter of William and Julia Winterburn, who were of English descent. They have five children—Cora L., Mary A., Henry W., Annie F. and Lida M. In 1876 he was elected Constable, and is at present Township Clerk.

CHAPTER XLII.

MIFFLIN, PERRY, BENTON AND PEBBLE TOWNSHIPS.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

ITS ADVENT TO INDEPENDENCE.

When Ross County was organized in 1798, two townships were formed which represented all of what is now Pike County west of the river, and to what afterward became the Scioto County line. These two townships of Ross County were Paxton and Pee Pee. From Paxton Township Mifflin Township was formed Oct. 26, 1806. All south and west of Pee Pee Township composed Mifflin, out of which Sunfish, Perry and Benton were formed, and part, if not all, of Pebble. Mifflin Township then dates from 1806, and next to Pee Pee is the oldest township organization in the county.

BOUNDS, VALUATION AND POPULATION.

At this time Mifflin has been shorn of much of her territory, but she is still the second in size in the county, Jackson Township alone having a larger area. The number of acres in the township upon the assessment roll is 27,987, or an area of a little over forty-three and one-half square miles. The township is bounded, commencing with Perry Township on the north and then east etc., by Perry, Benton and Sunfish townships, Adams County and Highland County and lies in the southwest part of the county, its western and a portion of its southern line being the county lines of Highland and Adams. The assessed valuation of the township in 1882 was: For real estate, $131,481; personal property, $71,091; village property, $5,993; total, $208,565.

The population of Mifflin was, in 1840, 645; in 1850, 546; in 1860, 821; in 1870, 1,108; in 1880, 1,230. Benton Township being taken from a part of Mifflin in 1842 accounts for the loss during that decade.

SOIL, TIMBER AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Mifflin Township is not rich in its agricultural resources, although there is some good land and rich soil in the township. The soil is varied and on the hills extremely thin or light, while along the valleys of the several creeks are to be found some excellent corn, wheat and grass lands. There is a good deal of excellent timber in the township. It is rolling along the valleys and hilly back of them, and it is in many parts both rugged and broken.

The township is a healthy one, for its surface has a drainage unsurpassed. Its principal creeks are Sunfish, Kincaid, Drybones and Grear Fork, the first mentioned being the main stream in the township, and the others its branches. Brush Creek of Scioto County has a branch that takes its rise in the township. On the banks of these streams and through the narrow valleys in which they run are found some fine farms well cultivated, and of a quality of soil that gives rich re-

turns to the husbandman, but the uplands are now being added to them producing qualities by using phosphate and other soil-renewing articles. Still there is a future for Mifflin, if her people, who are mostly agricultural, will, while raising cereals and vegetables upon the rich valley lands, look after the production of stock, fruits and grapes upon their uplands and side hills. This will make barren places of value, and a varied industry is needed to bring forth wealth from a varied soil.

BYINGTON

is a very pretty little place situated on the bank and in the Valley of Sunfish Creek, near the center of the township, and has probably a population of fifty souls. It has two general stores that do a good business with the surrounding country, kept by Humphreys & Pennisten and Emanuel Holton, and one blacksmith shop, owned by S. H. Phillips, all on Front street. A tannery is carried on by the Manger Brothers, which was established in 1848 by Enoch Reed, on Poplar street. There is a postoffice, and G. W. Pennisten is Postmaster. This postoffice was the first one established in the township, and its first Postmaster was Isaac Holton.

LATHAM

is a small but rather an enterprising little hamlet, located in the east central portion of the township, and has a population of about seventy-five. Its business interests are conducted by G. W. Legg, who keeps a general store on the corner of Chillicothe and Cincinnati streets, and is the present Postmaster; Christian Manger, a general store on Chillicothe street; Wesley Legg, a drug and general store on the corner of Valley and Chillicothe streets; Joseph Hazelbaker runs a general store and also hotel on the corner of Valley and Pemberton streets; C. H. Day is the proprietor of the only blacksmith shop in the place on Cincinnati street. The only saloon is on Valley street. The Latham postoffice was first established in 1854, and F. G. Parker was appointed Postmaster. The first letter was mailed by J. G. Genther.

SOME OF THE OLD PIONEERS.

Milton Township, or the north and central portion of it, was settled about the year 1800, and in giving the names of its oldest and first pioneers some may have settled in what is now Benton, Perry, Sunfish, etc., which were once all a part of Mifflin Township. The exact location of each could not well be ascertained. The following named persons, however, were early settlers of Mifflin Township: John McCord, John Barton, Asher Leyton, Reuben Bristol, William Davis, John Kincaid, Peter O'Brian, William Pillars, Abraham Beekman, William Parker, William Beekman, John Beekman, Gabriel Beekman, Neil Dougherty, John Grove, Joshua Johnson, Alexander Cross, Thomas Gardner, Robert Montgomery, John Campbell, Joshua Davis, Burgess Elliott, Isaac Pennisten and Jacob Foster. These old pioneers were followed by their sons and others, who, reared in the wilderness, became the native pioneers of the township.

Peter Lytle, the oldest person known in the township, is 105 years old, and lives at Latham, where he tends his own garden and chops all his wood. Benjamin Johnson, seventy-six years of age, and James West, sixty-five years of age, were both born and reared in the township. William G. Beekman, who is also well along in years, was born and reared in the township, and never voted out of it, and still lives in the same house where he was born. Samuel Scanden still lives in the same house where born, and never voted out of the township, and is past his sixtieth year. John Holton lives on the farm where he was born, and is over sixty years of age. Robert Leeper, Abraham Gall, Taylor Barton, Stephen Beekman,

George Fulk, John McCoy, Crawford Humphreys, John Nace, Peter Cartwright, J. C. Washburn, William McCoy, Joseph Decker, Aaron Beekman, Mason Perdue, Thomas G. Parker, Jacob Butler, are natives of the township.

On the farm of William McCoy is a spring of pure, soft water, connected with an underground stream or river. It was near this spring that the first settler pitched his tent, and then erected his cabin. That it is fed by an under-ground river is a known fact, but so long as the spring holds its great body of water the river or stream from which it flows is not needed. The spring is about one mile from the hamlet of Latham, and is known by every settler for miles around.

There is in this township the Waverly sandstone, but that is the only product that may be said to lie beneath the surface of any value. No minerals of any kind are known to exist within the township.

The first grist-mill on Sunfish Creek was built on the north side of the creek, opposite Byington, by a Mr. Marcus, in 1820. In 1823 Thomas Holton bought the mill and ran it until his death. Shortly after he purchased he removed the mill to the other side of the creek, where it has remained and been rebuilt several times. After Mr. Holton died his heirs continued to run the mill until 1869 when it was sold to Daniel Murphy. Within twelve months he sold it to George Dixon. The latter person took down the old and built a new mill on the site and after running it for two years sold it to John Smith, who is the present proprietor.

CHURCHES.

The Bethlehem Regular Baptist Church of Latham, was organized at Maple Grove School-house, by Revs. Charles Trichler and A. J. Warren, in 1881, with twenty members. They hold their meetings in the Latham School-house, but are building a church on Valley street, Latham. The building committee is: George W. Legg, A. P. Davidson, Ezekiel East, T. S. Haskins, H. H. Valentine, Jacob Butler and Peter Mead. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Warren; service is held once a month and Sabbath-school every Sunday. The church has a membership of fifty-six. The school has an average attendance of forty-five scholars

The Latham Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875 by Rev. Arthur Humphreys, with forty-two members. Rev. Wm. A. Cartwright built the church and donated it to the organization in November, 1875. It was dedicated by Elder S. M. Bright, of Portsmouth. The Trustees were: S. P. Austin, Jacob Anderson, Henry Wilt, Peter Leedom and Arthur Humphreys. The church is located on Bristol street. The present pastor is Rev. E. A. Bridwell, and the Trustees are: A. P. Austin, J. W. O'Dell, Wm. McCoy, Jonathan Gillespie and Sylvester Umble. The membership is thirty-five. Service is held every two weeks, and the Sabbath-school meets every Sunday.

Perseverance Methodist Episcopal Church, Byington, was organized in 1843, with a membership of thirty-five. In 1844 they were given a lot by the Holton heirs, and the members and neighbors proceeded to build a log church. On New Year's day 1845, they raised the church, which they finished and dedicated the latter part of the same year. The Trustees are: Valentine Zimmermann, Thomas McCoy and Samuel Mustard. The present pastor is Rev. E. A. Bridwell. The church has the same number of members as when organized. Service is regularly held every two weeks.

The Byington Christian Union Church was organized in 1866, by Rev. Uriah Milburn, with about eighty members. The next year they built a church, which cost them $1,400. The Trustees and Elders appointed were: A. B. East, John McCoy and S. B. Abbott.

The first pastor was the Rev. Alfred Moore, and the present one is the Rev. James Low. The trustees are the same, with the exception of Mr. Abbott who is deceased. The Elders now are James M. Murphy, J. C. Puckett and Miss Mary Ann Argo. The membership numbers forty. Regular service is held once a month, and class-meeting and Sabbath-school every Sunday.

The Calvary Protestant Methodist Church was organized by the Rev. Zachariah Hickman, with eighteen members, in 1875, and in 1877 they built their church. The Trustees are: Wm. Ashbaugh, Albert Beekman, Abel Hill, Joseph Beekman and James Henry Ashbaugh. The present pastor is Rev. Zachariah Hickman again, he having been placed npon that Circuit this year. The Trustees are: Francis Ashbaugh, Wm. Ashbaugh, Albert Beekman, James Henry Ashbaugh and Joseph Gamble. Services are held every two weeks, and the church membership numbers thirty.

SCHOOLS, 1883.

There are ten school districts in the township, as follows: No. 1, Nace School—scholars, forty-seven; No. 2, Bell Hollow—scholars, forty; No. 3, Byington—scholars, twenty-two; No. 4, Laperelle—scholars, sixty-three; No. 5, Latham—scholars, seventy-nine; No. 6, Grassyfork—scholars, sixty-nine; No. 7, Hachelshin—scholars, thirty; No. 8, Beekman—scholars, seventy-six; No. 9, Benner—scholars, thirty-three; No. 10, Dry Bone—scholars, fifty-four. The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1804–'5, but the name of the teacher is not remembered. One of the earliest teachers was Mr. James Jones.

OFFICIAL.

The township being organized by Ross County in 1806, below is given the first township officers: Trustees, Wm. Pillers, Thomas Gardner and John Kincaid; Overseers of the Poor, Abraham McCoy and Robert Montgomery; House Appraisers, Burgess Elliott and John Grove; Constable, Joshua Davis, Sr.; Fence Viewers, George Moore and Isaac Pennisten; Wm. Parker, Clerk and Treasurer; Justice of the Peace, Wm. Davis.

The present officers (1883) are: Trustees, Jacob Butler, Samuel Scanden and Charles C. Beekman; Treasurer, George W. Peniston; Clerk, Oscar O. Hazelbaker; Assessor, Jasper Landen; Constables, S. P. Ladd and Willard Moler; Justices of the Peace, Ezekiel East and James Cross.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Wylie Austin, tobacco farmer, Mifflin Township, is the son of Silas P. and Martha J. (McDaniel) Austin. The Austins settled in Ohio in an early day and Silas P. was born in Brown County, July 12, 1809. Our subject was also born in Brown County, Sept. 26, 1842. When young he moved with his parents to Adams County, and when twelve years old went to live with his brother in Pike County. His brother died soon after and he had to depend upon his own resources, and having practiced painting a few months, he went to Illinois where he was engaged in painting two years. In 1858 he settled in Pike County and followed painting a number of years, and in 1872 began his present occupation and is now one of the most extensive growers and dealers in tobacco in Pike County. During 1882 he produced 5,000 pounds, and buys and ships extensively to the Cincinnati market. Sept. 24, 1879, he was married to Margaret J., daughter of Nelson Hiser, of Highland County, Ohio. They have been blessed with two daughters. During the late war he was a member of Company E, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, and served in the Kanawha and Shenandoah valleys, Virginia.

William Gerry Beekman, son of Aaron and Beersheba Beekman, was born June 9,

1828, in Pike County. His father was born in Virginia and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He is still living at the age of ninety years; his wife died in 1860. Our subject has followed farming through life. When twenty-one years of age he joined the Christian church and soon became Elder of the church, which position he filled till 1866, when he was ordained as a minister and has since been engaged in the ministry in connection with his farming pursuits. He has been Township Trustee two terms, Assessor seven years, Justice of the Peace six years, and Director of the Pike County Infirmary three years. He was married Jan. 16, 1848, to Margaret, daughter of George and Elizabeth Nace, of Pike County. They have had ten children—George E., Winslow P., Aaron A., Elizabeth J. (wife of Jesse Shanks), James B., Nathaniel G., Mary C. L. V., Verna A. M., Virginia P. and Margaret F., who died in infancy. Mrs. Beekman is a member of the Christian church.

Jacob Butler, youngest child of Leonard and Sallie (Hurt) Butler, was born Oct. 25, 1832, in Highland County, Ohio. He was engaged in farming till 1859, when he purchased a farm near Latham, Pike Co., Ohio, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was married Oct. 6, 1859, to Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Sallie (Scowden) Porter, of Pike County, Ohio. His children are—Sallie, Richard P. and Arie A. Richard P. was born April 13, 1865, and attended the common-school until 1879 when he attended a graded school. He also attended the same school in 1881, and in 1883 attended the National Normal College, at Lebanon, Ohio. He intends to follow the profession of teaching. He is also a member of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Butler served as Lieutenant in the late war. He has served as Township Trustee several years, which office he now holds. He is a member of Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 365, A. F. & A. M., Highland County. His father was a son of Daniel Butler, a native of England, who settled on Staten Island in 1765. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving first as Sergeant and Aid-de-Camp under General Washington. He was a sailor and ship-carpenter by occupation, and his son Leonard Butler, the father of Jacob Butler, was born about the year 1790. He was in the war of 1812. He moved to Highland County in the year 1808 and settled near Sinking Spring, where he remained until his death in 1872.

James Cross, eldest son of William and Amy (John) Cross, was born Oct. 12, 1832, in Pike County, on the farm where he still resides. He received his education in the subscription log-cabin schools and was reared on a farm, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He has served as Township Trustee three terms, and in 1879 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds by re-election. His grandfather, Alexander Cross, came from Maryland to Pike County, Ohio, in 1803, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas John, was of Welsh descent. He was born in one of the Eastern States, and came to Pike County, Ohio, in an early day. Our subject's father filled various township offices during his life, and died at about forty years of age.

Avery Painter Davidson, farmer, is the youngest son of Simon and Arcadia (Sharp) Davidson. His father was born, reared and married in Delaware, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1830 he came to Belmont County, Ohio, and two years later removed to Monroe County, where our subject was born July 12, 1834. His wife died at the age of thirty-four years. He is still living in Gallia County, Ohio, in his eighty-fourth year. On arriving at manhood our subject settled in Noble County, Ohio, where he followed farming till 1856, after which he spent three years in the West, when he returned to Noble County. He spent the following year

in Kansas, and returning to Ohio purchased a farm in Gallia County. At the end of a year he sold his farm and bought one in Lawrence County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1877, when he sold his farm and bought the one where he now resides, near Latham, in Pike County. He was married May 18, 1861, to Eveline, daughter of Jeptha and Lucy (Carn) Massie, of Lawrence County. They have had seven children—Lucy A., Sarah B., Mary E., Odelle, Laura and Stella M., and Elaseo, who died in infancy. Mr. D. belongs to Stafford Lodge, No. 300, F. & A. M., Stafford, Monroe Co., Ohio.

Ezekiel East was born July 31, 1844, in Pittsylvania County, Va., a son of Henry and Susan (Ley) East, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. When twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Pike County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and has always followed the avocation of a farmer. He was married June 11, 1865, to Arie, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Scowden) Porter, early settlers of Pike County. They have had born to them six children, of whom five are living — Rachel E., Jacob P., Arie S., Sarah L. and Lucretia A. Mary A. died at the age of two years. In 1872 Mr. East was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held that office continuously ever since by re-election. He was elected Township Assessor in 1877, and served one term. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a member of Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 365, F. & A. M., and also belongs to Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 632, I. O. O. F., both of Highland County, Ohio.

Oscar Oliver Hazelbaker, second son of Joseph and Harriet (Collings) Hazelbaker, was born June 7, 1862, in Adams County, Ohio. He was reared principally on a farm, and spent some time on the Ohio on a steamer with his father. He was driver on the Ohio Canal three years, after which he was engaged three years in James Hall's store at the mouth of Brush Creek, Scioto County. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1879. He was educated at the common schools and attended the graded schools at Waverly one term. In 1872 he removed with his father to Latham, and since 1880 has been engaged in teaching. March, 1883, he was elected to his present position of Clerk of Mifflin Township.

Howe Bennett Humphreys, son of Howe and Edith (McCracken) Humphreys, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 9, 1844. He has made farming his principal occupation through life, but was engaged four years in the lumber trade, and during that time he and his brother John owned and operated a saw-mill. He was married in December, 1866, to Emma, daughter of William and Amy Cross, of Pike County. She died in 1873, leaving three children—Zura D., William E., and Cary B. He was again married in December, 1878, to Mary C., daughter of Taylor and Julia Barton, of Pike County. They have one child—Luella. She is a member of the Christian church. Our subject's father was a native of Virginia. He moved to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1828, and in 1844 settled in Pike County, and is still living at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died, aged seventy-one years. They reared twelve children, of whom eight are still living—John F. M., William W., H. B., James H. G., Arena, Mary C., Edith A. and Lucinda A.

Peter Cooley Leedom, fourth son of George W. and Leanna (Hopkins) Leedom, was born in Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1833. He followed farming in his native county till 1857, when he removed to Pike County and settled on his farm in the spring of 1858, where he farmed till 1864. October, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, as a private for one year.

He was in all the engagements in the Tennessee and Alabama campaigns, and was seriously injured at the battle of Franklin. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1865, and returned home, where he has since been engaged in farming. He was married April 13, 1856, to Mary E., daughter of Nathan and Eliza (Jackson) Maddox. They have had five children born to them—Harriet A., John W., who died in his fifth year; Elizabeth L., who died in infancy; Sarah L., who died in her third year, and George N. Mr. Leedom is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Mifflin Township.

Robert Leeper, son of William and Elizabeth (Robinson) Leeper, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, June 22, 1826. He came to America with his parents in 1838 and settled in Botetourt County, Va., and in 1842 the family moved to Highland County, Ohio. When sixteen years old Robert went to Cincinnati and was apprenticed four years at the tanner's trade, after which he had charge of Easton's Tannery in Mifflin Township five years. In 1853 he left the tanning on account of failing health and purchased the farm where he has since been successfully engaged in farming and now has 308 acres of land. He was married April 2, 1850, to Judith, daughter of Jonas Anderson, of Pike County. They have had six children born to them—William J. and Sarah E., both of whom died in infancy; Mary A., wife of Thomas Penn; Lathan R., married and living on the home farm; John W. and Clara A. Mr. Leeper was Township Trustee two terms, and was Land Appraiser in 1870. He is at present filling the office of Infirmary Director. He belongs to the Christian Union church, of which he has served as Elder, and is at present Trustee. His wife also belongs to that church.

George William Legg, merchant and Postmaster, was born in Pike County, Jan. 3, 1862, and is the only son of Wesley and Martha (Wyckoff) Legg. He was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools, where he obtained a liberal education, and at the age of sixteen began teaching school. After having taught two terms he entered his father's store at Latham, Ohio, where he remained three years, and in December, 1882, he established his present business, dealing in dry-goods and groceries. He has been Postmaster at Latham nearly a year. He was married Oct. 9, 1881, to Carrie A., daughter of Daniel Tiffany, of Pike County. They have been blessed with one child, Stella May. Mr. Legg and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church and he is at present Clerk of the church.

William McCoy, only son of John and Sarah (Delay) McCoy, was born in Mifflin Township, Pike County, Nov. 29, 1836. At eighteen years of age he went to Iowa, where he was employed in a saw-mill, and soon purchased an interest in the mill. At the end of three years he and his partners removed their mill to Atchison County, Mo., where they engaged in lumbering till 1863, when Mr. McCoy sold his interest in the mill and followed farming in Pike County till 1867. He then engaged in lumbering again in partnership with Messrs. Rush and Cartwright, the firm name being McCoy, Rush & Cartwright, till 1871. It was then changed to McCoy & Bailey, but the latter soon retired, leaving our subject sole owner, who has been extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of hard-wood lumber, ever since. He is also a large land-owner in Pike County and a successful farmer. He owns the tract of land known as the Kincaid place, and has one of the finest springs of water in Southeastern Ohio, known as the Kincaid Springs. He was married in April, 1861, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Rev. William A. and Sarah (Stillwell) Cartwright. Her father erected a church building at Latham, Pike County, which he donated to the Methodist Episcopal

people of that community. Mr. McCoy and wife have had nine children born to them—James L., Sarah B., Andrew M., John E., William G., Mary A., Charles F. (who died in infancy), Arie E. and Cora M. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is Trustee. He is also Recording Steward of the circuit, and is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has filled the position of County Commissioner nine years. He is a member of Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 365, F. & A. M., Highland County, Ohio.

George Wesley Pennisten, junior member of the firm of Humphreys, Pennisten & Co., dealers in dry-goods, groceries and general merchandise, Byington, was born April 2, 1848, in Pike County. He lived on a farm till seventeen years of age, and was educated at the common schools, after which he taught school during the winter seasons and farmed in the summer season for a number of years. He was elected Assessor of Sunfish Township when twenty-one years old and served three years. He was Township Clerk one year, and served as a member of the Board of Education of Pebble Township, and also School Director in Sub-district No. 9. He also served as County School Examiner from 1872 till 1875, and was appointed to that position in the spring of 1883. He has been Treasurer of Mifflin Township since 1879, and is serving his second year as member of the Board of Education of this Township. He was Assistant Postmaster at Idaho, Pike County, two years, and in November, 1880, was appointed Postmaster of Byington. In 1875 he engaged in his present mercantile business, with his father-in-law, under the firm name of Humphreys & Pennisten. He was married Feb. 21, 1875, to Calverna M., daughter of John and Elizabeth A. (Mustard) Humphreys, of Byington. They have five children—Clarence E., John W., Charles R., F. Grace and Leroy H. Mrs. Pennisten belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject's father, William Pennisten, was born in Pike County and was married to Mary Ann E. Anderson, a native of Virginia.

John Collins Washburn, second son of John and Hannah (Burke) Washburn, was born in Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, May 18, 1819. His father was born in Maryland, and came to Adams County in an early day. He had a family of nine children, of whom one daughter and our subject are living. He died June 25, 1829. Our subject was thus thrown upon his own resources at the age of ten years, and at the age of sixteen years began working at the gunsmith's trade. In 1840 he came to Pike County, where he settled on the Burgess Elliott farm, and a few years later purchased thirty acres of land and followed farming in connection with his trade. He has at present 325 acres of land, and is devoting his entire time to agricultural pursuits. He was married June 6, 1840, to Elvira, daughter of Burgess and Sarah (Ackley) Elliott, of Pike County. They have seven children—John W., an attorney at Waverly, Ohio, and ex-Representative of Pike County; Hiram E., of Colorado; George W., of Chillicothe, Ohio; Dawson B., of Byington; Charles L., of Chillicothe; Sarah J., wife of R. S. McCoppin, of Pike County, Ohio; Mary E., of Byington, Ohio. Mr. Washburn has been Trustee of Mifflin Township for a number of years. He is a member of Sinking Spring Lodge, No. 632, I. O. O. F., Highland County, Ohio. Mrs. Washburn's father was a native of Virginia. He served in the war of 1812. He served eighteen years as Commissioner of Pike County.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

ITS TOPOGRAPHY.

Perry Township is of an irregular triangular form, lies in the extreme northwest corner, and has some of the best farming land in the county. The hills on the east are like

those in Mifflin and Benton townships, rocky, rugged and broken, and of little use outside of cattle ranges. Beech Flats is a handsome area of level country, good farming land, and the prettiest tract of land to the eye in Pike County. It lies in the northern part of the township and extends to the Ross County line. In the valley of Baker's Fork of Ohio Brush Creek and the Beech Flats are the best farming portions of the township. Baker's Fork has three branches, or heads, and they all rise within the township, uniting about the center, and then flowing southwest until it leaves the township. There is plenty of timber for all practical purposes, but no coal or iron ore. The hills are slate and sandstone.

BOUNDS, ACREAGE AND VALUATION.

The township is bounded on the north by Ross County, on the east by Benton and Mifflin townships, on the south by Mifflin Township, and west by Highland County. Within these bounds are 14,462 acres of land placed upon the assessment roll, and the assessed valuation for 1882 was $212,592; personal property, $84,698; village property, $10,512; total valuation, $307,802. This valuation of land is the highest in the county, excepting Pee Pee and Jackson townships, and is a fraction over $14.63 per acre.

PIONEERS.

The names of a few of the old pioneers are: John Swan, James Wilson, John Core, David Irons, Jno. Ferneau, Nathaniel Willis, Jno. Shields, Benj. Umpstead, Jno. Penn, George Eubanks, Stephen Berry, Samuel Garner and David Eubanks.

Among the living of the oldest settlers the following names are given: David Townsend, James Wilson, John J. Core, Daniel Ferneau, Levi Rittenhouse, Robert P. Jones, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey, Misses Rebecca and Rhoda Eubanks, Miss Elizabeth Penn, Wm. Greenfield, Enos Wilson, Isaac and David Nelson, Joseph Elliott, Christian Cameron, Samuel Rittenhouse and John Treber.

Just when Perry Township was organized cannot be told, but about 1825, as it is mentioned about that time. The township records for a number of years are lost, and a search for them proved unavailing. The officers the present year are given: Trustees, L. C. Wilson, E. S. Jones and L. J. Anderson; Treasurer, J. W. Rigdon; Clerk, E. G. Tener; Assessor, Dr. J. W. Little; Constable, Wm. Parker; Justices of the Peace, W. M. Sylvester and James A. McCord.

The population in 1840 was 565; 1850, 653; 1860, 625; 1870, 748; 1880, 879.

CYNTHIANA

is a very pretty little village, and has a handsome as well as rich country around it. The hamlet was laid out between 1835 and 1840, by David Eubanks, brother of Misses Rhoda and Rebecca Eubanks. He gave the name in honor of his wife, Anna, and daughter, Cynthia. He died in the State of Missouri, Aug. 21, 1857, aged seventy-four years. Its location is on the northeast corner of the township, about a mile from the west line of the county. It is nearly on a line with the four points of the compass, north, south, east and west. Its principal business street is called Main, and the following are the business houses: J. W. Rigdon and Head Bros., general stores; M. W. Dunham, grocery store; Mrs. S. M. Kerns, millinery store; N. Ralph, shoe shop; John Martino, shoe store; Dan'l Bryan, blacksmith shop; Albert Caplinger, gun shop; J. T. Treber, marble yard; Davis Rish, chair and repair shop. W. O. Greenfield has a blacksmith shop on the east side, and G. W. Kelley has a tan-yard on the same side. L. C. Wilson is the Postmaster, and the office is kept at Rigdon's store. The professions are represented by W. S. and J. W. Little, as resident physicians, and John Martino, law-

yer. The population is about 175. In 1850 it had a population of 134. Baker's Fork of Brush Creek runs near the place.

SCHOOLS.

There are seven school districts in Perry Township, as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Bryan School--Teacher, Miss Julia Jones; scholars, forty-five; Sub-district No. 2, Melson School—Teacher, Miss Ida Smith; scholars, fifty-seven; Sub-district No. 3, Cynthiana School—Teachers, E. G. Tener and Miss Nana Jones; scholars, sixty-seven; Sub-district, No. 4, West School—Teacher, James Butler; scholars, twenty-seven; Sub-district No. 5, Penn School—Teacher, H. Hempstead; scholars, sixty-five; Sub-district, No. 6, Bell Hollow School—Teacher, R. W. Smith; scholars, twenty; Sub-district, No. 7, Jimtown School—Teacher, F. M. Kelley; scholars, forty-four.

In 1812 a tannery was located in Perry Township, probably the first one in the county. John Ferneau, father of Daniel Ferneau, was the proprieter.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cynthiana, was organized in 1841 by Rev. Henry Horton, some twenty-five persons joining the society. In 1843 a log church building was erected in the north part of the town, which served them for ten years. The Trustees were: Thomas James, John H. Freeman and Aaron Ferneau, the pastor being Rev. John Steward. In 1853 the society erected a brick church, which, when completed, was under the ministerial care of Rev. Jos. Trimble, and the membership was then eighty-five. This new church was erected in the south part of the village. For twenty-nine years this church served them, but in March, 1882, it was unfortunately burned down. They now hold service every other Sabbath, and have the use of the Presbyterian church. The pastor is Rev. Samuel J. Middleton. They have a Sabbath-school with an enrollment of twenty-five scholars.

Christian Union.—This church was organized at Cynthiana in 1864, by Rev. J. Givens; membership twenty-five. Their church building was erected in 1868. The society has grown to a membership of fifty-five, with, at this time, Rev. P. P. Wolfe as pastor. Preaching is held once a month. The Trustees are: Joshua Ferneau, William Sylvester, Joseph Ferneau, Daniel Ferneau and Daniel Bryan.

The United Brethren Church was also located at Cynthiana, and is one of the oldest churches in the county, having been organized in 1820. The first pastor was Rev. William Steward, and the society had only a membership of fifteen. They had no regular place of worship for many years, the residences of the members and the old log school-house doing duty on all occasions. They built a very neat frame church building in the north part of the hamlet of Cynthiana in 1839. Sixteen years after, this building was taken down and a brick chapel erected on the same site. The first regular pastor in the new church was Rev. William Sampson, and Trustees: R. P. Jones, Joseph Pierce and John Core. The church has now a membership of forty-seven, Rev. George W. Dever, pastor, and John J. Core, R. P. Jones and John Cameron, Trustees. Service is held every other Sabbath, and Sunday-school weekly, with some forty pupils.

The Presbyterian Church, of Cynthiana, was organized May 7, 1846. Their present place of worship was erected in 1849. Rev. William Huston was then the pastor, and James Wilson, Joseph H. Wilson and Newton Murphy were the Trustees. At present the church is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Samuel Kerr, and the Trustees are: Lewis Wilson and Enos Wilson. The church is in a fairly prosperous condition and service is held every two weeks.

Fairview Chapel.—This is the name given

to the Christian Union church which was organized by James McKibbens in 1882. They erected their church building the present year, 1883. Preaching is held every two weeks by their pastor, Rev. Henry Miller, and the Elders of the church are: Isaac Losy, Lewis Decker and James Anderson. The membership is fifty. A very flourishing Sunday-school is held every Sabbath day, with an average attendance of thirty-two.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jacob Anderson, second son of John and Mary A. Anderson, was born in February, 1844, in Ross County, and when five years old he moved with his parents to Pike County. He enlisted in the late Rebellion Aug. 8, 1862, in the Eighteenth Ohio Battery, at Waverly, Pike County, as a private, for three years. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, and a number of others, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 3, 1865. Returning home, he engaged in farming, which he followed till 1880, since which he has followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. He was married Aug. 16, 1862, to Mary S., daughter of Henry W. Kneisley, of Pike County. They have had three children—William W., Ida M. and Hattie B. Mr. Anderson is an ordained minister of the Christian Union church, and has been engaged in preaching and ministerial work for two years.

Benoni Baker was born in Paxton Township, Ross Co., Ohio, April 8, 1837, second son of Benjamin and Mahala Baker, who were natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. He followed farming in Missouri from 1860 till 1863, when he came to Ross County, Ohio, and in 1866 returned to Missouri, where he lived one year, and since 1867 he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Pike County. He was married in Ross County, March 15, 1866, to Sarah, daughter of Henry C. and Eliza A. (Adams) Ferneau. They have had born to them seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. Mr. Baker is a member of Emerald Lodge, No. 211, I. O. O. F., New Petersburg, Highland Co., Ohio.

Robert Bett Blair, son of William L. and Mary C. (Steen) Blair, was born Aug. 29, 1847, in Adams County, Ohio. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, where they resided seven years. They then returned to Adams County, where our subject resided till the late war. April, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, as a private, for three years. He was engaged through the campaign of East Tennessee with General Kilpatrick's command. They then made Raleigh their headquarters and were engaged in scouting the surrounding country till the close of the war. He was discharged at Raleigh, N. C., October, 1865, after which he returned to Adams County, where he remained until 1871. He then purchased a farm in Pike County, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married June 9, 1875, to Exira, daughter of Stephen and Mary A. Penn. Her father was a descendant of William Penn. Two children have blessed this union—Francis P. and Herman A.

Christian Cameron, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, was born in Pike County, March 13, 1818, and is the eldest son of Alexander and Susannah (Beaver) Cameron. He was reared a farmer, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life. He has made a specialty of fine sheep, and was the first to introduce thoroughbred sheep in this part of the country. He was married March 4, 1840, to Esther, daughter of John and Mary M. (Ferneau) Core, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively, and settled near Cynthiana, Ohio, about 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have had eight children born to them, of whom seven survive. He has

served two terms as Township Assessor, and he and wife belong to the United Brethren church, of which he has served as Steward and Trustee a number of years. He is at present Trustee of the parsonage. His father was born in Scotland, and when thirteen years old, in 1800, came to America with his parents, Daniel and Catherine Cameron. In 1804 he came to Ross County, Ohio, where his mother died, and in 1808 they removed to Pike County, where his father died, aged 100 years. Alexander Cameron died at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife when forty-three years of age.

John Cameron, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, was born Sept. 16, 1821, in Pike County. On arriving at manhood he engaged in farming and has since followed agricultural pursuits, and has one of the most desirable farms in the township. He was married Dec. 20, 1850, to Sarah, daughter of John and Christina Ferneau, who were the first settlers of Perry Township. Ten children have been born to them, of whom seven are living, six sons and one daughter. Mr. Cameron and wife are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is Trustee. He has filled the office of Trustee of Perry Township, off and on, for thirty years. His parents, Alexander and Susannah (Beaver) Cameron, were natives of Scotland and Adams County, Ohio, respectively. They reared five children, of whom three are living—Christian, John and Alexander. Mr. Cameron followed farming through life, and died in Pike County, aged sixty-five years. His wife died several years previous.

John Jefferson Core, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer in stock, was born Jan. 11, 1812, in Pike County. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that avocation with success. He was married Feb. 22, 1838, to Jane, daughter of Tandy and Elizabeth Hughs, of Highland County, Ohio. Seven children have been born to them, of whom one son and two daughters survive. Mr. and Mrs. Core have been members of the United Brethren church forty years. His father, John Core, was born June 26, 1788, in Maryland, and in 1799 came with his parents to Ross County, Ohio. In 1811 he came to Pike County, and was one of the first settlers in Perry Township. He was married in Ross County to a daughter of John Ferneau. She was born in Virginia, Oct. 7, 1790, and died in Perry Township, Feb. 25, 1879. She was a faithful member of the United Brethren church for forty years. Mr. Core died Sept. 20, 1869. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom seven survive. They had forty-six grandchildren and 108 great-grandchildren.

Misses Rebecca and Rhoda Eubanks.—The grandfather and grandmother of the subjects of this sketch were John and Sarah (Vandiford) Eubanks, both natives of Maryland. They had eight children—Rebecca, George, Mary, John, Thomas, Richard, William and Sophia. The parents lived to be quite aged. Their son George, the father of Misses Rebecca and Rhoda, was born in Talbot County, Md., May 20, 1759, and his wife, Rebecca Harrington, was born Oct. 4, 1763, in Queen Ann County, Md. They were married in the latter county, Oct. 26, 1780. From this union eleven children were born—John, David, Henry, Sarah, Matthew, Mary, William, George, Eleanor, Rebecca and Rhoda, their ages being in the order named. John, Sarah, Henry and William all died in Maryland in their infancy. They removed from Maryland to Kentucky in 1797, remaining there some seven years, Eleanor being born in that State. In the year 1804 the family removed to Ohio, settling in Ross County, Mifflin Township (now Perry Township, Pike County). The children brought with them to Kentucky were David, Mary, George, Matthew, and to Ohio, George. After they settled as above, Rebecca was born Sept. 29, 1805, and Rhoda was born April 7, 1808, the two being

the only children born in Ohio. Eleanor married George Perrill, April 8, 1850, and died May 31, 1878. Mary married William H. Sylvester June, 1817, and died in the spring of 1866. The ladies are both now living, the former just passed her seventy-eighth year, and Miss Rhoda her seventy-fifth. They are in excellent health, active, with excellent memories, and bidding fair to live many succeeding years of life and happiness. They are, as far as they are aware, the only survivors of their family, except the children of their brothers and sisters. They are living on the old homestead settled in 1804, and upon which they were born. Their lives have been like all farm life, a quiet one, with the exception of a startling episode in the burglary and robbery of their premises, on Thursday night, Oct. 31, 1878. There were three masked burglars who broke into their house and, using them roughly, searched and succeeded in finding their money, $900 in all. Two of the three were caught, one a Highland County desperado notorious for his rascality, named Robert McKimie, and the other a son of a neighbor a few miles distant named Frank Mesmer. The latter was tried by Judge DuHadway, and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years, and the former, tried by Judge Tripp on several counts, got a fifteen years' sentence, and they are at this writing, October, 1883, still in durance vile. The ladies have now two large dogs on guard. Their grandfather bought 500 acres of land in Kentucky, but the title being what is called a work title in Kentucky was illegal, and he lost his land. Their father died Sept. 30, 1838, and their mother March 9, 1844.

Daniel Ferneau was born Nov. 9, 1814, in Pike County, on the farm where he now resides, and is the eldest son of John H. and Christina(Freshour)Ferneau, natives of Berkeley County, Va. He worked in the tannery of his father till twenty-two years of age, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, at which he has been very successful. He was married Jan. 28, 1838, to Minerva, daughter of Burgess Elliott, one of the leading men of Pike County. This union was blessed with four children, of whom two daughters survive. Mr. Ferneau has been Justice of the Peace nine years and has served as Township Treasurer a number of years, and has also filled the office of Commissioner of Pike County six years. He is at present Trustee of the Christian Union church. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church. His father came to Pike County, Ohio, in 1808, and in 1812 erected a tannery in Perry Township where he carried on business some twenty-five years, besides dealing largely in real estate, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He reared a family of nine children and died in Pike County at the age of ninety years. His wife died about three years later, in her eighty-ninth year. Mr. Elliott, father of Mrs. Ferneau, was a native of Kentucky and came to Ohio in an early day. He was a great historian. He was Commissioner of Pike County fifteen years.

Edmund Sehen Jones, youngest son of Thomas and Mary A. Jones, was born Sept. 17, 1843, in Pike County, on the farm where he now resides. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools till twenty years of age. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he took a two years' course. After leaving college he clerked in J. D. Osborn & Co.'s dry goods store at Columbus, Ohio, two years, after which he attended Duff's Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pa., from which he graduated at the end of three months. He then returned to Bainbridge where he has since followed farming and has one of the finest farms in the township. He has been Justice of the Peace of his township and is at present Township Trustee. He was married April 1, 1871, to Mary L., daughter of Thomas

and Eliza Morrow of Bainbridge, Ohio. They have one son—Edwin Thomas. His parents were born in Radnorshire, Wales, and came to the United States in 1820, and were married at Columbus, Ohio. They had nine children, five now living. At the time of his death in 1853, Mr. Jones owned nearly 700 acres of land in Pike County. His widow is still living in her eighty-fourth year.

Isaac Melson, farmer and stock raiser, was born April 19, 1826, in Pike County, Ohio, and received his education in the subscription schools. He helped clear the farm and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. He was married in June, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Smith, early settlers of Pike County. Of the nine children born to this union only six survive, one son and five daughters. Mrs. Melson is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Melson has served three years as Trustee of Perry Township. He is a member of the Bainbridge Lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M., Bainbridge, Ohio. His father, Hiram, was born in Kentucky, and came to Ohio in an early day, and was married in Pike County to Elizabeth Core. He worked at the blacksmith's trade and at farming during his life, and died in Pike County, aged seventy years. His wife died at the age of seventy years. They reared four children of whom three are living.

Levi Rittenhouse, tanner, is the fourth son of Samuel and Elizabeth Rittenhouse. He was born Jan. 4, 1802, in Louisa County, Va., and at an early age came to Ohio with his parents who settled in Ross County, Ohio. His youth was spent in attending the subscription schools and in working in his father's tannery. After arriving at manhood he and his brother, Tillman, carried on a tannery from 1825 till 1827. In 1827 he moved to Chariton County, Mo., where he was extensively engaged in business till October, 1860. He then sold out and has since resided in Pike County. He was married in 1825 to Hannah, daughter of William and Mary (Kyle) Sinnet. When Mr. Rittenhouse left Missouri, he was accompanied by five of his servants and they have been engaged with him farming ever since. They are also good mechanics and well-read men. Mr. Rittenhouse having no children has made his will and made his servants sole heirs to all his property.

Samuel Rittenhouse, youngest son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Rittenhouse, was born in Concord Township, Ross Co., Ohio, Nov. 28, 1812. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio in 1804, where he carried on a tannery. He was the father of nine children, of whom only two survive—Levi and our subject. The latter was reared on a farm and educated at the subscription schools and resided in his native county till October, 1835. He then removed to Pike County where he has since followed farming and stock-raising. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits through life and is one of the successful farmers of Perry Township. He was first married April 12, 1832, to Nancy Givens, of Latas, Ross County, who bore him three children. She died April 30, 1839, and he was again married in 1843, to Rachel Hiatt, of Highland County, by whom he had one son. She died Aug. 20, 1843, and Mr. Rittenhouse married his present wife Sarah Bryan, Jan. 18, 1844. Seven children have been born to them of whom five are living. Mr. Rittenhouse and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as Steward and Class-Leader a number of years.

Lewis Cyrus Wilson was born July 23, 1847, in Highland County, Ohio, only son of James H. and Rosana Wilson, who were also natives of Ohio. In 1873 he purchased the mercantile interests of J. E. Dewey, of Cynthiana, and carried on a general mercantile bus-

iness with success till April, 1883, when he sold out and has since devoted his time to farming. He has 214 acres of excellent land in Perry Township, 400 acres in Highland County and 192 acres in Ross County. He was married Nov. 8, 1874, to E. A. Steel, daughter of James and Jane Steel, of Scioto Township, Ross Co., Ohio. They have been blessed with four sons—James S., Lewis E., Alexander W. and Charles S. Mr. Wilson has served as Postmaster at Cynthiana since 1873. In the spring of 1878 he was elected Treasurer of Perry County, and served three terms. In 1880 he was elected Land Appraiser in Perry Township, and in the spring of 1883 was elected Township Trustee. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a Trustee, and in politics he is a Republican.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

ITS FORM AND AREA.

This township is one of the north tier, and on the west side. Like almost all the townships on that side it is irregular in form, following ridges as its dividing lines, without much regard to section or township lines. It is the third largest township in the county, exceeded only by Jackson and Mifflin, and is about 1,100 acres larger than Pebble Township, which lies on the east.

The assessment roll gives Benton Township 24,562 acres of land.

Benton Township is a rocky, hilly country. Its streams are Sunfish Creek, in the southern part, Morgan's Fork and West Fork of Sunfish Creek, and a few other tributaries. Morgan's Fork comes in from the northwest, and flows southeast and south to its junction with Sunfish Fork, and the West Fork also runs in a southeasterly course, uniting its waters with Morgan's Fork at the hamlet of Morganstown. Sunfish Creek crosses the township from west to east, in the southern part.

METES AND BOUNDS.—VALUATION.

The township is bounded on the north by Ross County, east by Pebble Township, south by Sunfish and Mifflin, and west by Mifflin and Perry townships.

The valuation of land in 1882 was $145,843, Morgantown, $1,996; total, $147,839, a fraction over $6.00 per acre.

Its personal property in 1882, was $59,899.

It has the famous Waverly stone within its border, but its greatest wealth lies in its timber, which is of very heavy growth, and of the leading hard-wood growth, such as the different kinds of oak, hickory, maple, etc.

WHEN ORGANIZED.

A petition was received from inhabitants of the east end of Mifflin Township, March 7, 1842, to be described as follows:

"Beginning at or where the said Mifflin Township line crosses the road leading from Piketon to Hillsborough, near Richard Rittenhouse's, and running eastward with original line of Mifflin and Pebble townships till it strikes the Ross County line; thence with said Ross County and Pike County line until it strikes the Perry Township line; thence with said line until it strikes the dividing ridge between Morgan's Fork of Sunfish and Kincaid's Fork, near Lunbeck's; thence with said ridge, including Peter Brant, Jr., John Barton and William Magafech, so as to strike the improvement of Enoch P. Brant, on said ridge; thence due south to strike the Mifflin and Sunfish line on the ridge between Main Sunfish and Chenoweth's Fork; thence with the original line to the beginning."

The auditor was instructed to notify the inhabitants of new township to meet at the house of John Moore on the first Monday of April to elect the usual number of township officers for said township of Benton.

There have been but two changes of note in

the boundary of the township, and they are described below.

"Beginning at corner of Benton Township, on ridge near Richard Rittenhouse's; thence a straight line to the corner of Daniel Parker's land on the division line of James Taylor's survey; thence with said line to corner of James B.'s land in the Waverly road; thence with said road easterly to southeast corner of A. Cummings's land; thence north; thence east to northeast corner of Taylor's survey, etc."

"*Ordered*, That the line between them be run and plainly marked by Thomas Wilson, County Surveyor."

POPULATION AND POLITICS.

The population of Benton Township dates from the census of 1850. In that year it was 639; 1860, 811; 1870, 1,119; 1880, 1,474. It has shown as steady a growth as any township in the county, and in some respects, notwithstanding its rugged and broken surface, has gained faster than many other more favored townships. Pee Pee and other good agricultural municipalities have not grown as steadily or as fast as Benton.

MORGANTOWN

is the capital city of Benton Township, and boasts of a population of about seventy-five. It has a pleasant location on Morgan Fork, and near it is the mouth of West Fork of Sunfish Creek. It lies in the valley and has ranges of lofty hills all around it.

There is a general store kept by Messrs. Marhoover & Eager about a half a mile north of the hamlet, and C. A. Rodgers has a portable saw-mill, which is now located just east of the town. This mill has been in use some fifteen years. There are two excellent grist-mills in the township, one owned by Jno. P. Dewey, on Morgan's Fork, in the northern part of the township, which was first erected about 1850, and the other is on Sunfish Creek, in the extreme southern portion of the township, and is owned by a Mr. Brammer.

The records of the township are among the lost papers, and a full list of township officers could not be secured. Those of the present year are given: Trustees, John R. Ford, Wm. Watts and Vincent Bond; Clerk, A. H. Moore; Treasurer, W. H. Wilson; Assessor, Wm. Armstrong; Constable, W. H. Herdman; Justices of the Peace, Cyrus Parker and Thomas Lambert.

SCHOOLS.

There are seven school districts in Benton Township, as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Anderson's School—Teacher, Ida Milburn; scholars, seventy-four. Sub-district No. 2, Morgantown School—Teacher, E. S. Cummings; scholars, sixty-eight. Sub-district No. 3, Ashenfelter School—Teacher, R. M. Vincent; scholars, seventy-two. Sub-district No. 4, Rolston's School—Scholars, sixty-two. Sub-district No. 5, Greenbrier School—Teacher, W. M. Hiser; scholars, sixty-seven. Sub-district No. 6, Colored School—Teacher, James Jackson; scholars, fifty-eight. Joint Sub-district No. 7, Bond School—Teacher, E. T. Bond; scholars, fifty-two. Thirty-two belong to Benton Township and twenty to Pebble Township.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Morgantown, is comparatively a new organization, dating from 1875. The society was formed by Rev. Z. D. Hickman, with a class of thirty members. They erected their church the same year, which is located in the northern part of the town. Rev. Z. D. Hickman is their present pastor, with thirty-five members, and Trustees as follows: Samuel Griffith, A. S. Rodgers and B. A Cooper. Preaching is had every other Sabbath, and Sunday-school every Sabbath during the summer months. Social meetings are also held every other Sunday.

The Christian Church.—Like the other, this church is of a late date, being organized by Rev. Mr. Watts, with twelve members, in 1879. They have a church-building of their own, but at this time no stated preaching, being without a pastor. The Elders and Trustees are: Alfred Cooper, Josiah McNeal and Joseph McNeal. The church is situated in the northwest part of Morgantown.

Christian Union.—This church is located four and one-half miles northwest of Morgantown, and was organized in 1882, by Rev. Jacob Anderson, with a class of twenty members. Their church building was erected in 1883, and is a neat and comfortable building. Trustees: Michael McBride, John R. Ford and Harvey Howard. Their regular service is held every two weeks.

Christian Union, another church of the above denomination, is located in School District No. 7, and was organized in 1879, by Rev. Shoemaker, with fifteen members. He still retains charge of the church as its regular pastor, and the membership has increased to thirty. At present they have no place of worship of their own, but hold their regular meetings every two weeks in the Bond School-house. A Sabbath-school is connected with the church which continues regularly every Sabbath-day during the summer months. Both church and school is in a prosperous condition and the society expects to erect a church building during 1884.

PEBBLE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION AND ELECTION.

Pebble Township was organized in August, 1821, and its first election was held in October of that year: The judges of the election were, Joseph Penisten, Wm. Young and Daniel Devorss; Clerks, Enoch Parrill and John Devorss. It was the first new township formed after the county had been divided into municipal divisions.

The township lies in the center of the northern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Ross County, east by Pee Pee Township, south by Newton and west by Benton townships. It is the third in size in the county, having an area of 23,437 acres of land. There are few valleys in it; it is generally hilly and in many places rough and broken. It is well watered from Pee Pee Creek and its branches, and in the valleys of these streams are some rich lands, but these valleys are neither numerous nor wide, yet in a measure redeeming it from the thinner and less productive soil of the uplands. Wood, water and stone are in abundance.

VALUATION AND POPULATION.

The personal property of the township was given in 1880 at $77,114. The assessed valuation in 1882, of land, was $187,137; and of personal property, $77,985; Idaho and Buchanan, $7,420; total valuation, $272,542. This makes Pebble the fifth in aggregate wealth in the county.

The population of the township was, in the census of 1840, 504; 1850, 914; 1860, 1,438; 1870, 1,422; 1880, 1,594.

OLD SETTLERS.

We give a few names of the pioneers of Pebble Township who were prominent in early days: David Lawson, William Newland, Henry Grubb, Levi Russell, Joseph Brown, Thomas Newland, Zachariah Briggs, John Waggy, James Leth, Malcha Arthur, James M. Durhan, Joseph Penisten, John Ray, G. W. Robinson, James Richey, Gordon Monroe, John Leeth, James Russell, Archibald Brown, Thomas Waldron, James Bryant, Andrew Pollard, George Tubble, Daniel Kellison, James W. Thompson, Asa Vincent, Marcus Willcox, Peter Lightle, Anderson Brown, George Penisten, Joseph L. Zickafoose, German Brown, James Magee, James Ward, Elza Saylor, James Waldron,

George Waldron, Andrew Finney, Robert Lowery, A. R. Lewis.

BUCHANAN

is the central hamlet of Pebble Township, and its business is locally confined to the township people. It is laid out at right angles with the four points of the compass, and at this time has a population of about 100. Its business interests are two general stores, owned by Theodore Lockwood and W. C. Cussins; a blacksmith shop by James Snyder, and a cooper and wagon shop by Lewis Zickefoose, who is also Postmaster, the office being in Mr. Lockwood's store.

IDAHO

lies in the southwest corner of Pebble Township and, while its business interests are mostly within Pebble Township, it claims the proud distinction of belonging to four townships, viz.: Pebble, Benton, Sunfish and Newton; in fact, it touches all these townships, the corner where they meet being within the surveyed limits of the hamlet. The principal street is the Sunfish and Waverly turnpike. Not far from the town site is the County Infirmary. The population is a little over 100. Its business interests are carried on by W. G. Starkey, who is Postmaster and keeps a general store; Messrs. Baker & Williams, who keep a general store; Daniel Fitrick, blacksmith; William Rittenhouse, blacksmith; Amaziah Penn, wagon-maker; Samuel McCollister and Joseph Gaston, cooper shop; John Elliott, shoemaker; Henry Moorman, saloon, and the Idaho House, under the efficient charge of R. S. Thompson as proprietor.

The early settlers took a considerable interest in their schools and churches. The oldest school-house was a log structure on Pee Pee Creek, put up about 1816 or 1817, and known as Pee Pee School-house. Another one of an early day was the old affair that stood for years on No Name Creek.

SCHOOLS.

There are ten school districts in Pebble Township as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Pee Pee School—Teacher, Miss Ida Rhoades; scholars, sixty-five. Sub-district No 2, Cline School—scholars, sixty-seven. Sub-district No. 3, Buchanan School—Teacher, L. L. Robinson—scholars, sixty-one. Sub-district No. 4, No Name School—scholars, fifty-two. Sub-district No. 5, Black School—Teacher, Winfield Black; scholars, sixty-five. Sub-district No. 6, Leeth Creek School—scholars, sixty-seven. Sub-district No. 7 has been dropped. Sub-district No. 8, Colored School—Teacher, Henry Newsom; scholars, fifty-three. Sub-district No. 9, Idaho School—Teacher, Douglas Holton; scholars, ninety. Sub-district No. 10, Colored School—Teacher, J. D. Roberts; scholars, forty-two.

CHURCHES.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1853. The present pastor is Rev. R. M. Turner; Steward, Elias James; membership, sixteen. They hold their meetings in the Barnett School-house, in the northwest portion of the township. They have regular services once a month; Sabbath-school every Sunday. They have a church building under construction, at a cost of about $500, the building committee being Elias Jones, Ross Huff and Charles Lomack.

The Buchanan Presbyterian Church was organized in 1877, by Rev. Mr. Adams, with about twenty members. Trustees, Samuel Maxwell, Wm. Lydict and Joseph Miller; Deacons, Samuel Ruby, Joseph Miller and Samuel Maxwell. At present they have no pastor, and the membership is about forty; the trustees and elders are the same as when organized. Regular services are held every two weeks. They have a Union Sunday-

school with an attendance of about fifty scholars, which is held every Sunday.

The Buchanan Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Elias Nichols of the Chillicothe Circuit. The present pastor is the Rev. Mr. Bridwell. Regular service is held every two weeks, and class-meeting every Sabbath.

The Buchanan United Brethren Church was organized in 1881 by Rev. George W. Morgan. At present they have no pastor. The membership is now about twenty, and regular service is held every third week.

The African Baptist Church was organized about 1848. The first church was built in 1857, and Rev. Nelson Satterwhite was the preacher. The church was located in the north-central portion of the township, and was used until 1877, when they built a new church three-fourths of a mile south of the old one. Trustees, Frank Johnson, Henry Lewis and George Wood. The present membership is 215. The Rev. Peter Everett was the pastor the past year. Regular preaching the second Sunday in each month. Sabbath-school eight months in the year, every Sabbath. Deacons, David Bundy, Allen Nowell, Allen Causins and Giles Roberts.

The Leeth Christian Union Church was organized by Rev. John Treat, with ten members, in 1870, and S. A. Shattuck, R. M. Newland and J. D. Roberts were appointed Elders. They held their meetings in the schoolhouse until 1878, when they built a church. The pastor was the Rev. James McCibbon; Trustees, Joab Newland, S. B. Shade and S. A. Shattuck; Elders, James H. McCibbon, John Newland and J. P. Leeth. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Shoemaker, and the membership is about seventy-five. The church is located on the west side of the township on Leeth Creek.

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Thomas Waldron with about twenty-five members. The church was built in 1873. The Trustees were: Wm. Smith, James Waldron, Andrew Waldron, James V. Smith and J. L. Wills, the membership at that date having increased to seventy-five. Rev. George W. McLaughlin was the pastor at that time. The Trustees are the same now as then, with the exception of Andrew Waldron, who has moved away. Wm. Stiner was appointed in his place. Rev. Pearl A. Baker is the present pastor, and the membership is now eighty. Regular service every two weeks; Sabbath-school every Sunday.

The Idaho Christian Union Church was organized in 1867, by Rev. Alfred Moore, with fifteen members. The Elders appointed were: Robert Leeper, Amos Watts, and William Penisten. In 1870 a church building was erected at Idaho, which cost them between $800 and $1,000. Revs. Alfred Moore and John Treat were on the circuit. The membership had grown to about thirty-five; Elders J. M. Smith, Amos Watts and William Penisten. The pastor now is Rev. James Shoemaker; Elders, J. M. Smith, T. Anderson and Samuel Trego, with a membership of 125. Regular services are held once a month, and class-meeting every Sunday.

The No-Name United Brethren Church was organized in 1830, and the society built a log church in 1840, the ministers being the Revs. George Hathaway and Jesse Bright, and the membership was about thirty-five. This church stood until 1874, when they erected a new frame church which was dedicated by Bishop Jonathan Weaver. Their Class-Leader is Joseph P. Coil; Steward, John Dingledine, and the membership now is seventy-five. Regular services are held every three weeks, and class-meetings every Sunday.

Pee Pee Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class in the township was organized on Pee Pee Creek, at the residence of William Ward, in 1820. The Revs. James Laws and Hurd were the ministers, holding

their meetings in William Ward's house until 1840. They had about thirty members. In 1852 they commenced holding their meetings in the Pee Pee School-house, the preachers being Revs. George Nesler and William Corkins, and their membership about the same as above. The school-house was occupied by them until 1872, when they built the Pee Pee Chapel. The Trustees were: Samuel James, Samuel Ashbaugh, Walter Finney, Peter Dick and James Magee. The class then had reached sixty members with Rev. George McLaughlin as their pastor. Their present pastor is the Rev. Pearl A. Baker; Trustees, Charles Daily, Henry Dick, James Magee, Peter Dick and Walter Finney, and the membership is now eighty-five. Regular preaching is had every two weeks and class-meetings and Sabbath-school every Sunday.

OFFICIAL—1845.

Trustees, David Lawson, James L. Leeth and Joseph Penisten; Treasurer, John Waggy; Clerk, Zack. Briggs; Assessor, Levi Walls; Constables, Robert Tubbell and George Young; Justice of the Peace, Richard Rittenhouse; Overseers of the Poor, William Acton and Peter Lightle.

1883.

Trustees, William T. Moore, Ezra Brown, W. W. Spurrier; Treasurer, W. C. Cussins; Clerk, J. B. Newland; Assessor, S. J. Ashbaugh; Constables, James Acton and G. W. Brown; Justices of the Peace, Walter Finney and D. F. Hiatt.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jacob R. Ashbaugh, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Pebble Township, Pike County, May 6, 1850, a son of Jacob and Jane (Thompson) Ashbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. He resided with his parents till twenty-four years of age, and followed farming till 1874. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Muskingum County, but the following year returned to his native county and followed farming till 1878. He again engaged in the mercantile business for two years, when he sold out, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married Dec. 11, 1874, to Mollie, daughter of the late Washington and Joanna (Pennisten) Taylor. Our subject's father came to Highland County in an early day, remaining till 1849, when he moved to Pike County. His wife died in Pike County in the spring of 1869.

Almond Bayham, M. D. was born in Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1838, a son of Dr. William R. and Hannah (Ray) Bayham, his father a native of Baltimore, Md., and his mother of Greene County, Pa. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, and after the latter's death, in 1854, completed it with Dr. McBride, of Marshall, Ohio. He commenced his practice in Highland County, Ohio, and in 1863 removed to Pike County, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has a farm of 330 acres which he superintends. Jan. 29, 1863, he married Mildred A., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Bridwell, of Highland County. Nine children have been born to them, but seven now living—Gilead, Zenna, Charles, Silva, Bertha Bell, Ovie Ann and James. Edward and Frank W. died in early childhood. Mrs. Bayham is a member of the Methodist church.

Thornton F. Black, a native of Ohio, was born Feb. 2, 1837, the second son of a family of six boys and two girls. His father was a native of Fayette County, Penn., of German descent, his parents emigrating from Germany. There were three brothers—Jacob, George and Andrew, the youngest, the father of our subject. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio about 1820, and settled on a farm in Knox County about fourteen miles east Mt. Vernon. Our subject lived with his father, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter, thereby obtaining a fair educa-

tion, and at the age of eighteen he taught his first school for a term of four months at $14 per month, and subsequently went to school in the summer and taught in the winter. In 1859 he married Louisa Jane Lydick. They had a family of five children—Winfield F., Dora C., Savilla J., Mary Jane and Henry Curtis. The eldest is now teaching school. In 1861 Mr. Black enlisted in the defense of his country in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. After the war closed he studied law with W. C. Cooper & Co., of Mt. Vernon, and was admitted to the bar, and has a good country practice. In 1873 he sold his farm in Knox County and moved to Pike County and purchased a farm of 300 acres in Pebble Township, one mile south of Buchanan, where he now lives. He takes great pride in improving his farm and raising thoroughbred sheep; has built two large barns and always has them well filled with the very best hay and grain.

W. C. Cussins, merchant, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1856, and is a son of Joshua and Harriet J. (Carriens) Cussins. They were married in Richhill Township, Muskingum County, in August, 1855. They had a family of five sons—W. C., James H., Frank, Edward H., who died in 1872, aged eleven years, and Charles D. They moved from Muskingum County to Pike County in January, 1872. W. C. attended the common schools and lived on a farm till 1868. He then commenced clerking in a general store for William Ewing, at High Hill, Muskingum County, with whom he remained till December, 1871. In January, 1872, he moved to Pike County, and clerked in the general store of James Earls, in Buchanan, until October, 1876, when he became a partner in the business. In September, 1878, he sold his interest in the store and engaged in the mercantile business for himself. He was married Nov. 7, 1878, near Buchanan, to Annie, daughter of Washington and Joanna Taylor. They have two children—Floyd T., born Oct. 10, 1879, and Olive B., born July 9, 1882. Mr. Cussins is a member of the Mason's fraternity. Washington Taylor, father of Mrs. Cussins, was born in Virginia, March 21, 1820, and came to Ohio when but a boy. He was married Aug. 10, 1848, to Joanna Penisten, who was born Aug. 6, 1827, in Pike County, a daughter of Joseph Penisten. They had four children—Mollie E., born Oct. 29, 1849; Samantha, born Aug. 7, 1852, and died April 12, 1864; Annie, born Oct. 12, 1858, and Edgar, born Aug. 11, 1866, and died Oct. 7, 1866. Washington Taylor died June 6, 1879.

Lee Lydick, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Pebble Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Dec. 26, 1852, a son of George and Louisa (McKee) Lydick, his father a native of Knox County, and his mother of Columbiana County, Ohio. He was educated in the common school and the National Normal, at Lebanon, Ohio. After leaving school he taught several terms, and then settled on the old homestead and engaged in farming. He has 200 acres of fine land; one of the best farms in the township. Sept. 17, 1873, he married Emma McBride, daughter of James and Elvira A. (Hyatt) McBride, of Pike County. They have three children—Florence E., Margaret and Harry Lee. In 1882 Mr. Lydick was elected County Commissioner.

Powell Lydick was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 31, 1839, a son of Eli and Catherine (Carpenter) Lydick, natives of Pennsylvania. He was married Feb. 24, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Conrad and Catherine (Hanger) Doub, her father a native of Germany and her mother of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he removed to Pike County and settled on the farm where he now lives. He has ninety- one acres of fine land. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry, and

served till January, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Lydick have three daughters—Catherine E., Clementine C. and Ocie Mary. Mrs. Lydick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William H. McCoy was born in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1824, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Nuckle) McCoy, the former a native of Maryland, of Irish descent, and the latter of Virginia, of Scotch descent. When he was eighteen years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He worked as journeyman two years, and in 1849 located in Buchanan, where he has been very successful. Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out June 14, 1865. He participated in many battles, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. June 19, 1845, he married Nancy Taylor, daughter of William and Elizabeth Taylor, of Virginia. She died July 7, 1847, leaving one son—Hanson, who died in May, 1882. March 28, 1848, Mr. McCoy married Charlotte Grundy, of Highland County, Ohio. They have six children—Eliza Catherine, Mary F., Laura A., James F., John Henry and Margaret E. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James B. Newland, eldest son of William and Ellen (Bryan) Newland, was born in Pebble Township, Pike Co., Ohio, Nov. 1, 1837. He was educated at the common schools and lived on the home farm till twenty-two years of age. He was first married May 10, 1860, to Louisa Leeth, daughter of James Leeth, who died June 20, 1866, leaving two children—Alonzo and Mary E. He was again married May 10, 1867, to Rhoda, daughter of Joseph Leeth, a pioneer of Pike County. This union was blessed with five children—Frank H., Nancy E. (deceased), Louisa M., Josephine (deceased) and Elsie. In 1867 Mr. Newland began learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, after which he engaged in business for himself, and, with the exception of three years spent in Logan County, he has worked at his trade in Pike County. He also owns thirty acres of land which is farmed by his sons. In 1864 he was elected Township Constable, and served four years, and in 1867 he was elected Township Clerk, and is still holding that position. His wife and two eldest children are members of the Christian Union Church.

George Penisten, Jr., was born in Pike County, June 8, 1825, a son of Joseph and Jerusha (Lunbeck) Penisten, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Ohio. His mother died July 17, 1830, aged thirty years, leaving six children. His father afterward married Sarah Ann Hill, by whom he had nine children. He was magistrate for thirty years, and was an officer in the State militia for many years. He died May 2, 1866, at the age of seventy years, six months, twenty-seven days. George Penisten was married March 26, 1846, to Amanda Melvina Cowgill, a native of Virginia, who was born Feb. 10, 1827. They have had ten children—Mary J., born Jan. 2, 1847; Nancy J. (deceased), born Feb. 11, 1849; Juliett (deceased), born Oct. 4, 1851; Ann Eliza, born March 25, 1854; William A., born Nov. 2, 1856; Daniel (deceased), born March 11, 1859; Harriet E., born March 30, 1860; Georgiana, born June 1, 1863; Flora Gale, born Sept. 11, 1866, and Virginia Maie, born April 28, 1869.

Samuel Ruby, son of John M. and Elizabeth (House) Ruby, was born April 2, 1833, in Harrison County, Ohio, where his parents who were natives of Pennsylvania, were early settlers. Sept. 9, 1853, he was married to Isabell Glasgow, and settled in Richland County, where he purchased sixty acres of land. About the close of the war, 1865, he moved to Knox County, where for several years he carried on farming, and afterward

kept a hotel in Howard, a railroad village. In 1876, he purchased and moved to his present farm, near Buchanan, in Pike County, Ohio, where his improvements are still advancing. He believes that every man should follow a business that contributes to the welfare of mankind. Mr. and Mrs. Ruby have one son —Robison L. Ruby, now resident of Centerburg, in Knox County. They, with their son and his wife, are all members of the Presbyerian church, and living as they hope to die —in hope of the glory of God.

Amos Cole Watts, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Portsmouth, Scioto County, March 2, 1834, son of John and Mary (Haterman) Watts. When he was four years of age his mother died, after which he moved with his father to Jackson, where he remained till he was fifteen years of age. He then settled in Newton Township, Pike County, with his father, with whom he lived till he grew to manhood. In 1868 he was appointed Superintendent of the County Infirmary, which position he held five years, and in 1873 he purchased his present farm of about 200 acres of highly improved land. With the exception of five years he has always followed farming pursuits, in which he has been very successful. He was married Feb. 17, 1854, to Ellen Cochran, a native of Pike County and a daughter of John Cochran. They were the parents of two children, of whom only one is living —Richard K. Alexander died when two years of age. Mr. Watts and wife are members of the Christian church.

Joseph L. Zickafoose was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., June 14, 1816, a son of George and Catharine Zickafoose, the former of German and the latter of Scotch and German descent. He came to Ohio in the fall of 1835, and remained till the fall of 1836, when he went to Illinois and remained a year. In the summer of 1837 he went with his eldest brother and family to the Blackhawk purchase and remained two weeks and helped him build a cabin, returning again to Fulton County. In September, 1837, he went to Virginia and remained with his parents a year. In the fall of 1838 he came to Ohio and lived in Meigs County eleven years, working at the wagon-maker's trade the most of the time. In 1851 he went to Iowa and purchased 180 acres of land, and remained two years; then returned to Ohio and was engaged in buying and selling land in Meigs County three years. He then removed to Pike County, and in 1858 or 1859 laid out the town of Buchanan, it being a part of the farm where he now resides. In 1871 he sold his farm and went to Indiana, and was engaged in the dry-goods business about six months. He then sold his goods at wholesale and returned to Pike County and bought a farm three miles north of Waverly. Five years later, on account of poor health, he went to Colorado and prospected for silver, but not finding it very lucrative he sold out and returned home. He was in Colorado when it was adopted into the Union as a State. In 1879 he exchanged his farm for the one he first owned in Pike County, and is now residing on the old homeplace. In 1841 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1862 was again elected to that office; has served six years as Township Trustee, eight years a member of the Board of Education, and three years as Township Treasurer. He was married in April, 1839, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Davis, of Meigs County. They have had six children—Nancy Catharine, married Robert G. Andrew; George Clarke, married Mary A. McCord; Lewis Walter, married Elizabeth Marhoover; Harvey Westfall, married Nancy Glaze; Louisa Angelina, married Dewitt L. Lockwood; John Carr, died at the age of eleven years. They have twenty-six grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren living.

Lewis W. Zickafoose, wagon-maker, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1845, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Davis) Zicka-

foose. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, and served till August, 1865, participating in many hard-fought battles, among them Resaca, Savannah, and was with Sherman to the sea. After his return home he worked in the shop with his father two years, and since then has been in business alone, combining the wagon-maker's, cooper's and undertaker's trades. He has served two terms as Constable and two terms as Trustee of his township. He has been Postmaster of Buchanan since 1878. Aug. 22, 1867, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Catherine Marboover. They have seven children—Estella May, Lizzie Maud, Harvey, Annie Myrtle, Katie D., George and Lulu. Mr. and Mrs. Zickafoose are members of the United Brethren church.

APPENDIX.

The following is a correction of the pension list, prepared by H. C. Miller, which came to the publishers too late to be inserted in the War History of Jackson County:

Pensioners.	Amt. per month.	Total.	Pensioners.	Amt. per month.	Total.
26 soldiers.....	$ 2	$ 52	1 widow.....	$12	$ 12
2 soldiers.....	3	6	1 widow.....	15	15
43 soldiers.....	4	172	1 widow.....	17	17
1 soldier.....	5	5	1 widow.....	20	20
28 soldiers.....	6	168	14 (1812)wido's	8	112
24 soldiers.....	8	192	12 mothers. ..	8	96
2 (1812)soldiers	8	16	1 mother.....	15	15
1 soldier.....	10	10	1 guardian...	8	8
11 soldiers.....	12	132	1 guardian...	10	10
1 soldier.....	14	14	2 guardians..	12	24
5 soldiers.....	18	90			
1 soldier.....	20	20	233 Total per month ..$1,804		
4 soldiers.....	24	96	Total per quarter.. 5,412		
5 soldiers.....	30	150	Total per year..... 21,648		
44 widows.....	8	352			

Hon. James Emmitt.—One of the most remarkable men whose residence or property interests in Pike County entitle them to notice in this volume, is the Hon. James Emmitt, the famous Waverly banker, manufacturer, real estate owner and capitalist. He is a distinguished example of the successful use of opportunities which the free life of our Republic offers to business energy, integrity and common sense; a prominent illustration of that class of our fellow citizens known eminently as self-made men. From a very humble beginning he has made his way to fame and fortune, and still, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, remains in personal charge of the details of an immense business, the cares of which would break down almost any other man in the prime of his days. His career is one of the most interesting in its lights and shades, its reverses and its successes, that the business annals of the Buckeye State have to offer. James Emmitt had his nativity on the Licking Creek, in Armstrong County, Penn., Nov. 6, 1806. He is of Irish descent on the father's side, his people having emigrated to this country about a quarter of a century before his birth, and settled in the Kishacoquillas Valley in the State named, from which they removed sometime after the Revolutionary war. He was the first child of George and Mary Addie (Stanford) Emmitt. His mother was of the well known Pennsylvania German stock. In the spring of 1816 his parents with their four children, including James, set their faces westward. At Steubenville their party found themselves unable to proceed further for want of means, and remained there all summer while the men accepted such jobs as offered to secure means with which to complete their journey. During this stay young Emmitt, then in his tenth year, marked himself for life by a severe cut in his little finger, received while trying to use a sickle after the manner of the grown men whom he saw handling it skillfully. At last the party of five families, all relatives, was enabled to proceed, and by the slow floatage of flat-boats down the Ohio, and the slower transit of heavy wagons up the Scioto, they finally reached in the early fall the spot where their first home in the West was to be made. His father settled here on an eighty-acre tract, crowding his family at first into a hut at a sugar camp until a log habitation could be built. In May

of the next year the faithful mother died, principally from fatigue induced by incessant care of her younger brother who had been stricken down. In the summer of 1819, though not yet thirteen, he hired out with another farmer in Scioto Valley at $6 per month and board, all his cash wages going to aid his father in his struggle with the hardships of pioneer life. At this time he had but a total of three months' schooling, but after a time partially made up this deficiency by attending school winters. The first winter of his life away from home, however, found him a laborer for his board and clothes at a country tavern north of Waverly. The following spring he began to learn the blacksmith's trade with one Jacob Neighborgahl who had a shop on the Portsmouth road, six miles south of Chillicothe. He remained here but five months, yet learned enough to aid him much in the repair of wagons, etc., during the rest of his life. Thereafter he engaged with one farmer and another until 1824, when he was employed as a wood chopper at $4 a month by Alexander Armstrong, then residing on Paint Creek, near Chillicothe. The next summer he made an engagement as wagoner with Hugh Cook, who was running a six horse conveyance for heavy transportation from Portsmouth to Chillicothe, and remained in his service until August, 1828. A hard service it was, too, involving many toils and dangers, and at one time he met with a severe accident. But the time had now come for the enterprising young Emmitt, although not twenty-two years of age, to embark in independent business. He left Mr. Cook's employ with a net saving of $10 which sufficed, in the small business of that day, to enable him to take a partnership with Henry Jefferds in the establishment of a humble dry-goods store at Waverly. They opened in August and were burned out the January following, but rebuilt and stocked at once with the aid of sympathizing neighbors. They had had a prosperous trade, and the thoughts of one of the partners presently turned to marriage. Mr. Emmitt married June 13, 1829, at Piketon, Louisa Martin, only daughter of Joseph J. and Mary (Rogers) Martin, a native of that place, who has been a partner of his joys and sorrows for nearly fifty-five years. They have had children as follows—Mary Adda, born May 26, 1830, died on Christmas of the same year; Joseph John, born Dec. 1, 1831; Elizabeth Ann, born May 10, 1833, died May 26, 1837; George Angus, born Aug. 31, 1834; William Wyly, born Nov. 23, 1836, died March 25, 1837; James Madison, born April 5, 1838, died Aug. 5, 1875; Floyd Robert, born Aug. 6, 1841; David Martin, Nov. 10, 1843, and Henry Clay, July 27, 1846, died Jan. 2, 1872. All of the children were born at the home of their parents in Waverly. The young couple began housekeeping at once in a small unfinished dwelling, which when presently completed by Mr. Emmitt, had the first brick chimney in Waverly. Mr. Emmitt's long business career had now fairly begun. In 1831 he was appointed first Postmaster at Waverly. During the autumn of the next year he bought a mill and a 300-acre tract on Pee Pee Creek four miles from that place. The building of the Ohio & Erie Canal along the Scioto Valley in 1831–'2 virtually compelled him to convert his house into a hotel, which he enlarged in the latter year. Upon the completion of the canal to Waverly, he gave a grand dinner and festival at which were present, Governor McArthur, General Lucas, afterward Governor of the State, and other distinguished men. He was the first to take a canal-boat to Portsmouth, which he did before the formal opening of the canal. He afterward invested in a line of ten canal-boats, running to Cleveland, which did not prove profitable, and was closed out at a sacrifice. The year 1837, one of disaster to the commercial interests of the country generally,

proved extremely fortunate to him, as he cleared $10,000, a large sum at that time, in the purchase of corn, which was sold in Cleveland at a large profit. He was an active and influential agent in securing the construction of the Columbus & Portsmouth Turnpike, to which he contributed $1,000, and in which he became a large owner. The disasters of 1842-'43 fell upon him heavily, and he weathered them with difficulty, but at last triumphantly. It is needless to follow in detail the expansion of the vast business of Mr. Emmitt during the last forty-five years. At present he is by far the largest operator in the Scioto Valley, having in Waverly alone a bank, saw and grist mill, a huge distillery, a furniture factory, a lumber yard, numerous canal boats and an extensive store, the last being conducted by the firm of Emmitt & Jones. The fine Emmitt house in Waverly and the hotel of the same name in Chillicothe are both his property. He has also large landed and other properties in or near Chillicothe, in Pickaway and other counties, and in Iowa and Missouri. About one-half the population of Waverly is employed in his various works. He pays one-third of the taxes of that place, and one-tenth of the entire taxes of Pike County. He has also been a benefactor to the county in the erection of a fine court-house at Waverly, and its presentation to the public upon the removal of the county-seat from Piketon to that place in 1861. He was the first President of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad (now the Springfield & Southern), which he was largely instrumental in securing. Some of his other contributions to public improvements are named in the following extract from the Waverly *Watchman* of Oct. 1, 1878: "It is mainly due to Mr. Emmitt's enterprise and genius that our county is as far advanced as it is. It was his enterprise that built the first bridge across the Scioto River in this county. It was mainly due to his enterprise that we have forty miles of turnpike road in our county. It is mainly due to his intelligence and liberality that inaugurated the enterprise which gave us two railroads, in one of which he invested $125,000. In fact it is mainly due to Mr. Emmitt's untiring energy, perseverance, activity and liberality that we have any public improvements in the county." During the heated political campaign of 1878, when Mr. Emmitt was a Democratic candidate for Congress, the *Ross County Register*, a political opponent, paid him the following high but deserved compliment: "If he lacks the finish of a course in college, he possesses what colleges cannot give, a mind of great natural grasp and force, and plenty of that wholesome quality known as 'hard common sense.' In the course of his long and industrious life he has picked up a large amount of useful and practical information upon both public and private matters, which often stands one in greater stead than mere knowledge without the ability to use it. It is not risking much to say that if one-half the members of Congress were called upon to manage the vast and complicated business interests of Mr. Emmitt they would prove miserable failures." In 1867–'70 Mr. Emmitt, through the pressing solicitation of his fellow citizens, served two terms in the State Senate, where he was influential in saving large sums to the State by defeating jobs, and was successful in getting through the Legislature the bill for the payment of the Morgan raid claims, which was afterward pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State on the ground that suitable foundation was laid for it in pre-existing law. In 1865–'6 he, with his wife and two sons, took an extended tour in Great Britain and on the continent, returning with many works of art to adorn his fine mansion and grounds in Waverly. He still at his advanced age (just seventy-seven when these lines are written, Nov. 6, 1883) gives promise of many years of vigorous health, and ability to manage, personally, the large fortune, estimated at $1,000,000, which has been accumulated by a long life of industry and energy.

George D. Emmitt was born in Pike County, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1825, a son of George and Nancy (Combess) Emmitt. He attended the early subscription schools in the winter, and in the summer was employed in assisting to clear and cultivate a pioneer farm. In 1837 his parents removed to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where his father died in 1840. He being the eldest of the family remained with his mother four years, when she married again. He then left home and returned to Pike County, Ohio, and was employed as foreman of the cooperage department of the distillery of Emmitt & Shultz, which was then running a large force. He remained in that department till 1849, when he went into the distillery and worked in the yeast department a year. He was then employed as foreman of the distillery, at a salary of $500 a year. His salary was gradually increased, until at the end of four years he was receiving $1,900 a year. In the meantime Mr. Shultz withdrew from the firm, and the firm of James Emmitt & Co. was formed, the members being James, Davis and George D. Emmitt, George D. owning a fourth interest. At the end of a year Mr. Emmitt's interest amounted to $40,000, and at the end of three years, on account of the decline in the price of highwines, they found themselves in debt, Mr. Emmitt's share of the indebtedness being $900. At this time Davis Emmitt withdrew from the firm and the business was continued by James and George D., the latter owning a third interest. At the breaking out of the Rebellion the price of highwines advanced, and Mr. Emmitt's share of the profits at the end of a year was $28,000. He then withdrew from the firm, as he did not like the influence of the business on his sons. He, however, had the entire charge of the business for two or three years. In 1863 he built the Pee Pee Mills, now owned by W. B. Lee & Co., and ran them successfully till 1875. In 1865 his brother James went to Europe for his health, and he took charge of the distillery for a year. In 1871 he bought a third interest in the woolen mill of Bonshine & Co., the firm name being Geo. D. Emmitt & Co., the stockholders being Mr. Emmitt, W. C. Safford and Mr. Bonshine. At the end of two years Mr. Bonshine retired, and the firm name was changed to Emmitt & Safford, and at the end of a year Mr. Safford retired, and Mr. Emmitt has since carried on the business alone. About this time Mr. Emmitt opened a store and gave the management to his sons. They had no trouble in building up a large and lucrative trade, their daily sales amounting to $400. Owing to the inexperience of his sons the business became involved, having $13,000 credited on the books. Mr. Emmitt telegraphed his creditors to meet him, and received an extension of time, and gave his note, secured by three good men. He then disposed of considerable property, and has paid all the indebtedness, and is to-day doing a profitable business, with no incumbrance on his property. Mr. Emmitt is a man of fine business qualifications and of sterling integrity and worth.

Abisha Downing was born Aug. 5, 1838, in Pike County, a son of Abisha and Susan (Daugherty) Downing, and grandson of Mesheck Downing, a native of Virginia, and one of the earliest settlers of Pike County. He was the owner of a large tract of land where Waverly is located, and laid that town off in lots. Abisha, Sr., was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1813. His wife was also a native of Ohio. They were the parents of two children —Isaac E., born December, 1835, and Abisha. The father died at the age of twenty-four years, and his widow afterward married Joseph Downing, a brother of her first husband. Abisha, Jr., received his early education at the district schools, which he completed at the schools of Waverly. He had been clerking in the mercantile store of Emmitt, Myers & Co. a few months, when the war broke out, and April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company

G, First Ohio Infantry, as a private, for three months, and was discharged about Aug. 1, 1861. In September, 1861, Mr. Downing, with Captain J. Q. Barnes, commenced recruiting a company for the three years' service, and Oct. 15, 1861, reported in camp at Chillicothe, Ohio, and mustered in the Seventy-third Ohio. Nov. 30 Mr. Downing was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, in December, 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and in March, 1864, he was mustered in as Captain. When Atlanta was taken Mr. Downing led the skirmish line in the advance. He was present at the surrender of Savannah, and was with Sherman from Atlanta to Raleigh, N. C., and was mustered out at Camp Denison, Ohio, July 24, 1865. He participated in a number of battles, among which were: First Bull Run, Vienna, McDowell, Cross Keyes, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and Averysboro. July 20, 1865, a few days before he was mustered out, Mr. Downing received from the Governor of Ohio, the commission as Major, but on account of the small number of men left in the regiment, he was not mustered in. After the war he engaged in merchandising in Waverly till 1870. In 1869 he took a position as clerk in the United States Assessor's office, under General W. S. Jones, where he remained four years, when the office was abandoned. Aug. 1, 1873, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, holding the office till October, 1882. July 1, 1879, he again embarked in the mercantile business with General Jones, with whom he still continues. Major Downing was married March 8, 1866, to Sarah M. Puffer, who was born and reared in Pike County, a daughter of Horace Puffer. They have four children—Emmie L., Horace E., Effie L. and Amelia B. Major Downing was reared in the Methodist church, and has always been associated with it.

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